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GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

I, Loyal Levi Munn, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, do hereby certify that the following pages contain a true and faithful transcript of the proceedings of said Grand Body at its Forty-ninth Grand Annual Communication, commencing at the city of Chicago on Tuesday, the second day of October, A. L. 5888, and terminating on Thursday, the fourth day of said month, together with other matters authorized to be published.



In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto appended my official signature and have affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons.

Done at the office of the Grand Secretary, in the city of Freeport, the 10th day of October, in the Year of Light Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

L. L. Munn,
Grand Secretary

FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 2, 3, AND 4, A. L., 5888.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, GRAND MASTER.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEPORT, ILL.:
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.
1888.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1888-89.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....*Grand Master*.....Chicago.
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....*Deputy Grand Master*.....Godfrey.
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....*Senior Grand Warden*.....Jonesboro.
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Junior Grand Warden*.....Marion.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary*.....Freeport.
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D....*Grand Chaplain*.....Chicago.
R. W. REV. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D. *Grand Orator*.....Chicago.
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*.....Freeport.
W. B. F. MASON.....*Grand Pursuivant*.....Paxton.
W. W. A. STEVENS.....*Grand Marshal*.....Chicago.
W. R. S. GORDON.....*Grand Standard Bearer*.....Mt. Carmel.
W. E. A. KRATZ.....*Grand Sword Bearer*.....Champaign.
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....*Senior Grand Deacon*.....Chicago.
W. J. E. EVANS.....*Junior Grand Deacon*.....Monticello.
W. DANIEL STEWART.....*Grand Steward*.....Galena.
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....*Grand Steward*.....Chicago.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Forty-ninth Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 2d day of October, A. D. 1888, A. L. 5888, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....*Grand Master.*
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary.*
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.....*Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. REV. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D.....*Grand Orator.*
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. B. F. MASON.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. W. A. STEVENS.....*Grand Marshal.*
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. J. O. HUGHES.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....*Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. J. E. EVANS.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. GEO. K. HAZLITT.....*Grand Steward.*
W. E. A. KRATZ.....*Grand Steward.*
W. DANIEL STEWART.....*Grand Steward.*
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....*Grand Steward.*
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler.*

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The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

The earth is Thine, O Lord, and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein. The heavens declare Thy glory, and the firmament shineth forth Thy handiwork. But in the reason Thou hast implanted within us; in the moral consciousness; in the sense of justice; in the sense of right; in the feelings of brotherhood, Thou art nearer to us, Thy children, and we worship Thee as the Father of the spirits of all flesh; we worship Thee as our shepherd, our keeper; for Thou hast made us, not we ourselves, and we are the sheep of Thy pasture, and we bless Thee, our Father, that Thou has kept us, that Thou hast watched over all these lives since we last assembled as a Grand Lodge. We bless Thee for the care that has been over the homes of all these brethren; for the care that has been over their different charges; for the prosperity that has come in all their places of work. We bless Thee for this gathering here to-day, for these many friendly greetings. We bless Thee for the presence of all who have had oversight over us, who have cared for the interests of the brotherhood of which we are members—this great world-order, this ancient time-order, this divine and human order. And now, our Father, we pray that Thy blessings may be upon us as we meet here; may the spirit of calmness, the spirit of candor, the spirit of love one to the other be in all our proceedings; forgetting ourselves, may we look only to each other's good, and beyond this to the good of our great order and the good of manhood. We pray, our Father, that we may learn the spiritual lessons of our order; that beneath all our symbols, all our ceremonials, we may know the true life of the things for which they stand; that we may live in that life; that we may be beautiful, and orderly, and temperate in our lives; that we may be reverent; that we may be dutiful; that we may be strong in this great day and age when there are so many agitations, so many, so many attritions and trials. We pray that in our order Thine own blessed light may shine, Thy life be revealed; that we may conserve all the good of the past; that we may enter into all the good work that awaits us in the future.

And now, Father, bless us; be merciful to us, and forgive us our sins; make our hearts pure within us; bless all the world of mankind for whom Thou hast taught us to pray; and beyond all our servings, our watching and working here, may we come in through the gates at last into the beautiful temple builded by God's own hand, where there is no night, and Thou shalt have the glory, now and forever, amen.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, and asked for the committee further time to complete their report, which was granted.

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees :

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, D. M. Browning, John R. Thomas, A. T. Darrah.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, H. J. Hamlin, Geo. W. Hill, Ira W. Buell, William S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

Thomas M. Crossman, H. M. Gillmore, R. S. Gordon, G. H. B. Tolle, George W. Cyrus.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, L. R. Jerome, John L. McCullough, W. P. Ennis, J. H. C. Dill.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, H. C. Cleaveland, John A. Ladd.

ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, James John, Eugene L. Stoker.

ON CREDENTIALS.

H. C. Clarke, H. N. Greenebaum, D. B. Breed.

ON PETITIONS.

James I. McClintock, Henry R. Phinney, Elmer W. Adkinson.

ON OBITUARIES.

Wm. E. Ginther, Geo. Lytle, Simon Willard.

ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

E. J. Ingersoll, F. W. Havill, M. Maynard.

M. W. Bro. Robbins moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren, which was adopted.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M. W. Grand Master presented the following address, which, on motion of M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

I bid you a cordial and fraternal welcome to this, the Forty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

With a firm reliance in the protecting care of the Grand Architect of the Universe, and in accordance with the teachings of Freemasonry, we approach the throne of grace, and ask that the blessing of Divine Providence rest upon this general assembly of Ancient Craft Masons.

Believing in the prerogatives of Grand Masters, as I do in the divine rights of kings, particularly when those prerogatives and rights are governed by constitutional law, I do now, in accordance with that most ancient prerogative, and the laws of this Grand Lodge, present you a report of my official acts and decisions during the year.

It is my painful duty, before proceeding with the active work of this annual communication, to announce to you the names of those, distinguished in Masonry, upon whom the "Grim Tiler" has served the summons to appear before our Heavenly Father in the Grand Lodge above.

NECROLOGY.

How true the maxim, "The young may die; the old must die!"

Last year it was Gurney, now it is Lavely who has been called from labor on earth to eternal rest above.

Past Grand Master WILLIAM LAVELY died in the city of Springfield, Illinois, January 23, 1888, aged 78 years. Bro. Lavely was an old and honored member of the Craft, initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Springfield Lodge, No. 4, 1842. He was elected Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, 1847–8. I deeply regretted that myself and the other Grand Officers were not given an opportunity to participate in the funeral of this, the oldest, Past Grand Master of our jurisdiction. His death was sudden. I was away attending Masonic School of Instruction at Carthage, and notice was not sent me in time; as I afterward learned it was a question with his family if they desired Masonic burial.

I leave to the Committee on Obituaries the duty of laying before you a suitable report of the Masonic labors of this distinguished frater.

MICHIGAN.

From the Grand East of the Grand Lodge of Michigan we have the sad tidings of the death of another and an older Freemason, Most Worshipful J. EASTMAN JOHNSON, Past Grand Master of Masons of that jurisdiction, who died at Niles, Michigan, March 14, 1888, aged 83 years.

ALABAMA.

Right Worshipful Brother DANIEL SAYRE, the efficient Grand Secretary for twenty-one years, was summoned by the Recording Angel April 7, 1888, to close his earthly accounts and enter upon his reward in heaven. This brother was also of the veterans, and was aged 80 years.

Well may these brethren exclaim, as they meet in the celestial Grand Lodge on high, in the significant language of Alabama, "HERE WE REST."

KENTUCKY.

"'Tis done, the dark decree is said
That called our friend away;
Submissive bow the sorrowing head,
And bend the lowly knee;
We will not ask why God has broke
Our Pillar on its stone,
But humbly yield us to the stroke,
And say, 'His will be done.'"

"LAGRANGE, Kentucky, July 31, 1888.—Dr. ROB MORRIS died this morning from paralysis, aged 70 years. He was the poet laureate of Masonry and the most distinguished Mason in the world."

So read the dispatches in the evening newspapers announcing the death of our friend and brother. He has gone to that world "where all are equal," of which he so eloquently speaks in his poem, "The LEVEL, PLUMB and SQUARE":

"There's a world where all are equal; we are hurrying toward it fast—
We shall meet upon the LEVEL there when the gates of death are past;
We shall stand before the ORIENT and our MASTER will be there,
Our works to try, our lives to prove, by HIS unerring SQUARE."

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

The general condition of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction is excellent, and the labors of the year have been labors of love to me, though not unmixed with great toil and some anxiety.

The honor of having been selected as the Grand Master and Overseer of forty-one thousand true and upright Craftsmen, the peers of any like number of men that can be selected anywhere in this broad land, I assure you was an honor I deeply feel and duly appreciate.

Accustomed to command for many years, in positions of danger and great responsibility, where physical force or constitutional law could be called to aid in compelling obedience to duty, I was now to enter a new sphere of action.

To govern this ancient and honorable Fraternity successfully, I soon learned that a generous forbearance with the frailties of human nature, combined with firmness and prompt decision were essentially necessary to success. With no disposition to rake the jurisdiction over to find the very few whose human weaknesses and foibles might be used "to point a moral and adorn a tale;" with no desire to find such person and hold him up as a terror to others, in the vain hope of scaring them into an obedience to statute or moral law, I have pursued what seemed to me a better course. I have visited the membership wherever my presence seemed to be needed, and there, by counsel and advice have corrected evils, healed dissensions, and thus removed the causes of disturbance. In all my lectures to the brethren I have endeavored to direct them to the bright examples of my illustrious predecessors, and other members of the Fraternity, and upon all proper occasions have called their attention to the private, public and Masonic lives of such distinguished Craftsmen as Dewitt C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Gil W. Barnard, Joseph Robbins, Daniel M. Browning, Loyal L. Munn, and that prince of Craftsmen, whom you or I can never forget, the now sainted Theodore Tuthill Gurney, whose spirit I am sure is looking down from above upon his brethren now in annual communication assembled. I have bade them select one from among those named, imitate his virtues and integrity, in the full assurance that if they did to them would be awarded happiness and honors in this world, and eternal bliss in the world to come.

I now fraternally invite your attention to a part of my labors, that you may judge for yourselves of the success of my efforts.

REFERRED TO GRAND MASTER.

There were fourteen cases reported by my predecessor, and by Grand Lodge referred to me "for investigation and such action as the nature of each case might demand."

After considerable correspondence, and a thorough investigation by myself, or through the District Deputy Grand Master of the district, or a commission, I have been able, with but one or two exceptions, to adjust all difficulties to the satisfaction of the members of the several lodges, and, as I sincerely hope, to the satisfaction of Grand Lodge.

HAZEL DELL LODGE, NO. 580, VS. GREENUP LODGE, NO. 125.

(Page 49, Proceedings 1887.)

This was a case of invasion of jurisdiction, and the candidate lived so near the line that a survey, which I required, found but sixty-nine rods difference, and that in favor of Hazel Dell Lodge. Upon my order, Greenup Lodge cheerfully surrendered the candidate, paid over the fee collected, and made suitable apology to Hazel Dell Lodge.

W. B. ELMORE VS. UNION LODGE, NO. 627.

(Page 49, Proceedings 1887.)

Bro. W. B. Elmore charged his own lodge with having received petition from a candidate residing within the jurisdiction of another lodge. This proved to be an *ex parte* statement and calls for no further action, as the following paragraph from a letter from W. M. Bro. T. J. Rich, fully explains:

"Grand Master Darrah wrote the brother, who made the complaint against our lodge, that he would institute an investigation. The lodge expected it, and was anxious for it, but was disappointed, for the lodge was fully able to refute the charges. I can assure you now, however, that the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted."

WM. S. MOSELEY VS. NEW LIBERTY LODGE, U. D.

(Page 52, Proceedings 1887.)

This complaint was against members of Bay City Lodge, No. 771, charging that while members of New Liberty Lodge, U. D., they had "collected money and wrongfully held it." I have tried to get an understanding as to this case, but as yet have failed. R. W. Brother James A. Rose, the D. D. Grand Master, writes: "The statements of all parties were taken by me and sent last July (1887) to Grand Master Darrah." While complainant, Wm. S. Moseley, and W. M. T. S. Vickers have each failed to answer my communications. Under the pressure of more important business, I have been unable to remind these brethren of their duties, among which, and by no means the least, is that of giving prompt response to all communications from the Grand East.

PRE-EMPTION LODGE, NO. 755.

(Page 53, Proceedings 1887.)

The Secretary of this lodge wrote Grand Master that "a member of his lodge had married his brother's daughter," etc. After a thorough investigation, and correspondence with members of the lodge, I find no one who knows anything of this case, and am led to believe that it is but an idle rumor. I therefore instructed the brethren to "make due effort to learn if the report is true, inform me of that fact, when I would advise them how to proceed."

LAKE VIEW LODGE, NO. 774 (WRIGHT'S GROVE), VS. KEYSTONE LODGE, NO. 639.

(Page 53, Proceedings 1887.)

Complaint of invasion of jurisdiction on the part of Keystone Lodge, No. 639. This case was amicably adjusted immediately upon my calling attention to the same.

BLAZING STAR LODGE, NO. 458.

(Page 55, Proceedings 1887.)

In this case the lodge was opened by a visiting brother, who conferred the degree of E. A. upon a candidate, the Worshipful Master and Wardens being absent. Upon Grand Master Darrah being informed of the facts, charges were ordered to be preferred against the offending brethren, and, as reported, "at the time fixed for trial the lodge voted unanimously to dismiss the charges, &c."

After considerable correspondence I found it necessary to send D. D. Grand Master C. M. Forman to visit the lodge and report to me the facts. From his report, and a copy of the records of the lodge, I found that a trial had been held, of several brethren but not the principal offenders, and upon the conclusion of the same, a motion was made "to dismiss the case, and the motion was carried."

This being so contrary to the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge governing trials, Sec. 1, Art. VI., Part Third, the only question which could then be entertained being "guilty" or "not guilty," I immediately set aside the action of the lodge and ordered a new trial, which should include all the officers *pro tem.*, and brethren participating in the illegal proceedings, and directed the D. D. Grand Master, Bro. C. M. Forman, to see that this order was complied with, and to preside at the trial, the lodge to pay his expenses. The candidate not being to blame for this irregularity, but not having been made in a lodge opened in a lawful manner, I ordered that he be duly obligated in the lodge when properly officered. Report has not yet reached me of action of lodge.

MOSCOW LODGE, NO. 457.

(Page 56, Proceedings 1887.)

This was a case of gross deception and willful misrepresentation, whereby Grand Master Darrah was deceived into permitting an appeal for relief to be issued in behalf of Brother S. H. Hood.

By order of the Grand Master, Brother Hood was placed on trial; was found guilty and "indefinitely suspended."

Upon a personal investigation I had reason to believe that one of the committee, the Worshipful Master, was in collusion with the accused, and on receiving a certified copy of the records of the lodge, I found that "when the evidence was all taken and each side had made their talk, the Master excluded the defendant *and the two broth-*

ers that he had appointed to prosecute, from the hall," and that "there were two other brothers in the lodge that did not vote," which being in violation of Grand Lodge By-Laws, Art. V., Sec. X., and Art. VI., Sec. I., part third, I declared the proceedings null and void, and ordered a new trial. Being satisfied that at least one of the committee assisted in deceiving the Grand Master and swindling the various lodges and brethren to the amount of two hundred dollars or more, I also ordered that all the committee be put on trial, and directed D. D. Grand Master, R. W. Bro. James A. Rose, to preside at the trial, the lodge to pay his expenses. The report of trial has not yet come to hand.

W. W. CAMERON, OF ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308.

(Page 57, Proceedings 1887.)

The cause of complaint in this case arose during a trial in Ravenswood Lodge, No. 777, for which Grand Master Darrah ordered charges against Bro. Cameron in his own lodge, Ashlar, No. 308. The accused plead guilty and was reprimanded.

PROVIDENCE LODGE, NO. 711.

(Page 46, Proceedings 1887.)

To reopen a case of discipline, thought to have been settled by another, is a very delicate matter, and in no case have I found it more difficult than in the case of Providence Lodge, No. 711.

I have investigated the complaints set forth on pages 46 and 47, Grand Lodge proceedings 1887, by a commission consisting of the D. D. Grand Masters of this city, R. W. Brothers Joseph H. Dixon, Daniel J. Avery and William K. Forsyth. I have waded through *three pounds* of evidence submitted to me by them, have made an official visit to the lodge, and personal inquiry among the members as to the matters complained of; and knowing the case so well, I must say that all this trouble has been caused by the worst case of *ex parte* evidence I have yet met. A brief summary of the facts are as follows:

July, 1886, Providence Lodge, No. 711, gave a picnic at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin. Twenty-five members were present, and about six hundred of the friends of the lodge. The affair passed off pleasantly until evening; when about to return home, the Worshipful Master and one of the brethren were talking about starting the train, when a person, not a member of the lodge, came up and without provocation struck the Worshipful Master. The brother talking with the Master then grappled with the stranger, and in the struggle which followed several persons became engaged, among whom were three members of the lodge. The affair was over in a few minutes. Charges were preferred against the brethren engaged in the melee, and upon a full investigation, D. D. Grand Master, R. W. Brother F. S. Belden, presiding, the brethren were acquitted.

The evidence clearly proves that there were no liquors taken to the grounds by the lodge or any of its members, and such as may have been drank—if any—was purchased at the hotels, over which the lodge had no control. It is also in evidence

that no other disturbance occurred during the day, the brethren, their guests, men, women and children, enjoying themselves until this stranger struck the Master, when the brethren who participated in the fracas did so in defense of their Worshipful Master. The commission are of the opinion that "the lodge should not be held responsible for the acts of an outsider and the wrong-doings of two or three of its members," and in that opinion your Grand Master concurs.

Of the more serious matter, with which the charges against this lodge concludes, "the taking of liberties with the person of the candidate," the commission are of the opinion that "if anything was done that could be construed in that light, it was undoubtedly by accident and not by intent." All the members and visitors present at the time charged, were examined by this commission and agree "that there was no impropriety in the treatment of the candidate." The commission concludes its report as follows:

"We think the evidence submitted will convince you, and should convince any rational man, that the charges are wholly unfounded; that Providence Lodge is now working in perfect harmony, and we can find nothing in the surroundings to warrant us in recommending an interruption of its legitimate labors."

With the findings of commission I fully concurred, and restored charter to lodge.

COBDEN LODGE, NO. 466.

(Page 46, Proceedings 1887.)

From the information received by Grand Master Darrah, reported by him to this Grand Lodge, and his conclusions thereon, it would seem as though a lodge ought not to exist in Cobden, and that it was a community in which no good lodge could survive. In response to the request of the Senior Grand Warden, R. W. Brother Monroe C. Crawford and others, in whose judgment I have confidence, I made a personal visit to this lodge, intending, if half that was stated in Grand Master Darrah's address was true, to withhold the charter, let the lodge die, and report my action to Grand Lodge. Judge then of my surprise, when visiting Cobden and mingling with the brethren and the citizens, I found them an intelligent, thrifty and virtuous people, a community of fruit-growers and florists, among whom there was every evidence of civilization and culture. There must have been some mistake in the information sent my predecessor, as it was not of Cobden and of Lodge No. 466 such things could be truthfully said. The charter was duly restored.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

(Page 50, Proceedings 1887.)

John Fairley Allan, a resident of Chicago, when on a temporary visit to Scotland, received the degrees of Freemasonry in Lindores Lodge, No. 106, of that obedience.

In compliance with the request of Grand Lodge, a letter was addressed to Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, a copy of which is herewith submitted together with answers thereto.

It will be seen from this correspondence that Grand Lodge of Scotland does not recede from its action in the Allan case, and having no fear of Grand Lodge of Illinois, or any other American Grand Lodge, making Masons of persons temporarily sojourning in this country, there is little reason to hope for any change.

I would not have our Grand Lodge do so; but I am forced to the conclusion that if Grand Lodges upon this continent were to make Masons of tourists from Europe, as they do of those from the United States, we would soon have a change of their laws upon this subject.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL, THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1887.

Colonel Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Baronet, M. P., of Blythswood, Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason, Grand Lodge of Scotland.

DEAR SIR AND MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER; I am requested by the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, to lay before you the following cause of grievance, and ask your fraternal consideration of the same.

In April last, Mr. John Fairley Allan, a resident of the city of Chicago and naturalized citizen of the United States, visited his old home in Scotland, and while there he was solicited to petition for the degrees in Masonry.

Mr. Allan's petition was presented to Lindores Lodge, No. 106, owing obedience to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was accepted, and on dispensation from Grand Lodge of Scotland he was elected to and received the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason in said lodge. Attested by Diploma, June 6, A. D. 1887, A. L. 5891. (Signed) D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary.

Recognizing the fact that Grand Lodge of Scotland is supreme within its own territory, and from its age and conservatism one of the most valued Grand Lodges with which Grand Lodge of Illinois is in fraternal relations, we the more deeply regret that there should be cause for our grievance.

In presenting this case I desire to call attention to the fact that the statute law as well as common law of Masonry on this continent makes each Grand Lodge supreme within its own territory, and that no citizen of one country, state or territory can be made a Mason in another country, state or territory without the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction the person resides.

You will readily see that without such a law the rejected material of one Grand Lodge might, and frequently would be, accepted by another, and unworthy persons thus become members of our ancient Fraternity. Is it asking too much of you, my distinguished brother, and of the Grand Lodge over which you preside, that the same comity exist, and the same common law of Freemasonry be observed between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Illinois that prevails wherever Freemasonry exists upon this continent?

Scottish Freemasonry is known and honored wherever our brotherhood finds a home. The lodges under your obedience are numerous and the brethren are strong in their numbers; Illinois is not less so—seven hundred and seventy-seven lodges with a membership of forty-one thousand attest the strength of its young manhood. Let us be united and concede to each other that which we claim for ourselves, the absolute Masonic jurisdiction over all persons residing within the territorial limits of our Grand Lodge.

That you may the better understand this case, and the sentiment and action of Grand Lodge of Illinois upon the subject, I shall direct the Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Loyal L. Munn, to forward you a bound copy of proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1887. Your attention is fraternally called to address of Grand Master, page 50, and report of Committee on Masonic Correspondence, pages 156–7.

I deeply regret to learn, from proceedings of Grand Lodge, of your illness, and that you are compelled to go to the continent for the winter. Trusting that you may be greatly benefitted by the change and return to your own country with restored health,

I am, fraternally yours, J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

FREEMASONS' HALL,
[SEAL.] EDINBURGH, Dec. 17, 1887.

General J. C. Smith, Grand Master, Chicago.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND DEAR BRO.: Have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication to the Grand Master. On Sir Archibald's return from the Continent it will be submitted to him. In his absence I shall meantime lay it before Grand Committee for consideration.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois can *not* be said to be in fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, because in 1878 it withdrew its representative.

Should at any time fraternal relations be revived, I know of a brother (having some connections with your State) who would worthily and with dignity represent you here—Colonel Patrick Stirling, of Kippenross, Master of No. 11, and Provincial Grand Master Deputy of Perthshire West.

Ever faithfully and fraternally,

(Signed) D. MURRAY LYON,
Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL, THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO, January 23, 1888.

D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary, Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your favor of December 17, 1887, received in due time, and would have been answered at an earlier date but for absence on Masonic duties.

I am pleased to have my attention called to the fact of our having no representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and I will this day commission as such Brother Colonel Patrick Stirling, whom you so highly recommend.

That fraternal relations may be fully restored, and I sincerely hope that they may never again be severed, I would recommend to the consideration of Most Worshipful Grand Master, Sir Archibald, a distinguished brother of this State, Most Worshipful, Brother Doctor Joseph Robbins, of Quincy. I need not tell you of Brother Robbins' Masonic services, they are well known to you. He is Past Grand Master and present Committee on Correspondence.

I shall be pleased to learn that a trip to the Continent has been beneficial to Most Worshipful, Brother Sir Archibald, and that he has returned to you in good health.

Wishing you all the compliments of the season,

I am, fraternally,

(Signed) J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

FREEMASONS' HALL,
[SEAL.] EDINBURGH, Feb. 10, 1888.

General J. C. Smith, Grand Master, Chicago.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Thank you for the prompt and favorable attention you have given to my recommendation of Bro. Colonel Stirling. Since I addressed you he has been placed upon Grand Committee.

You will notice on page 135 of proceedings, herewith sent, that Grand Lodge could not see its way to comply with your request, *i. e.*, admission of American citizens.

In Bro. Dr. Robbins I recognize one whom I have long admired, and it will give me infinite pleasure to have his commission drawn and forwarded immediately after the quarterly communication in May next.

With cordial greetings, I am, ever faithfully,

(Signed) D. MURRAY LYON,
Grand Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM PROCEEDINGS GRAND LODGE SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the Grand Committee, held on Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1887.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Grand Secretary presented a letter from the Grand Master of Masons, Grand Lodge of Illinois, requesting the Grand Lodge of Scotland to make a law that no citizen of that State should be received into the Craft in any lodge under the Scottish jurisdiction.

The committee declined to recommend Grand Lodge to make any such regulation.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL, THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1888.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I am in receipt of your favor of 10th inst., and proceedings Grand Lodge of Scotland. I regret that you do not give me reasons of committee for not granting request of Grand Lodge of Illinois, "that no citizen of that State (Illinois) should be received into the Craft n any lodge under the Scottish jurisdiction." We have cases of rejected material having been made in your lodges, and it is annoying to the brethren when one, presumably not worthy, returns from abroad a Master Mason. I would like reasons of your committee for denying, what seems to me, a reasonable request.

Bro. Dr. Robbins is worthy of the high regard in which you hold him, and will make a valuable representative of Grand Lodge of Scotland.

I am, fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH, Grand Master.

Bro. D. MURRAY LYON,

Grand Secretary Grand Lodge Scotland.

To this communication I have received no reply.

KIPPENROSS,
DUMBLANE, February 25, 1888.

General J. C. Smith, M. W. Grand Master Grand Lodge of Illinois.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER: I have to-day received from Grand Secretary, Brother D. Murray Lyon, the commission you have been kind enough to send me as your Proxy Provincial Grand Master.

Fully appreciating the confidence shown me, I trust that so long as I may have the honor to be the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Scotland I may have the good fortune to discharge the duties in connection with that office to the satisfaction of yourself and the office-bearers of your Grand Lodge.

Trusting that, if in this country, I may have the pleasure of making your acquaintance, I remain,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

(Signed) PATRICK STIRLING.

This correspondence has resulted in some good, and that good is in a renewal of Representatives near the Grand East of each Grand Lodge.

VIENNA LODGE, NO. 150.

(Page 48, Proceedings 1887.)

At the earnest request of the many brethren interested, I personally visited this lodge and restored its charter. I called the attention of the brethren to that part of the address of M. W. Brother Darrah relating to their lodge, and the action of Grand Lodge thereon. While not in sympathy with action of Grand Lodge, and believing the Holy Bible to be the first and most important of the three great lights of Freemasonry, I did not forget that I was there to enforce the laws and edicts of Grand Lodge.

In my address to the brethren, I reminded them of the fact that the Holy Bible is God's inestimable gift to man, and that the Freemason who scoffed at the same ought to renounce the Fraternity. At the same time I recommended forbearance with the wayward brother, and urged that he be directed to take as his guide a copy of the Holy Writings, "that great light in Masonry, which would guide him to all truth, direct his paths to the temple of happiness, and point out to him the *whole* duty of man." I cannot forbear to mention, as I have been compelled to notice, that no action of this Grand Lodge has ever been so severely criticised as its decision in this Vienna Lodge case.

COOPER LODGE, NO. 489.

(Page 44, Proceedings 1887.)

Owing to local causes, and failure to collect moneys, Grand Lodge dues had not been paid and charter was arrested. All dissensions being healed and funds being available, members petitioned Grand Lodge for restoration of charter, paying all arrears and promising to do better in the future. The Committee on Petitions came to a very funny conclusion, as follows: "The good members of this lodge would more fully appreciate the blessings of our Institution the longer they were deprived of a lodge," and so recommended "that the disability of the lodge be continued during the pleasure of the M. W. Grand Master."

This was so clear a case of refusal to receive payment of a bad debt, and sell the customer a new bill of goods for cash, that I immediately investigated the matter, and becoming satisfied that the brethren were sincere, and the conditions being favorable, I restored the charter.

MUDDY POINT LODGE, NO. 396.

(Page 121, Proceedings 1887.)

Immediately after close of Grand Lodge complaint came to me from W. Brother L. W. Brown, and brethren of Muddy Point Lodge, that the lodge-room at Lerna, the place to which Grand Lodge had removed No. 396, "was not safe for Masonic purposes, and that ordinary conversation could be heard in the room below," which had been a blacksmith shop, but was being converted into an agricultural warehouse.

With this state of facts the Worshipful Master positively declined to open his lodge. After much correspondence and such investigation as I could make without a personal visit, I became satisfied of the truth of the statement and issued my dispensation for the removal of the lodge to Trilla, until I could have the D. D. Grand Master, Bro. Eubeling, personally inspect the premises and report. Upon that report, I continued the dispensation until meeting of this Grand Lodge, satisfied that a mistake had been made in locating this lodge at Lerna, some four miles north, when the members had asked to remove but one and one-quarter miles west, and into the occupancy of their old hall, in which they owned an undivided one-half interest.

I would not, even then, have continued my dispensation but for the fact that in the town of Lerna there was not—to use the language applied by committee to Muddy Point—"any suitable building, not even a high hill or a low vale," in which the lodge could meet.

There is an active minority in this lodge that has made all the trouble, notwithstanding the fact that the brethren favoring Trilla have done their best to conciliate, even to recommending that the brethren wishing to have a lodge at Lerna be granted a new warrant, and that they would divide with them.

I submit the very full and able report of D. D. Grand Master Brother F. E. Eubeling, and leave the matter with Grand Lodge.

MASONIC RELATIONS.

Our relations with Grand Lodge of England and Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence have been amicable during the past year, and we have assurance of a continuance of the same fraternal interchange of brotherly good will and kind sentiment.

I deeply regret that there is no change in the status of the Mother Grand Lodge of England toward Quebec, and that she still maintains jurisdiction over the three lodges in that Province. This is all wrong. That there are Masonic writers who claim that these Quebec lodges have the right to remain in allegiance to Grand Lodge of England, though there be a Grand Lodge in and for Quebec, I well know. There are also those who assert that a Grand Lodge cannot be legally formed unless *all* the lodges within the defined geographical limits unite in formation of the same. Recognizing, as they do, a political division, they should be governed Masonically by the same laws that hold politically. England acquired the Province of Quebec from France; the people of that Province are still French in habits and language. Does England permit of the allegiance of any number of those citizens, even three, to France? We think not. Then why not be consistent Masonically as well as politically? Having recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, why not surrender and direct transfer of allegiance of constituent bodies to the Grand Lodge of that Province? Why encourage this spirit of rebellion, for rebellion it is, in these three lodges? We believe in the right of the majority of lodges, when there are more than three—and no Grand Lodge should be constituted with a less number—to form

a Grand Lodge in any Province, Territory, State or Nation where there is no Grand Lodge, and we most religiously believe in the Monroe doctrine being applied in Masonry upon this continent, and that there be no interference on the part of any foreign Grand Lodge in the domestic affairs of the Grand Lodges of America.

REPRESENTATIVES COMMISSIONED.

During the year it has been my pleasure to appoint Colonel Patrick Stirling, of Kippenross, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Scotland, an appointment that has been dormant since 1878, for the same reasons that have led to suspension of appointment near Grand Lodge of England. The cause having long since been removed, there was no good reason why we should not again resume amicable relations and appoint representatives near the East of each Grand Lodge, which I am pleased to say has been done.

September 1, owing to the death of that distinguished Freemason, who had for so many years been our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, R. W. Bro. Daniel Sayre, I commissioned M. W. Bro. John Gideon Harris, of Montgomery, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED.

M. W. Brother Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, to represent Grand Lodge of Scotland near Grand Lodge of Illinois.

R. W. Brother John L. McCullough, of Olney, to represent Grand Lodge of Vermont near Grand Lodge of Illinois.

M. W. Brother D. C. Cregier, of Chicago, to represent Grand Lodge of Michigan near Grand Lodge of Illinois.

GRAND LECTURERS.

The following R. W. Brethren were appointed and commissioned Grand Lecturers, and organized as a Board of Examiners to examine applicants for commission as Deputy Grand Lecturers, and hold such Schools of Instruction as I might afterward direct:

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport; W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield; A. B. Ashley, Kewanee; James John, Chicago; Eugene L. Stoker, Centralia.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

On the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, I commissioned as Deputy Grand Lecturers Worshipful Brethren

H. E. Huston, Monticello,
J. E. Evans, Monticello,
G. A. Staddler, Monticello,
W. O. Butler, LaHarpe,
George S. Fuhr, Blandinsville,
Samuel Rawson, Troy,

W. H. Stevens, Steelville,
John W. Rose, Litchfield,
F. S. Belden, Chicago,
I. M. McCollister, Whitehall,
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell,
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago,
D. F. Flannery, Chicago,
H. S. Albin, Chicago,
G. H. B. Tolle, Olney,
James M. Willard, Harristown,
John E. Morton, Perry,
William E. Ginther, Charleston,
W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown,
James R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie,
N. A. Keeler, Rockford,
J. O. Hughes, Gibson,
Thomas H Humphrey, Eldorado,
John Varner, Bushnell,
D. E. Bruffitt, Monticello,
J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington,
James Douglas, Chester.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

I also appointed and commissioned as District Deputy Grand Masters R. W. Brethren

1. W. K. Forsyth, Chicago.
2. D. J. Avery, Chicago.
3. Joseph H. Dixon, Chicago.
4. W. S. Hewins, Elgin.
5. Jacob Krohn, Freeport.
6. E. T. E. Becker, Mt. Carroll.
7. John D. Crabtree, Dixon.
8. Chenery Puffer, Joliet.
9. W. L. Milligan, Ottawa.
10. Marshall U. Trimble, Princeton.
11. Frank G. Welton, Cambridge.
12. Geo. W. Hamilton, Prairie City.
13. Wm. R. Hoyle, Galesburg.
14. C. F. Hitchcock, Peoria.
15. Owen Scott, Bloomington.
16. F. S. Hatch, Kankakee.
17. F. E. Eubeling, Urbana.
18. Charles F. Tenney, Bement.
19. R. D. Lawrence, Springfield.
20. Thomas J. Bronson, Jacksonville.
21. W. O. Butler, LaHarpe.
22. I. M. McCollister, Whitehall.
23. W. T. Vandeveer, Taylorville.
24. John Von Gunten, Jr., Olney.
25. John C. White, Effingham.
26. Samuel Rawson, Troy.
27. James Douglas, Chester.
28. C. M. Forman, Nashville.
29. W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown.
30. James A. Rose, Golconda.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT OF D. D. GRAND MASTER.

R. W. Brother Chenery Puffer, D. D. Grand Master Eighth Masonic District, having removed from Joliet to Chicago, tendered his resignation as D. D. Grand Master, to take effect 30th August. To fill this vacancy I appointed R. W. Brother E. Sanford, of Morris, Grundy County, P. M. of Cedar Lodge, No. 124.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Accompanied by M. W. D. C. Cregier, W. A. Stevens, Grand Marshal, John O'Neill, Senior Grand Deacon, Chester S. Gurney, Grand Steward, Robert R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, and R. W. Brethren Gil W. Barnard, Joseph H. Dixon, Daniel J. Avery and others, I constituted the following lodges and installed their officers:

November 4—Siloam Lodge, No. 780.

November 7—Constantia Lodge, No. 783.

November 19—Beacon Light Lodge, No. 784.

There was a large attendance of brethren at these lodges and much interest manifested in the ceremonies, speeches and banquets, particularly the latter. Brothers Dixon and Gurney are to be commended for their faithfulness on these and many other occasions, having stayed with us to the last, even through that severe snow storm at Norwood Park.

November 15—R. W. Brother George W. Hamilton, as my proxy, constituted Colchester Lodge, No. 781, and installed the officers.

December 15—R. W. Brother F. S. Hatch, as my proxy, constituted and installed the officers of Potomac Lodge, No. 782.

Each of these officers made prompt returns, and reported much interest on the part of the brethren.

LODGES U. D. INSTITUTED.

December 13—I issued a dispensation for a new lodge to be called Stanford, to be located in the town of Stanford, McLean County, Brother Wesley T. Crain to be the first Worshipful Master, W. R. Perry, Senior Warden, and Kemp James, Junior Warden. Membership, thirteen.

December 19—Instituted Stanford Lodge U. D., at Stanford, McLean County, a special train from Bloomington bringing R. W. Brother Owen Scott, Brethren J. L. White, S. W. Waddle and some thirty others, who, with Brother J. E. Evans, of Monticello, rendered me valuable assistance.

June 8—I issued a dispensation for a new lodge to be called Riverton Union, to be located in the town of Riverton, Sangamon County, Brother Thomas W. Wilson to be the first Worshipful Master, James Kirby, Senior Warden, J. W. Houston, Junior Warden, and sixteen members.

June 12—Instituted Riverton Union Lodge U. D., at Riverton, Sangamon County, many visitors being present. R. W. Brother T. J. Bronson, of Jacksonville, Brothers J. E. Evans, Monticello, J. H. Matheney, Henson Robinson, Frank Hudson, Jr., E. H. Helme and others from Springfield, assisting.

There were other applications for dispensations for new lodges, some twelve or fifteen in all, each one of which, after full and patient examination, I declined to grant. It is unnecessary for me to give location or recite the various reasons which led to my refusal.

One objection, and the principal one, was the fact that the new lodge would be within the ten mile limit of a lodge having less than sixty members, and this the Grand Lodge By-Laws positively prohibit. One application, and by no means the

only one or least objectionable, will serve as an illustration for all. A petition was recommended by three lodges; one of said lodges had the minimum membership, and paid dues to Grand Lodge, some eight or ten dollars more than its Worshipful Master received for mileage and per diem during his attendance on Grand Lodge. The other two lodges combined had sixty-eight members, paying $53.50 Grand Lodge dues, while the two Worshipful Masters received in mileage and per diem $81.30, or $27.80 more than paid Grand Lodge, and I am credibly informed that this mileage and per diem was drawn with a great deal more promptness than the Grand Lodge dues were paid. To have granted this petition would have added at least $25 per annum more expense to Grand Lodge than would ever have been received

I do not believe it to be the policy of this Grand Lodge to plant lodges at every cross roads and village, particularly when there can be no possibility of such lodge ever having a membership the Grand Lodge dues of which will pay mileage and per diem of its Master, and yet this has been done in the past, and too often, as the records show. I therefore think it wise to call a halt, and present a few facts for consideration of Grand Lodge.

On reference to table of Grand Secretary, proceedings 1884, it will be found that there were at that date 168 lodges paying a less amount to Grand Lodge for annual dues than paid by Grand Lodge for mileage and per diem to the representatives of said lodges. The account stands thus:

Paid representatives 168 lodges	$5,088.30
Received Grand Lodge dues 168 lodges	3,679.25
Net loss on 168 lodges	$1,409.05

Do you wonder the Grand Lodge dues are 75c per member and that the brethern are complaining? Are you surprised that the brethren of the other lodges complain of excessive taxation, and particularly those of the fifty lodges paying from one hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars annual dues to this Grand Lodge, and the representatives of many of them receiving less than ten dollars each for attendance on Grand Lodge? It were better for Grand Lodge and the membership if you are, and I trust you will give the subject serious and earnest consideration.

The thought is not new. It has been spoken of before in Grand Lodge, and reported upon by committees. Ways have been suggested to reduce expenses, but they have been the ways of a legislative body, a reduction of the wages of a janitor, and the discharge of a page; to cut down the printer's bill; reduce the pay of a committee, or save a postage stamp, have been about the extent of the efforts at economy, —a parsimony that has rather belittled than dignified this Grand Lodge.

Now while the country is prosperous and the brethern active, is the time to save and build up a fund that will tide Grand Lodge through an unprofitable year and relieve the brethern of their present heavy burden.

Unless this is done you will find a time when you will not be able to pay necessary expenses, and the credit of Grand Lodge be impaired.

I do not suggest this that a fund may be created with which to build a temple for Grand Lodge, laudable as might be such an enterprise. Neither do I ask it for some great charity, much as I might desire the same. I do, however, earnestly urge that Grand Lodge dues be reduced in the near future, and thus save thousands of dollars yearly to the Craftsmen, who can illy afford to contribute so much for the purposes of the few. Grand Lodge dues ought to be reduced to fifty cents per member. A reduction that would save annually one hundred dollars and upwards to some of the lodges, and from twenty-five dollars and upwards to the majority of the lodges. To do this it is but necessary to reduce the mileage of representatives in the same proportion that the fare actually paid by the representative has been reduced by legislation and competition of railroads. To pay full fare allowed by the laws of this State, a rate that few if any railroads now charge, is to pay a less sum by one-third than the representatives now receive, while the fact is that the mileage paid by representatives does not exceed one-third of the sum paid them by Grand Lodge.

Several thousand dollars could be saved by a reduction of the mileage from ten to six cents, and still the representative would not pay within one-third of what he would receive, as the average fare is not to exceed four cents per mile, one way, for the round trip. I would save several hundred dollars in the matter of correspondence, by keeping within two hundred pages and omiting the thousand copies distributed in Grand Lodge session, as this is now rendered useless by the fact that our efficient Grand Secretary has bound volumes in archives of lodges, before many of the representatives reach home. To this could be added an additional saving of several hundred dollars now expended in paying a Board of Grand Examiners, and yet leave the Schools as numerous and the Board as efficient as at present; but of this I will speak more fully in its appropriate place. I am confident that with these changes some four or five thousand dollars could be saved to the Craft, and the fraternity strengthened thereby.

With the experience of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts before me, I would not advocate the saving of this sum, for the purposes of a temple. That is an enterprise that had better be left to the public spirit of the members. I would leave the money in the lodges, that they might be able to engage in such an enterprise, if they should so choose, or to do still better, build up some great Masonic charity.

The time is coming, Brother Craftsmen, when you will need such institutions, and you will then regret that you had not laid deep and broad the foundation of economy in the expenditures of this Grand Lodge. When I read of the Masonic charities of other Grand Lodges, and particularly Grand Lodge of England, where two great Masonic charitable institutions have existed for a century, and notice the munificent donations to same, I feel that Masonry in Illinois is not fulfilling the high mission for which it was designed. The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, which has just celebrated its one hundredth anniversary, received in cash donations, at that celebration, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; while the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, which will soon reach its centennial, received at its last anniversary over fifty thousand dollars.

Think of these beneficent charieties, Craftsmen of Illinois, and resolve to unite in the one grand purpose of upbuilding this noble institution of Freemasonry in the great prairie state.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

In this connection I would consider that I had failed in an important duty did I not direct your attention to the ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

This charity was organized by a few practical earnest Craftsmen, and with your encouragement may yet prove the ground work for a more generous and far-reaching charity, such as many of you will yet find necessary to provide for the increasing number of orphan children of our deceased brothers. I do not ask Grand Lodge of Illinois to assume any responsibility or care over this institution, but I do commend it to you, brethren, and to the constituent lodges of Illinois, and most earnestly urge your liberal contributions to the same. With but limited resources at their command and an indebtedness upon the substantial buildings they have purchased and this Grand Lodge has dedicated, these brethren have already done much good.

There are now fourteen children in the Home, carefully fed, clothed, and being educated. Do you ask where the money comes from to do these things? I answer, from the charitably disposed brethren, a few Masonic bodies, and the Knights Templar ball of last winter. I deeply regret to have to say that it is not to any great extent from the lodges, the orphan children of whose deceased members have been the recipients of their generous bounty; as I am credibly informed that there have been several children from lodges the membership of which have never contributed one dollar to the institution.

Grand Lodge of New York has now nearly eighty thousand dollars in its treasury for an asylum building, to be erected immediately; that the indebtednes is lifted from Grand Lodge Temple, and for that purpose $341,279.61 has been collected during the past year.

Let Illinois move to the front and make this institution one of the great Masonic charities of the age.

MASONIC HALLS DEDICATED.

At the request of the brethren of the several lodges, I visited, inspected, and dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry, the following halls:

December 1—Hall of Hancock Lodge, No. 20, Carthage, Hancock County.
January 20—Hall of Chenoa Lodge, No. 292, Chenoa, McLean County.
March 20—Hall of Hampshire Lodge, No. 443, Hampshire, Kane County.
March 21—Hall of Corinthian Lodge, No. 205, Paw Paw, Lee County.
April 4—Hall of Dundee Lodge, No. 190, Dundee, Kane County.
April 5—Hall of La Grange Lodge, No. 770, La Grange, Cook County.
May 9—Hall of South Park Lodge, No. 662, Hyde Park, Cook County.

With but one or two exceptions, the buildings in which these halls are located, are substantial two-story brick, and owned by the Craft. The lodge rooms are neat and roomy, with suitable parlors, preparation and tyler's rooms.

The attendance of the Craft was large at these dedications, particularly at Carthage, to which lodges, Chapters and Commanderies of Knights Templar came, from a circle of fifty miles or more. The address, after dedication, was in the court house, where I had a large and attentive audience. An account of one dedication is the description of each. Dedication ceremonies, address by Grand Master, banquet, sentiments and responses, then a sociable, or, what pleased the young folks better, a dance. To Hampshire and Dundee I was accompanied by that courteous and efficient brother, W. S. Hewins, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth District, and a large delegation of brethren from Elgin, while at La Grange and South Park I had about all the active workers in Chicago, whose names are legion. To one and all I am under many obligations for their services.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

Official visits were made to the following lodges, in many of which I installed the officers, saw the several degrees conferred, and in all of which I addressed the brethren on their duties as Freemasons:

October 7—Home Lodge, No. 508, Chicago.
October 12—Blaney Lodge, No. 271, Chicago.
October 29—Providence Lodge, No. 711, Jefferson.
November 1—Marshall Lodge, No. 133, Marshall.
November 7—Bloomington Lodge, No. 43, Bloomington.
December 5—Cobden Lodge, No. 466, Cobden.
December 6—Vienna Lodge, No. 150, Vienna.
December 16—Moses R. Thompson Lodge, No. 381, Freeport.
December 27—Miners' Lodge, No. 273, Galena.
January 2—Chicago Lodge, No. 473, Chicago.
January 4—Garden City Lodge, No. 141, Chicago.
January 5—Palace Lodge, No. 765, Pullman.
January 27—Kewanee Lodge, No. 159, Kewanee.
February 7—Prairie Lodge, No. 77, Paris.
February 14—Havana Lodge, No. 88, Havana.
February 22—Cedar Lodge, No. 124, Morris.
March 9—Cass Lodge, No. 23, Beardstown.
March 16—Princeton Lodge, No. 587, Princeton.
March 29—Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, Chicago.
April 10—Garfield Lodge, No. 686, Chicago.
April 11—Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, Chicago.
April 13—Landmark Lodge, No. 422, Chicago.
June 23—Olney Lodge, No. 140, Olney.

August 28—Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, Chicago.
August 29—Constantia Lodge, No. 783, Chicago.

In nearly all of these visitations your Grand Master was accompanied by one or more members of his staff, and distinguished brethren. The receptions were cordial, and the instructions given cannot fail of good to the lodges visited.

To the brethren of Constantia Lodge, 783, I am indebted for a pleasant surprise, the gift of a beautiful and costly Grand Master's jewel, a token of their continued and warm friendship for myself. The ties that have bound one or more of the members of this lodge to me are of such a nature that additional obligations can but remind us of them, but cannot make them stronger.

DISPENSATIONS—FEES RECEIVED.

LODGES U. D.

Stanford	$100 00
Riverton Union	100 00
Total	$200 00

DISPENSATIONS FOR ADVANCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

Lodge.	*No.*	*Fees.*	*Lodge.*	*No.*	*Fees.*
Macon	8	$10 00	Jeffersonville	460	$20 00
Excelsior	97	10 00	Valley	547	5 00
Kewanee	159	5 00	Pera	574	5 00
Wilmington	208	5 00			
Kinmundy	398	5 00	Total		$65 00

Dispensations for elections, installations, vacations and other purposes, have been issued as follows:

Lodge.	*No.*	*Fees.*	*Lodge.*	*No.*	*Fees.*
Equality	2	$ 2 00	Murrayville	432	$ 2 00
Catlin	14	2 00	Loami	450	2 00
Oriental	33	2 00	Blazing Star	458	2 00
Kavanaugh	36	2 00	Walshville	475	2 00
Temple	46	2 00	Shannon	490	2 00
Jackson	53	2 00	Woodhull	502	2 00
Roscoe	75	2 00	Clintonville	511	2 00
Mt. Nebo	76	2 00	Andalusia	516	2 00
Excelsior	97	2 00	Minooka	528	2 00
Lebanon	110	2 00	Cordova	543	2 00
Olney	140	2 00	Valley	547	2 00
Kewanee	159	2 00	Gardner	573	2 00
Westfield	163	2 00	National	596	2 00
Star in the East	166	2 00	E. F. W. Ellis	633	2 00
Germania	182	2 00	D. C. Cregier	643	2 00

Warren	209	2 00	Yorktown	655	2 00
Keeney	223	2 00	Lafayette	657	2 00
Horicon	244	2 00	South Park	662	2 00
Rob Morris	247	2 00	Erie	667	2 00
Miners'	273	2 00	Waldeck	674	2 00
Accordia	277	2 00	Pawnee	675	2 00
Hinckley	301	2 00	A. O. Fay	676	2 00
Dearborn	310	2 00	Enfield	677	2 00
A. Jonas	316	2 00	Morrisonville	681	2 00
Saline	339	2 00	Galatia	684	2 00
Kedron	340	2 00	Scott Land	743	2 00
Marine	355	2 00	Alta	748	2 00
LaMoille	383	2 00	Pre-emption	755	2 00
Kankakee	389	2 00	Hardinsville	756	2 00
Blair	393	2 00	Sullivan	764	2 00
Muddy Point	396	2 00	Mansfield	773	2 00
Hesperia	411	2 00	Lake View	774	2 00
Paxton	416	2 00	Colchester	781	2 00
Lanark	423	2 00			
Exeter	424	2 00	Total		$138 00
Scottville	426	2 00			
Paid Grand Secretary total					$403 00

GRAND OFFICERS INSTALLED.

During the year I have installed the following appointed officers, who were absent at Grand Lodge installation:

R. W. Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, Grand Chaplain.
W. Bro. Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary.
W. Bro. Daniel Stewart, Grand Steward.

APPOINTMENTS.

R. W. Bro. William J. Calhoun, Grand Orator, and W. Bro. Thomas S. Mather, Junior Grand Deacon, having removed from Illinois, and W. Bro. A. J. Harbers, Grand Steward, having lost his membership by dimit, I made other appointments, as follows:

R. W. Rev. George C. Lorimer, Grand Orator.
W. Bro. Joseph E. Evans, Junior Grand Deacon.
W. Bro. George K. Hazlitt, Grand Steward.

MT. VERNON RELIEF FUND.

Immediately upon reading in the newspapers of the terrible cyclone which destroyed the beautiful city of Mt. Vernon, in this State, I forwarded my personal check

for twenty-five dollars to Brother Charles W. Pavey, and Grand Lodge Committee on Charity drew an order for one hundred dollars, a draft for which was sent, together with five dollars received from Dallas City Lodge, No. 235, to George W. Evans, Chairman of Relief Committee Cyclone Sufferers, receipt for which has been received. Upon investigation, it being found that our brethren had greatly suffered by the disaster, a circular containing the following information was issued, with result as given below:

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO, March 20, 1888.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

Brethren: The disaster which befell our brethren in the cyclone at Mt. Vernon has proven more serious than yet reported. The following list of losses of the members of the Craft is announced for your information:

Silas Downer,	$ 850	S. W. Porter,	$ 5,000
Russel Dewey,	2,200	Mrs. Mary Handsaker.	1,300
C. D. Ham,	400	B. C. Stratton,	400
W. E. Jackson,	2,000	A. M. Stratton,	500
Mrs. B. S. Miller, (widow,	1,000	J. G. Saeurs,	400
Mrs. C. T. Pace, (widow),	1,800	T. E. Westcott,	400
A. W. Plummer,	300	J. H. Irvin,	650
R. F. Pace,	100	D. H. Wise,	8,000
C. H. Patton,	1,200	Thos. Walsh,	2,800
S. A. Patterson,	300	C. C. Hoit,	950
A. F. Taylor,	250	J. P. Crooker,	500
J. F. Watson,	5,300	A. C. Tanner,	2,500
T. P. Watson	100	R. E. Ryan,	15,000
S. W. Watson,	5,000	Geo. Howard,	2,000
Geo. W. Evans,	3,000	Mrs. N. C. Pace,	1,000
Total,		$65,200	

No language of your Grand Master can add to the silent appeal of these figures, and no act so quickly brings its own reward as the prompt relief of the distressed.

It is recommended that all moneys donated by lodges be sent to Grand Treasurer Wiley M. Egan, Room 11, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, who will forward same to the brethren so sadly stricken.

Fraternally,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:
[SEAL.] L. L. MUNN,
Grand Secretary.

HON. JOHN C. SMITH, M. W. Grand Master, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the "Mt. Vernon Relief Fund." The following is a copy of the letter accompanying my first remittance:

"CHICAGO, April 16th, 1888.

WALTER WATSON, ESQ., W. M. Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., Mt. Vernon, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Bro.: At the request of Grand Master John C. Smith, I hand you check for $500.00 to be distributed by you among the most needy members of the Craft, who are suffering from the effects of the late cyclone at your town. Please acknowledge receipt and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

W. M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer."

THE MT. VERNON RELIEF FUND,

In account with W. M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

DR.

April 16, 1888.	To check to Walter Watson, W. M. Mt. Vernon Lodge	$500 00
May 15, 1888.	To check to Walter Watson, W. M. Mt. Vernon Lodge	500 00
June 12, 1888.	To check to Walter Watson, W. M. Mt. Vernon Lodge	500 00
August 29, 1888.	To check to Walter Watson, W. M. Mt. Vernon Lodge	110 87
"	To paid postage, stationery, etc	8 68
"	To paid clerk	50 00

CR.

June 30, 1888.	By Total contribution to date as per following statement	1,669 55
		$1,669 55 $1,669 55

Statement showing amount contributed by each lodge:

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.
Mch. 26,	Waubansia, 160	$ 10 00
27,	Astoria, 100	5 00
27,	Kaskaskia, 86	5 00
27,	Bement, 365	16 15
27,	Hardin, 44	5 00
27,	Winchester, 105	25 00
27,	New Boston, 59	5 00
28,	Grand Crossing, 776	5 00
28,	South Park, 662	5 00
28,	Western Star, 240	5 00
28,	McLean, 469	5 00
28,	Hinckley, 301	5 00
28,	Washburn, 421	2 00
28,	Dunlap, 321	2 00
28,	Pleasant Hill, 565	5 00
28,	Knoxville, 66	10 00
28,	Waltham, 384	5 00
29,	Cuba, 534	5 00
29,	Omega, 775	20 50
29,	Richmond, 143	5 00
29,	Buda, 399	10 00
29,	Charleston, 35	10 00
29,	Mason City, 403	5 00
29,	Comet, 641	5 00
29,	Oquawka, 123	10 00
29,	Blackberry, 359	10 00
29,	Sumner, 334	10 00
30,	Lacon, 61	5 00
30,	Bureau, 112	25 00
30,	Staunton, 177	5 00
30,	Rantoul, 470	10 00
30,	York, 313	5 00
31,	Palace, 765	5 00
31,	Normal, 673	5 00
31,	Gillespie, 214	5 00
31,	Social, 70	5 00
31,	D. C. Cregier, 643	25 00
31,	Waldeck, 674	15 00
31,	Aurora, 254	25 00
31,	DeWitt, 84	10 00
31,	Jerseyville, 394	5 00
31,	Aledo, 252	5 00
31,	T. J Turner, 409	20 00
31,	Manchester, 229	3 00
April 2,	Landmark, 422	15 00
2,	Lebanon, 110	25 00
2,	Fulton City, 189	10 00
2,	Paxton, 416	5 00
2,	Peoria, 207	10 00
2,	Cyrus, 188	5 00
3,	Windsor, 322	10 00
3,	Mendon, 449	5 00
4,	Elizabeth, 276	5 00
4,	Lakeside, 739	25 00
4,	Belvidere, 60	10 00
4,	Occidental, 40	5 00
4,	Marcelline, 114	5 00
4,	Apollo, 642	5 00
5,	Hermitage, 356	25 00
5,	Bodley, 1	5 00
5,	Horicon, 244	10 00
5,	Omega, 775	5 50
5,	Milledgeville, 345	5 00
5,	LaGrange, 770	5 00
5,	Garden City, 141	10 00
6,	Kankakee, 389	10 00
6,	Sparland, 441	2 00
6,	Blandinsville, 233	5 00
6,	Watseka, 446	10 00
6,	Lessing, 557	20 00
6,	Benjamin, 297	5 00
6,	Illinois Central, 178	5 00
6,	Archimedes, 377	15 00
6,	Chebanse, 429	10 00
6,	Lincoln, 210	10 00
6,	Kilwinning, 311	5 00
7,	Piper, 608	5 00
7,	Momence, 481	10 00
7,	Jerusalem Temple, 90	25 00
7,	Vesper, 584	10 00
7,	Greenup, 125	5 00
7,	Lambert, 659	5 00
7,	Edwardsville 99	10 00
7,	Morning Star, 734	15 00
7,	St. Johns, 13	5 00
7,	Siloam, 780	10 00
9,	Oneida, 337	5 00
9,	Seneca, 532	2 00
9,	La Moille, 383	5 00
9,	Pontiac, 105	5 00
9,	Rankin, 725	5 00
9,	Englewood, 690	10 00
9,	Chapel Hill, 719	5 00
9,	Doric, 319	5 00
10,	Johnsonville, 713	10 00
10,	A. W. Rawson, 145	5 00
10,	San Jose, 645	2 00
10,	Avon Harmony, 253	5 00
10,	Macon, 8	25 00
10,	Elvaston, 715	2 45
10,	Orangeville, 687	10 00
10,	Garfield, 686	10 00
10,	Dearborn, 310	25 00
11,	Altona, 330	5 00
11,	Rock River, 612	10 00
11,	Mizpah, 768	10 00
11,	Lincoln Park, 611	10 00
11,	W. H. Rhodes, member Lincoln Park, 611	1 00
12,	Sublette, 349	10 00
13,	Schiller, 335	10 00
13,	Payson, 379	5 00

MT. VERNON RELIEF FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T.
13,	Tonica, 364	5 00
13,	Arcana, 717	5 00
14.	Omega, 775	2 00
14.	Charleston, 35	2 00
16,	Jo Daviess, 278	5 00
16,	Livingston, 371	20 00
16,	Du Quoin, 234	10 00
16,	Ionic, 312	25 00
16,	Monitor, 522	15 00
17,	Erie, 667	2 00
17,	Cherry Valley, 173	5 00
17,	Cobden, 466	10 00
17,	Richard Cole, 697	5 00
17,	Pleiades, 478	10 00
19,	Herder, 669	5 00
19,	Carmi, 272	10 00
20,	Horeb, 363	1 00
20,	Howard. 309	5 00
20,	Sunbeam, 428	5 00
20,	Blair, 393	50 00
21,	El Paso, 246	2 00
21,	Covenant, 526	5 00
23,	Mt. Joliet, 42	10 00
23,	Oxford, 367	5 00
23,	East St. Louis, 504	10 00
23,	Warsaw, 257	14 90
23,	Bowen, 486	5 00
23,	Perry, 95	5 00
23,	Albany, 566	5 00
23,	Durand, 302	5 00
23,	Cambridge, 49	5 00
23,	Vitruvius, 81	5 00
24,	Chatham, 523	1 50
24,	Woodhull, 502	5 00
24,	Raymond, 692	5 00
24,	Havana, 88	5 00
24,	Valley, 547	5 00
24,	Pacific, 400	5 00
24,	Senior Warden of Pacific Lodge, 400	2 00
25,	Franfort, 567	5 00
25,	Walnut, 722	5 00
25,	Dawson, 556	5 00
25,	Forrest, 614	20 00
25,	Denver, 464	5 00
25,	Plymouth, 286	5 00
26,	Wright's Grove, 779	10 00
26,	Mississippi, 385	5 00
26,	Fillmore, 670	3 00
27.	A. O. Fay, 676	10 00
27,	New Burnside, 772	5 00
27,	Pleasant Plains, 7c0	5 00
27,	Carman, 732	5 00
28,	Freemont, 462	5 00
28,	Sherman, 535	5 00
28,	Fairview, 350	5 00
30,	Tarbolton, 351	5 00
30,	Miles Hart, 595	5 00
30,	Greenville, 245	5 00
30.	Louisville, 196	25 00
30,	New Columbia, 336	5 00
May 1,	Adams, 529	5 00
1,	Peotone, 636	5 00
2,	Newton, 276	10 00
2,	Donnellson, 255	5 00
3,	Princeton, 587	25 00
3,	Sharon, 550	10 40
3,	Lake View, 774	10 00
4,	Sibley, 761	7 25
4,	J. R. Gorin, 537	1 00
4,	Illiopolis, 521	5 00
5,	Wilmington, 208	5 00
5,	Lake Creek, 729	7 50
7,	Yates City, 448	5 00
7,	Douglas, 361	10 00
8,	Kingston, 266	5 00
8,	La Prairie, 267	5 00
9,	Herrin's Prairie, 693	10 00
9,	Shiloh, 397	5 00
10,	Bath, 494	10 00
10,	Full Moon, 341	5 00
14,	Milton, 275	9 90
14,	Amity, 472	5 00
16,	Empire, 126	2 00
16,	Calumet, 716	10 00
17,	Bethalto, 406	10 00
23,	Collinsville, 712	10 00
23,	Evans, 524	10 00
24,	Golconda, 131	2 50
24,	New Salem, 218	5 00
June 11,	Barry, 34	5 00
18,	Aunawan, 433	5 00
28,	Blueville, 647	5 00
30,	Total a'm't contributed to date	$1669 55

The following contributions were received after June 30th, and by instructions of Grand Master were returned :

July 10, Pana, 226	$ 5 00
July 12, Lee Center, 146	5 00
August 13, Olney, 140	10 00
Total amount returned	$20 00

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

Chicago, August 29th, 1888.

The report of Brother Walter Watson, Worshipful Master Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 31, shows to what good use the money was disbursed, and the return of so much of the fund contributed by the Craft indicates a careful disposition on the part of Brother Watson and the membership at Mt. Vernon, to use no more of these funds

than was necessary to relieve their pressing wants. I commend these brethren for having so high an appreciation of the sacred trust placed in their hands.

The amount returned to me, $1,059.77, has been placed in hands of Grand Treasurer. I would recommend that the same be disposed of as the representatives of the lodges contributing may direct.

MT. VERNON, ILL., Sept. 10th, 1888.

JNO. C. SMITH, ESQ., *Chicago, Ill.*

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: Your circular letter March 20th, 1888, addressed to the Craft in Illinois, stating the names and losses of members and members' families caused by the cyclone February 19th, 1888, resulted in the generous giving by the Craft of $1,610.87 to relieve the distress and suffering thereby inflicted. Much had already been done by the Craft and by the general public before this fund arrived. I distributed $565 of this fund where I thought it was needed, as is shown by vouchers enclosed herewith. The remainder $1,060.87 (less exchange of $1.10) is hereby returned, as I think the object aimed at by the donors has been accomplished. And while the "cyclone sufferers" for whose relief this money was donated are none of them reimbursed to any considerable amount, none are suffering, and all are self-sustaining, and therefore I deem it right and proper to return this money to you for your disposal.

WALTER WATSON,
W. M. Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

In response to the appeal for aid from our brethren suffering from yellow fever in Jacksonville, Florida, approved by the M. W. Grand Master of that State, a draft for one hundred and twenty-five dollars was sent to Bro. Dr. C. W. Johnson, chairman Masonic Relief Committee, one hundred dollars of which was from Grand Lodge Charity Fund, and twenty-five dollars received by me as donation from D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643.

LODGE HALLS DESTROYED.

January 22—The hall of Raritan Lodge, No. 727, was destroyed by fire and charter burned. A duplicate charter was immediately issued.

February 6—Hall of Lafayette Lodge, No. 657, destroyed by fire and charter burned. Duplicate charter issued.

February 19—Hall of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 31, was destroyed by cyclone and charter lost. A duplicate charter was issued.

April 26—Hall of Crete Lodge, No. 763, was destroyed by fire. Charter, jewels and books were saved through exertions of members. Dispensation issued free of charge, to omit stated communications for three months, or until new hall could be secured.

July 30—Hall of Eldorado Lodge, No. 730, destroyed by fire. All property lost but charter, which was saved by Worshipful Master, Brother S. T. Webber. Dispensation, free of charge, was granted to omit stated communications for three months, or until new hall could be procured.

August 15—Hall of Cuba Lodge, No. 534, was destroyed by reason of trenching near the foundations. Charter and some furniture saved.

CHARTER SURRENDERED.

Lostant Lodge, No. 597.—The membership of this lodge having become reduced so that it was difficult for them to get sufficient numbers to hold a meeting. At the stated communication in December, 1887, proposition was submitted to surrender charter, and at the next stated communication, in January, 1888, all the members having had "due and timely notice," the motion to surrender charter was "unanimously adopted." Under my orders, R. W. Brother W. L. Milligan, D. D. Grand Master, took possession of the charter, books and other property of Lostant Lodge, No. 597, and forwarded same to Grand Secretary L. L. Munn.

I commend the brethren of this lodge for the prompt and correct manner in which they went about closing their lodge, when its usefulness had become impaired, and would direct the attention of the brethern of several other lodges in the same condition, and whose membership is not one-half that of Lostant, to go and do likewise.

CHARTERS SUSPENDED.

Polar Star Lodge, No. 652.—Informed of trouble in this lodge, I ordered an investigation by R. W. Brother C. M. Forman, D. D. Grand Master, and from his full and able report, I found that trouble and dissension of a serious nature had existed in this lodge for several years. Meetings were few and far apart, no election of officers for two years, and no meetings for six months past, and when last held were in a private residence, because there was no other place to meet in. The members having been notified to meet the D. D. Grand Master, but nine appeared, the meeting was informal, as there was no secure place in which to convene a lodge, and of the nine, only six were in favor of continuing the lodge, even could a suitable place be secured in that or the adjoining town. It is unnecessary to name other reasons, for the above were sufficient to suspend charter of Polar Star Lodge, No. 652, which I did, and, in accordance with my instructions, the same, together with the effects of said lodge, were forwarded Grand Secretary. I recommend that the name Polar Star and number 652 be stricken from the roll.

Cornell Lodge, No. 753.—This lodge having ceased to hold meetings, not having met in over one year, being reduced to twelve members, and but five of them resident, upon my order, R. W. Brother W. L. Milligan D. D. Grand Master took charge of the charter, jewels and effects of lodge, forwarding same to Grand Secretary. I would recommend that the name Cornell and number 753 be stricken from the roll.

A WORSHIPFUL MASTER DEPOSED FROM OFFICE.

February 18th, I received a communication from the Worshipful Master of —— Lodge, No.——, informing me that he was engaged in the "saloon or retail liquor

business," that he had unintentionally violated the liquor laws of the State and been prosecuted therefor. Recognizing the fact that he was liable to have charges preferred against him, and that his conduct, no matter how innocent, might be used to the discredit of Masonry, he asked that he might be suspended from the functions of his office. His letter concludes as follows:

"I feel myself in my heart to be as good a Mason and as good a citizen as I ever was, but in view of the unfortunate situation of affairs, it would perhaps be better for me as well as —— Lodge that you should retire me from further service as the Worshipful Master of —— Lodge, and assign some qualified brother to act as Worshipful Master until the next annual election."

The communication was read to the lodge, was unanimously recommended by lodge, the Senior and Junior Wardens uniting in same. After an investigation by the D. D. Grand Master, and correspondence with the brethren, and considering the manly course of the brother, and believing it for the best interest of the lodge, I issued the following order:

"*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of —— Lodge, No. ——, A. F. & A. M.*

"BRETHREN: For reasons set forth in letter to me of February 17, from Bro. ———, Worshipful Master of —— Lodge, No. ——, and in accordance with his own request voluntarily made, the said Worshipful Brother ——— is relieved from the office of Worshipful Master of —— Lodge, No. ——, for the remainder of his term or during the will and pleasure of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

"Second.—Brother Past Master ——— is hereby appointed proxy of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, to preside over all stated and special communications of —— Lodge, No. ——, held during the suspension of Brother ———.

"Fraternally,

"J. C. SMITH,

"Grand Master."

The appointment of Brother ———, as my proxy, was at the special request of the Senior and Junior Wardens.

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY.

October 18, 1887, appointed R. W. Brother W. J. A. DeLancey my proxy to open and preside over all communications of Centralia Lodge, No. 201, during the absence from this State of the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens.

January 6, 1888, R. W. Brother DeLancey reported to me that he "had the honor to preside over two stated communications, when the Worshipful Master returned and took the helm."

October 30, 1887, appointed R. W. Brother Owen Scott my proxy to open and preside over all communications of Chenoa Lodge, No. 292, during absence from State of Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens.

Presume he is faithfully doing so, as I have no report to the contrary.

INVASION OF JURISDICTION.

Palace Lodge, No. 765—Complained of invasion of jurisdiction by Germania Lodge, No. 182, which had initiated, passed and raised a candidate living within the territorial limits of Palace Lodge. Upon my order, Germania Lodge, No. 182, paid over all the fees collected and made fraternal apology.

Caledonia Lodge, No. 47, having received petition, elected and initiated a person residing within territorial jurisdiction of Villa Ridge Lodge, No. 562, I ordered that apology be made and fee paid over to Villa Ridge Lodge, which order was complied with.

May 25, a joint communication was sent me from the Worshipful Masters of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 458, and Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 487, submitting a question of jurisdiction. I decided that Andrew Jackson Lodge had invaded the jurisdiction of Blazing Star Lodge, and on my order apology was made and the fees paid over to Blazing Star Lodge.

The question of invasion of jurisdiction is of too frequent occurrence, as there should seldom be such a case, and it only arises from an indifference to law or in pure defiance of law. It is as much the duty of every committee on petition to make inquiries as to residence of applicant, assuring themselves of the fact that he resides within the territorial limits of the lodge, as it is to inquire into his moral, mental and physical qualifications, and so report to the lodge. Were this faithfully attended to there would be few if any complaints of invasion of lodge jurisdiction.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION.

December 3, certificate of Clerk of the city of Lake View having been furnished that Lake View had been incorporated into a city, I decided that the lodges in said city of Lake View would hereafter be governed by By-Laws of Grand Lodge, Art. XI., Sec. III., part two, their jurisdiction being concurrent.

DECISIONS.

1. What vote is necessary to elect to honorary membership?

Answer. Honorary membership, like a vote of thanks, being complimentary, requires but a majority vote.

2. A Worshipful Master was installed at proper time named in by-laws; night being very stormy, no other officer-elect was present. Is a dispensation necessary to install the other officers?

Answer. No. The Worshipful Master having been legally installed it becomes his duty, as well as his privilege, to install the other officers elected and appointed, at same communication or as soon thereafter as practicable.

3. Lodge having refused to waive jurisdiction and permit petition to be received by another lodge, from candidate residing within territory of lodge refusing, what time must elapse before they can act upon waiver of jurisdiction a second time?

Answer. One year; and request should always lie over one stated communication.

4. "I claim that it requires *seven* Master Masons *and a Tiler* to open and close lodge."

Answer. You are wrong; Grand Lodge has decided that *seven* Master Masons, *though one of the seven be the Tiler or a brother acting as Tiler*, are the number required to be present, and seven members of the lodge are required to be present to transact the business of the lodge.

5. Can we receive the petition of a worthy man, who is well respected in our community, but who is of one-eighth African blood?

Answer. Yes. If the applicant possesses all the qualifications required by the ancient landmarks and our laws. [See Sections I. and II., Art. XII., part second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.] Masonry knows no distinction of race or color. It is the mental, moral and physical qualifications of the man that are to be considered, and not the color of his skin.

6. Secretary of lodge encloses copy of second notice to pay dues, with following question: "I called twice at the place of business of a delinquent brother and failed to find him in; will the mailing of enclosed notice to his place of business answer the purpose?"

Answer. Yes. While the law requires that the member in arrears for dues shall be notified in person, *if possible*, of such arrears, it does not expect the impossible. There is a duty imposed upon every member of a lodge, as well as upon the officer; it is, that the brother shall pay such dues as the by-laws prescribe, and those dues should be paid to the Secretary and in the lodge-room. I therefore hold that having called twice at the place of business, or residence, of a delinquent brother, and failing to find him, the mailing of copy of enclosed second or final notice to the brother at his place of business, or residence, will be a compliance with the law of Grand Lodge.

7. A candidate on being asked the constitutional question, "Do you believe in the existence of God?" answered "No." The lodge has decided to return his petition fee, and inquire from the Grand East its duty in the premises.

Answer. The duty of the lodge is to return petition fee to candidate, and inform him that so long as he holds such belief he cannot be made a Mason.

8. Lodge elected officers before time specified in by-laws. Was the election legal?

Answer. No. Lodge must elect at time specified in by-laws; failing to do so, must then ask for dispensation from Grand Master to elect.

9. A brother failing to live an upright, moral life, but otherwise in good repute and standing in the lodge, dies; should the lodge give him Masonic burial?

Answer. Yes; if the brother when living, or the family after his death, requests the same. The Master of a lodge, or any member thereof, should not raise the question of a brother's moral standing after his death if it was unquestioned before; and if questioned before, and no action taken, ought not to be permitted after death to do that which they did not have the moral courage to do when the brother was living.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

During the past Masonic year Schools of Instruction have been held at Rock Island, Cairo, Carthage, Carmi, Danville, Taylorville, Peoria, Belleville and Chicago, to each of which I gave one or more days.

In the appointment of Grand Lecturers I had in view the selection of efficient and correct workers, each of whom would be competent to preside over a School of Instruction, though alone. Having secured such brethren and constituted them a Board of Examiners, I divided the Board and increased the number of schools from the customary number of five to nine, assigning two members to one set of schools and three to the other, bringing full Board to closing school at Chicago.

The wisdom of this new departure was questioned at the time, but it has proven a success. In 1887 five schools were held with a representation of 255 lodges and attendance of 991 members of lodges, while in the schools of 1888 there were 519 lodges represented and an attendance of 2,051 members of lodges.

You will observe that while there were not twice the number of schools held in 1888 that there have been in former years, the lodges represented and members in attendance were more than double those of the past year and nearly equal to twice that of any former year.

Thus it will be seen that there is a remarkable increase in the interest taken in these schools, and an ardent desire manifested by the brethren throughout the State to perfect themselves in the standard work of their own jurisdiction.

Your attention is called to a more interesting and no less important fact, and that is the expense to Grand Lodge of these Schools of Instruction. In 1887 the cost for five schools was $1,105.28, while the cost for nine schools for 1888 was $1,001.10, a less sum than in any former year. Referring now to my previous remarks on reduction of Grand Lodge dues and saving in expenses of this Board, I would under no circumstances have more than five Schools in one

year; would again divide the Board, and thus save one-half the sum heretofore paid Grand Examiners. The extreme points in this State were covered by Schools of last year, and I am therefore confident that expenses of Board can hereafter be kept within six hundred dollars, and thus save annually a sum of five hundred dollars to Grand Lodge.

The earnest friend and advocate of a dissemination of ritualistic knowledge through means of a Board of Grand Lecturers, I am more the friend of the Craftsmen who have to pay the bills of this Board, particularly of the many who can never participate in this instruction. The distinguished members whom the Craft have delighted to honor, and whose labors in the Masonic field have shed a lustre upon the works of Freemasonry throughout the land, have not been made in Schools of Instruction. They have been lovers of the art, devotees of the science, and believers in the brotherhood of man. There can be no argument founded on reason or justice, why forty thousand Craftsmen should be called upon to pay for that in which they cannot participate, and these Grand Lecturers ought to be paid by those who employ them.

There is no more reason why Grand Lodge should pay for ritualistic lectures than that it should pay for lectures on friendship, morality, or brotherly love. There is, I am sorry to say, a tendency on the part of the few to look upon the perfect Ritualist as a model Mason, no matter what his deficiency in all that goes to make a master workman, a good executive officer, or a companionable Craftsman. You can no more command the interest of your membership by making the ritual the all-absorbing and ideal thought of Masonry, than you can build up the congregation of a church by the pastor reciting the creed to his people on every Sabbath, and giving them nothing more. Masonry was founded for social and fraternal purposes, and when you depart from these cardinal and organic principles you reduce the fraternity to a level with the life and health associations of the present day. Better give up Masonry than do this, for you cannot compete with them. The strength of this fraternity is not in the number of its members, but in the intelligence, virtue and companionship of the Craftsmen.

Our members were thought, in former times, to have given too much of their time and means to this social feature; but they were only in accord with the times, and they were never accused of a failure to respond to the cry for relief. It now behooves us not to go to the other extreme, which in some communities we are certainly doing.

In getting rid of certain customs, which in this day have become vices, we drove them from the lodge to chapter, from chapter to commandery, and from commandery to, well! I may say clubs; and with them went the entire social and companionable features of Freemasonry. This is all wrong, and is working an evil. No sooner is the brother taken through the various associations of Freemasons named, than he is told that he must now join the "Ancient Companions," or some similar organization, to find that social companionship he has so much expected in the lodge. So with

what is known as the "higher grades." A Mason climbs to the "Thirty-third" round of the ladder, and is there met with the information that what he sought and for which the man ever craves, companionship, is only to be found in the "Plebeian Order of No Man's Land."

Far be it from me to advocate a return to that social habit, now so much detested by all Freemasons; and much less would I advocate a reckless expenditure of money to the bankruptcy of lodges, but knowing, from practical experience, the benefits arising from a simple and inexpensive luncheon, I would justify any lodge in an expenditure for the same, and most earnestly recommend that they participate in such more frequently than they now do, and that they take their wives and daughters with them on all proper occasions. One of the most elegant banquets I attended last winter was set by the Craftsmen of Taylorville; but I assure you, brethren, that it gave me no more pleasure than the simple coffee and sandwich of the brothers at Danville.

There is a good deal that is human in the advice given by an old lady to a niece who was just married: "Auntie," said the bride, "if John and I can only live as long and as happy together as you and uncle, I will die content. Tell me the secret of your happiness! Won't you?" The old lady replied: "Yes, Lottie; I will. All men love good eating; feed John well!"

STANDARD TEAM.

During the past winter, R. W. Brother James John, Grand Lecturer, asked what I thought of his forming a team of the most proficient workers, and, whenever invited by the lodges in this city, visiting them and giving a full exemplification of the authorized work. I replied that I thought well of it, and wished him to do so; associating with him Deputy Grand Lecturers, Brothers F. S. Belden, Charles Reifsnider, D. F. Flannery, H. S. Albin, W. Brothers H. McCall, Thomas Ockerby, and others, he proceeded to do so. They have conferred degrees in some twenty-five or more lodges, without expense to lodge or Grand Lodge, at many of which I have been present, and can therefore testify to the correctness of their work. These brethren have builded better than they knew, for they have solved the ritualistic problem. There is not a lodge in this State that cannot, with its officers, form just such a team, and present the work to perfection; but, if there be such lodge, then it better close its doors.

I call your attention to reports of Board of Grand Examiners and "Standard Team," also to those of the District Deputy Grand Masters, to be found in appendix to proceedings. Reports of Deputy Grand Lecturers are not included, as they have heretofore taken up several pages of proceedings with matter of no general interest.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF GRAND LODGE.

There are but few more pleasant recurring occasions in the life of man than the anniversary of his birth, and in the history of associations than when some important

period is reached—the twenty-fifth, fiftieth or one hundredth year are events not to be overlooked.

I would call the attention of members of this Grand Lodge to the fact that our next annual communication will be the fiftieth, and as so few of us may expect to be present when the centennial is reached, I recommend that it would be well to commemorate the coming event. I therefore ask that appropriate committees be now named to take into consideration the manner of celebrating the Semi-Centennial of this Grand Lodge, and that they have full charge of the same.

REPRESENTATIVES TO OTHER GRAND LODGES.

There is a growing interest in having well-known and zealous brothers as Representatives near the Grand Lodges of such bodies as are recognized by this Grand Lodge, and the subject is becoming of such importance as to call for a change in the term of appointment. There are appointments to this Grand Lodge of brethren who have not met with Grand Lodge for twenty years, some not now in membership, others who are dead, and a few who have left the jurisdiction or are entirely unknown to Grand Lodge. It is fair to presume that the appointments from this Grand Lodge are as unsatisfactory. In view of these facts, I recommend the adoption of a law making the appointments from this Grand Lodge good for three years from date of commission, new commission to issue the coming Masonic year.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

While it may be true that no man ought to work harder or more faithfully for the Craft because of the plaudits of his brethren, it is yet true of all of us that we work the more cheerfully, even though engaged in "doing humanity's work sublime," when we know we have the approval of our fellow-man.

That this Grand Lodge may be able to commend the labors performed by such distinguished Craftsmen as brethren Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa, and Frederic Speed, of Mississippi; William James Hughan, the great Masonic historian; Captain Charles Warren, R. E., for his explorations at Jerusalem, and others, I would recommend a grade of membership in this Grand Lodge be recognized, to be known as honorary membership.

MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF.

During the past year there has been formed in the city of Chicago a Masonic Board of Relief "for the assistance of worthy temporary sojourners in distress," and for the protection of the Craft from impostors.

This Board, now fully organized and with but limited means at its disposal, has accomplished so much good, relieved so many in distress, detected numbers of impostors and brought to notice so many unworthy beggars, as to commend itself to the Craft. I take this occasion to express my approval of this and similar organizations

at Cairo, as elsewhere, and particularly to urge upon all the lodges in Chicago the importance of giving the Board their counsel and support by taking membership therein.

GRAND LODGE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following circular letter from M. W. Brother Jesse W. Lee, Jr., Grand Master of Masons District of Columbia, is worthy of your careful and serious consideration:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1888.

To M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Being deeply sensible of the importance of a due cultivation of the social relations which should ever exist between all the Masons of the world, wherever dispersed, and in view of the peculiar local position of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, being, as it is, at the seat of Government of this great, prosperous, and ever increasing people; its membership enjoying, as it always has, the confidence of the surrounding communities, and, as a Masonic Body, having the confidence, esteem and respect of all the high Masonic Powers with which it has had official relations, the Grand Master feels it incumbent on himself, at this present juncture, to continue the policy of this Grand Lodge, ever pursued by it, to extend the right hand of fellowship to all the equal Masonic Powers of Craft Masonry throughout the world; not only to those who have heretofore been in official correspondence with this Grand Lodge, but also to all others which have been generally recognized by the Masonic Powers of the world, and which have been duly organized and constituted in any well-established Masonic Rite; not only those who have been for a considerable length of time, but likewise to all regularly constituted Grand Bodies of more recent dates, and particularly to those who have found it necessary to separate themselves from bodies practicing rites not consonant with the Degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry that they might govern themselves, as Symbolic Grand Lodges, free from any entanglement with other Governing Powers.

Impelled by the above and other important considerations, as to the propriety of a mutual exchange of such friendly "offices," whereby our own Brethren may be cordially and fraternally received and greeted as Masons, whenever and wherever they may sojourn or "travel in foreign countries;" and also, that all regular Masons, irrespective of "Rites," from whatever country they may hail shall, in the District of Columbia, among the Masons and in the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, find themselves as much at home as when in their own countries and lodges, and with their own personal friends; thus demonstrating the real, practical, fraternal principles of that institution which claims to be universal.

Under the provision adopted by this Grand Lodge at an early date, authorizing the M. W. Grand Master, in his discretion to enter into official relations with all the Grand Lodges of the world, I therefore invite you to entertain the following propositions:

First. To enter into fraternal official relations with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, by appointing a Grand Representative of your Grand Lodge near that Grand Lodge.

Second. To regularly exchange with said Grand Lodge copies of all printed proceedings which may prove of utility; and to keep up a regular and uninterrupted correspondence.

To inaugurate the first proposition I place here below the names of three brethren, members of this Grand Lodge, either of whom we shall willingly receive and welcome as the Grand Representative of your Grand Lodge near our Grand Lodge.

Fraternal official relations having been long established with your Grand Lodge, (Grand Lodge of Illinois), this circular letter is sent for information only.

JESSE W. LEE, JR., Grand Master.

"To extend the right hand of fellowship to all the equal Masonic Powers of Craft Masonry throughout the world," should be the aim of every Grand Lodge, that "our own brethren may be cordially and fraternally received and greeted as Masons whenever and wherever they may sojourn or travel in foreign countries."

Illinois no less than the District of Columbia has a deep interest in this question of recognition; not from any "peculiar local position of Grand Lodge," but from its grand central and commanding position. Illinois has become the great central gateway for an exchange of the commerce of the entire continent, and in its commercial emporium, the matchless and imperial city of Chicago, are to be found representatives of all the nations and peoples of the earth. With resident members of the Fraternity from every quarter of the globe among us, and thousands of our members visiting foreign lands, this question of recognition is pressing hard for consideration, and is entitled to a calm and unprejudiced investigation.

That you may know what other Grand Bodies, in addition to those acknowledged by Illinois, are looked upon as governing Craft Masonry throughout the globe, and are recognized as such by the other Grand Lodges of this continent, I submit the following table:

ALABAMA—Brazil, Greece, Mexico, New South Wales, Peru.

ARIZONA—Colon and Cuba, Peru, Vera Cruz.

ARKANSAS—Colon and Cuba, New South Wales, Spain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Bayreuth, New South Wales, Peru, Victoria Australia.

CALIFORNIA—Argentine Republic, Belgium (Supreme Council), Belgium (Grand Orient), Brazil, Colon and Cuba, Egypt (Grand Oriente), Germany, Italy, Mexico, Prussia (Grosse Lodge), Prussia (Grand Oriente), Peru, Portugal, Spain, United States of Venzuela, United States of Columbia.

COLORADO—Colon and Cuba.

CONNECTICUT—Colon and Cuba, Prussia, Saxony.

DELAWARE—New South Wales.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Cuba, Hidalgo, Italy, Jalasco, Jacques-de-Molay, Lower California, Mordus, Mexico (Federal District of), New South Wales, Oakaca, Peru, Vincento Guerrero, Victoria Australia, Vera Cruz.

FLORIDA—Colon and Cuba.

GEORGIA—Colon and Cuba, Egypt (Grande Oriente), Portugal.

IDAHO—Colon and Cuba, Egypt (Grande Oriente), New South Wales.

INDIANA—Italy.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Colon and Cuba, New South Wales.

IOWA—Cuba, Chili, Egypt, Mexico, New South Wales, Peru, Roumania, Victoria, Vera Cruz.

KANSAS—Peru.

KENTUCKY—Colon and Cuba, Egypt (Grande Oriente).

LOUISIANA—Argentina (S. C. 33°), Brazil Unido (Grand Orient), Colon and Cuba, Mexico (Federal District of), Frankfort on the Main, Prussia (G. R. Y. of Fr.), Saxony, Vera Cruz.

MAINE—Colon and Cuba, Peru.

MANITOBA—Colon and Cuba, New South Wales.

MARYLAND—Colon and Cuba, New South Wales, Portugal, Spain.

MICHIGAN—New South Wales, Peru.

MISSOURI—Colon and Cuba, Chili, Egypt (Grande Oriente).

MONTANA—New South Wales, Victoria Australia.

NEBRASKA—Italy.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Colon and Cuba, New South Wales.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Colon and Cuba.

NEW JERSEY—Colon and Cuba.

NEW MEXICO—Colon and Cuba.

NEW YORK—Colon and Cuba, Electric Union, Peru, Porto Rico, Saxony, Zur Eintracht.

NOVA SCOTIA—Brazil (Grand Orient), Costa Rica (Grand Orient).

OHIO—Colon and Cuba.

OREGON—Mexico (Federal District of), New South Wales, Spain, Victoria Australia.

PENNSYLVANIA—Colon and Cuba.

QUEBEC—Peru, Portugal, Spain.

RHODE ISLAND—Colon and Cuba.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Colon and Cuba.

TENNESSEE—Brazil, Colon and Cuba, Peru, Portugal, Prussia (Royal York), Prussia (Three Globes).

TEXAS—Colon and Cuba.

UTAH—Colon and Cuba.

WEST VIRGINIA—Colon and Cuba, New South Wales.

WISCONSIN—Colon and Cuba, New South Wales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the mass of correspondence received by Grand Master many subjects come up that are of local interest only and need not be referred to here; but there are some things it were well to be reminded of. That of "physical qualifications" of candidates is one of them. It is surprising how many, otherwise well qualified brethren, ask "if a man who has lost an arm or a leg is incapacitated from becoming a Mason?" If there be an unquestioned Landmark in Masonry, that is one which prohibits the making of any man a Mason whose "maim or defect in his body renders him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him," and surely no one will claim that the loss of a leg or arm, though replaced with one of wood, permits of such person "conforming *literally* to what the several degrees require of him."

Another, and no less oft repeated question, is that of the status of a "non-affiliated Mason." Grand Masters have written upon this theme; correspondents have

labored with it, and volumes would be required to hold all that has been said upon the subject. I have invariably replied that it was a question easily and briefly answered. The remedy is within each lodge, and can be exercised by every brother. The right of objection to the non-affiliated Mason sitting in any lodge, and the laws of our Grand Lodge prohibiting the "voluntary non-affiliated Mason" from participating in any "Masonic ceremonies," are sufficient to protect any banquet table from the ravages of the free luncher, who voluntarily shirks his share of the financial burden of sustaining a lodge.

HARMONY LODGE, NO. 3.

There are so many pleasant subjects to speak of and so many kind things to be said in connection with the administration of the duties of this office, that I regret to have to refer to a class of members, few though they be, who give the Grand Master more work in deciding questions of no importance and answering trifling letters than the membership of one hundred well-governed lodges.

I am this moment most forcibly reminded of this class and am compelled to delay my address to refer to one. Having completed the record of my labors and placed the same in hands of printer, I received a paper purporting to be "An appeal from decision of Hon. John C. Smith, Grand Master." To add to the absurdity of this paper, the Grand Master is notified to furnish Grand Secretary "all papers in said cause," and for fear he may not obey, Grand Secretary and chairman of Committee on Appeals are each furnished copy of paper and Grand Master informed of that fact! Fearing that this brother's interpretation of Masonic law is based upon what he has witnessed in some town meeting, and that he is as ignorant of his rights as he is of his obligations, I will see that he is protected in his privileges and "that no rights shall be lost," although by his own inaction he is already out of court.

FIRST—I desire to call attention to the fact that there can be no appeal from decision of Grand Master, and not because of any "ancient prerogative," but because there are other ways provided for seeing that no injustice be done the brethren.

SECOND—Had action of Grand Master been action of lodge and the appeal been from action of lodge, said action having been taken in March last, notice should have been given lodge within ninety days, and appeal filed with Grand Secretary "at least thirty days prior to meeting of Grand Lodge." Neither of these conditions were complied with.

But of the subject matter. January 16, 1888, being a stated communication of Harmony Lodge, No. 3, the weather excessively cold and difficult to make fires, officers and members hesitated about opening lodge, which according to by-laws was 7 P. M., but was not opened until about 9 P. M. Complaint being made, I required statements from Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens and Secretary under seal of lodge, and the same to be read to lodge in presence of complainant that he might object if in any particular untrue. The substance of said certified statements is as follows, and no part thereof has been questioned to this day:

"After 8 P. M. the W. M. said he was fearful of taking cold if he sat in the East, owing to the window in rear of chair; that he wished to attend a lecture, and if the brethren desired a meeting of the lodge the Senior Warden, who was present, would preside." Complainant remained for some time after the W. M. retired, when he followed, presumably to attend same lecture, as he had promised to accompany that officer. Lodge was shortly afterward opened, the regular business transacted, a part of which was balloting upon two petitions and the candidates were elected. No work was done. Upon complaint to me of time of opening, fearing some sharp practice had prevailed, I stayed advancement of candidates until a full investigation. That investigation developed the facts as before stated, and that "for several years past the lodge had opened from 7:30 to 8:15 P. M., and in most cases the complainant was present at the meetings."

My decision was that the "meeting of January 16, 1888, was a lawful stated communication, and all the work done therein was regular."

I need not refer to my admonition and advice to officers and members as to irregularity in opening, and need only say there has been a reformation in that lodge. No objection being made to candidates, they have become Master Masons, and nothing more was heard from lodge or member until this paper reached me within a few days of session of Grand Lodge.

I shall refer the matter to Committee on Petitions, where the brother would have been heard had he filed the proper papers.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this address I wish to call your attention to the circular letters I have issued during the Masonic year, and the reasons therefor:

December 1—Organization of Board of Examiners; appointment of time and place for Schools of Instruction.

January 2—To stop discussions among brethren over rulings of Worshipful Masters, and discourage the writing of so many *ex parte* statements to Grand Master.

June 14—To secure property belonging to Grand Lodge. That there is much of interest, if not of great value, which ought to be in archives of Grand Lodge is well known, but I find it difficult to reach.

July 10—To elevate the position of District Deputy Grand Master and bring him more immediately into communication with the officers of lodges in his district. From reports of Deputies, I learn that much good has resulted from this order. I must recall attention to the last paragraph of this letter, relative to seal of lodges, and insist that the Lights of a lodge of Master Masons shall be correct.

July 13—The constant application for dispensation to permit lodges to parade upon other than "strictly Masonic" occasions, were so numerous, and the reasons so

few that admitted of the request being granted, that I determined to call a halt and remind the brethren of their duties as Freemasons. The facts are that in a large majority of cases, the wish to parade was born of the desire to make a display and participate with civic and military organizations in attracting public attention.

To keep up with the band wagon and divide plaudits of children with the drum major is not Freemasonry. Acts of pure charity, disinterested friendship, and other Masonic virtues are practiced in secret, and away from the prying eyes of the outside world. This circular also calls attention to the fact that a dispensation is necessary to close lodge in the summer months, or for any period beyond the time named in by-laws.

August 1—No appeal for aid other than in case of a general disaster, as that of the destruction by cyclone of the city of Mt. Vernon, have been recommended by me during the past year. I have permitted the same on request of officers of lodge, but only then attached certificate that lodge was a legally warranted lodge.

The reasons assigned were often the lifting of mortgage from farm, failure to insure property, death of a horse or cow, to erect a sawmill or buy a flat-boat, a class of property which a large majority of the Craft never owned, that I deemed it necessary to restrict these appeals. Upon inquiry I found little or no contributions had been made by membership or lodge asking to make appeal for aid, that I had to add to my circular as follows: "This statement to Grand Master must also give, as near as can be, amount of money contributed by the brethren and donated by lodge."

In all my dealings with the brethren it has ever been my desire and constant aim to do right, and administer the laws with an eye single to the glory of our great Fraternity. If I have done this reasonably well, I shall be content, and with a consciousness of duty performed to the best of my ability and for the good of all, I shall ever remain,

Truly and fraternally,

J. C. Smith

Grand Master.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
65 SIBLEY ST., CHICAGO, December 1, 1887.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Brethren: In accordance with Sec. 3, Art. 3, Grand Lodge By-Laws, I have appointed the following named brethren Grand Lecturers and do hereby constitute them a Board of Examiners for the purpose referred to in Article XV of the Constitution:

Worshipful Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport; W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield; A. B. Ashley, Kewanee; James John, Chicago; Eugene L. Stoker, Centralia.

The better to enable the Masters, Wardens and brethren of the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction to obtain the correct work at a less expense to themselves, and no increase to Grand Lodge, the Board of Examiners will be divided, and the number of schools increased.

The following named places and time of meeting for these Schools of Instruction are hereby ordered, where there will be a full exemplification of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and the Work and Lectures as authorized by this Grand Lodge may be learned:

Brothers M. D. Chamberlin, A. B. Ashley and James John at
ROCK ISLAND, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 10, 11, 12.
CARTHAGE, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 24, 25, 26.
DANVILLE, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 7, 8, 9.
PEORIA, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 28, 29 and March 1st.

Brothers W. B. Grimes and Eugene L. Stoker at
CAIRO, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 17, 18, 19.
CARMI, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 31 and February 1, 2.
TAYLORVILLE, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 14, 15, 16.
BELLEVILLE, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 28, 29, and March 1.

The full Board of Examiners at
CHICAGO, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 13, 14, 15.

The meetings will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, and there will be three sessions daily. I trust that each locality will be fully represented and that the brethren who attend will be prepared to study the Work that we may have the best possible result.

The brethren in each place designated have promised to see that ample accommodations are provided, so as to make all comfortable and insure success.

It is further ordered that this circular be read in open lodge at the first regular meeting after it is received.

Fraternally yours, J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:
L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
CHICAGO, January 2, 1888.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: With the compliments of the season the Grand Master greets you, and congratulates the Craft upon the PEACE, HARMONY and PROSPERITY which prevails in all the lodges in this great jurisdiction. To aid in the preservation of this harmony is the duty of every member, and I give it strictly in charge to every one, that "no private piques or quarrels be brought within the doors of the lodge."

The daily practice *in* as well as *out* of the lodge, of those virtues which are ever taught in the lodge, will make each Craftsman a better man and more faithful Mason. From a long and intimate

knowledge of the practical work in a lodge, I know that much trouble arises because of some brother writing the Grand Master an *ex parte* statement of matters pertaining to the business of the lodge, and asking his decision. Armed with the Grand Master's letter, if favorable to his views, the brother goes to his lodge to prove that he was right, and the officers or brethren wrong, when had all the facts in the case been stated to the Grand Master, the decision might have been entirely different, or at least modified.

The custom of your Grand Master, to acknowledge receipt of *all* letters, is so well known that it seems unnecessary to say, that all communications sent him will continue to receive a courteous answer. While this is true as to general information, DUE NOTICE is hereby given, that no decision will hereafter be rendered unless the questions or statements are duly certified by the proper officers and seal of lodge attached.

It can readily be seen that upon a certified agreement of the facts, the Grand Master can have an intelligent understanding of the case presented, and it is manifestly unjust to ask his decision upon a presentation of one side only.

This circular letter will be read at the first stated communication, after its receipt, and be copied in full upon the records, as should every paper from the Grand East.

Wishing all Craftsmen a Happy New Year,

I am, fraternally,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO, June 14, 1888.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: The frequent inquiry for Dimits from brethren of lodges the name and number of which have been stricken from the roll, brings to my knowledge the fact that many of the Record and Membership books of said lodges have never been forwarded to the Grand Secretary, and that much valuable property belonging to those lodges has never been accounted for.

All brethren having information or possession of any books, papers or other property belonging to a lodge the name and number of which has been stricken from the roll, will make known that fact to the Worshipful Master or Secretary of his lodge, and that officer is directed to advise the District Deputy Grand Master of his district of the same.

It is further ordered, that the District Deputy Grand Master of each Masonic district in this State will make due inquiry and diligent search for any and all such books, papers and property, and report the same to the Grand Master for his instructions.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO, July 10, 1888.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: With a more earnest desire to bring the officers and members of the Constituent Lodges into immediate and personal relations with the District Deputy Grand Masters than to relieve myself of any correspondence, your attention is called to the fact that many questions are asked of the Grand Master, and many letters written him, which could readily be answered by the District Deputy. You should therefore first write to the Deputy, and if his answer is not satisfactory, then to the Grand Master.

In cases of doubt as to the meaning of our laws, particularly where disputes and contentions arise, the Worshipful Master desiring counsel and advice ought immediately to invite the District Deputy to visit his lodge. The personal acquaintance of the Deputy with the members, and his general knowledge of Masonic law, will often enable him to settle disputes, still dissensions and restore peace, harmony and good feeling among the brethren.

Deputies when visiting lodges will examine the Record and Account books, to see that they are properly written and correctly kept. They will also see that a book containing a copy of the By-Laws is present for newly-made members to sign, and that the membership roll is carefully preserved.

The particular attention of the officers of lodges is called to the seal of their lodge, as I find where the Square and Compasses are used as a part of the emblems of the seal, many display the light of a Fellow Craft lodge, while others indicate but a lodge of Entered Apprentice Masons. This ought not to be, and it is hereby ordered that all such seals be revised and corrected so as to indicate, as they certainly should, that their seal is the seal of a lodge of Master Masons.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO, July 13, 1888.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: Your particular attention is called to Grand Lodge By-Laws, Art. IV., Sec. 5, Part Second, and Art. XXXIII., Sec. 3, Part Three, which read as follows:

"Art. IV., Sec. 5: No lodge *shall* remain closed beyond the time prescribed in its by-laws for holding stated meetings, *except* by dispensation of the Grand Master."

"Art. XXXIII., Sec. 3: No Mason under this jurisdiction shall appear in any public procession, nor in any private or public assembly, with Masonic clothing, unless under the auspices of some regular lodge; nor shall any lodge take part in any public procession, except to perform or assist in some ceremony recognized as *strictly Masonic*, unless by special dispensation of the Grand Master."

The too frequent violation of each of the above by-laws calls for a prompt disapproval by the Grand Master, and notice is hereby given that the same cannot be violated without subjecting the brethren or lodge to discipline. It is too often the practice of lodges to omit meeting during the months of July and August, and while there may be the excuse of excessive hot weather for not meeting, there is no excuse for failing to ask a dispensation from the Grand Master to omit the same.

The "strictly Masonic" occasions referred to in Grand Lodge By-Laws are the funeral of a brother, the laying of corner-stones of Masonic and public buildings, and dedication of Masonic halls, each of which, except the funerals, can only be done by the Grand Master or his proxy. National and State holidays, decoration day and picnics are not "strictly Masonic," and dispensations will not be granted for lodges to parade in regalia upon such occasions, unless there is some very special reason for the same.

It ought to be the pride of every FREEMASON to engage in the celebration of the natal day of our Independence, or the decoration of the graves of the heroic dead who died in defense of our national liberties, but only as soldiers or as citizens of this Great Republic. There is no place for civic societies in such processions or ceremonies.

Fraternally,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
65 SIBLEY STREET, CHICAGO, August 1, 1888.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Members of the Constituent Lodges in Illinois:

BRETHREN: Applications from lodges, to the Grand Master, to endorse and recommend appeals for aid are so numerous as to call for the following rules upon this subject:

The right of any lodge in the State to appeal to the brethren on behalf of a suffering widow, a destitute orphan or an indigent brother will not be questioned, neither will the Grand Master say if the appeal be one worthy or unworthy of your charity. To constitute himself the judge of any brother's ability to contribute, would be wrong, as the brethren issuing the appeal are the best judges of the necessities of the case, and it is for those to whom the appeal is made to say if they are able to give.

Charity is a personal obligation, and it is for each brother to satisfy himself if the object be worthy; and he must himself be the judge of his ability to contribute.

All applications for permission to send circulars or letters of appeal into the lodges in this State, on behalf of indigent brothers, widows, orphans, or dependent relatives of brethren, will receive attention, and the Grand Secretary be directed to certify that the lodge is duly chartered, and the appeal may then be issued, on compliance with the following rules:

1. The committee to consist of the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Secretary, and none other.

2. A concise statement of the case, certified by said officers, shall be read in open lodge, and a majority vote of all members present shall be required asking permission of the Grand Master to issue such appeal.

3. In statement made by this committee, and under seal of lodge, shall be given the number of members and the reasons why the membership of the lodge cannot themselves give the relief asked of others. This statement to Grand Master must also give, as near as can be, amount of money contributed by the brethren and donated by lodge.

4. The Secretary to receive and disburse all moneys, &c., under the direction of the lodge.

On compliance with the above rules, appeals for aid may be sent into the lodges in obedience to this Grand Lodge, but on no account will any circular be permitted to be sent into the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge.

Any lodge hereafter receiving an appeal without certificate of Grand Secretary, will forward same to Grand Master for his action.

Fraternally,

J. C. SMITH,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer,*

In account with GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF ILLINOIS.

1887.		DR.		
Oct.	3,	To balance to credit General Fund	$41,643 92	
	3,	To balance to credit Charity Fund	719 98	
		Total credit balance, as per last report		$42,363 90
Nov.	10,	To amount received of L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y	65 00	
Dec.	1,	" " " "	68 00	
1888.				
Jan.	3,	To dividend on A. A. Glenn's insurance	32 90	
	5,	To interest on Government bonds	50 00	
Feb.	1,	To amount received of L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y	165 00	
March	1,	" " " "	82 50	
	31,	" " " "	51 00	
May	1,	" " " "	16 00	
June	30,	" " " "	208 33	
July	2,	To interest on Government bonds	100 00	
Aug.	2,	To amount received of L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y	17,713 14	
Sept.	1,	" " " "	11,178 53	
	29,	To interest on Government bonds	50 00	
	29,	To amount received of L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y	1,265 30	
	29,	" " " Charity Fund	114 00	
Oct.	1,	Total amount received since last report		$31,159 70
				$73,523 60
1887.		CR.		
Oct.	6,	By mileage and per diem ord. pd. per vouchers	$2,629 20	
	6,	By mileage and per diem orders pd Grand Lodge representatives, as per vouchers	14,795 60	
	6,	Total mileage and per diem paid		$17,424 80

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

DATE OF ORDER.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	
1887.			
Sept. 30,	1156	Alex. T. Darrah	$125 00
Oct. 3,	1160	Journal Printing Company	155 25

	3,	1161	Journal Printing Company	529 80
	3,	1163	Alex. T. Darrah	335 96
	6,	1164	D. M. Browning	300 00
	6,	1165	R. R. Stevens	100 00
	6,	1166	Z. T. Griffin	25 00
	6,	1167	Henry Brader	10 00
	6,	1178	Milward Adams	400 00
	6,	1180	D. B. Breed	25 00
	6,	1181	E. T. E. Becker	3 85
	6,	1182	John Von Gunten, Jr	8 30
	6,	1183	Louis C. Seeley	10 00
	6,	1185	Edwin P. Tilley	50 75
	6,	1186	R. R. Stevens	75 20
	6,	1187	E. W. Wood	2 45
	6,	1188	Thomas S. Mathers	24 50
	31,	1189	John C. Smith	125 00
	31,	1190	L. L. Munn	208 33
Nov.	9,	1191	Journal Printing Company	1,268 70
	9,	1192	John F. Smith	317 23
	9,	1193	L. L. Munn	3 16
	9,	1194	American Express Company	9 75
	30,	1195	L. L. Munn	208 33
	30,	1196	John C. Smith	125 00
Dec.	31,	1197	L. L. Munn	208 34
	31,	1198	John C. Smith	125 00
	1888.			
Jan.	7,	1199	John C. Smith	102 77
	12,	1200	Western File and Index Company	3 75
	18,	1201	John F. Smith	75 20
	18,	1202	M. D. Chamberlin	34 40
	18,	1203	A. B. Ashley	31 20
	18,	1204	J. H. C. Dill	38 60
	20,	1205	S. D. Childs & Co	12 75
	26,	1206	W. B. Grimes	51 80
	26,	1207	E. L. Stoker	36 20
	26,	1208	John Austrian	10 00
	31,	1209	L. L. Munn	208 33
	31,	1210	John C. Smith	125 00
Feb.	3,	1211	M. D. Chamberlin	48 30
	3,	1212	A. B. Ashley	37 30
	3,	1213	W. E. Ginther	45 70
	8,	1214	W. B. Grimes	50 10
	8,	1215	E. L. Stoker	32 80
	15,	1216	M. D. Chamberlin	49 70
	15,	1217	F. S. Belden	38 50

	15,	1218	A. B. Ashley..	46 10
	17,	1219	John M. Pearson	28 00
	23,	1220	John C. Smith	100 00
	27,	1221	John M. Pearson	2 00
	29,	1222	L. L. Munn	208 33
	29,	1223	John C. Smith	125 00
March	8,	1225	W. B. Grimes	36 50
	8,	1226	J. H. C. Dill	15 00
	8,	1227	J. E. Evans	15 00
	8,	1228	W. B. Grimes	38 90
	8,	1229	James Douglas	33 00
	8,	1230	M. D. Chamberlin	39 00
	8,	1231	A. B. Ashley	29 60
	8,	1232	James John	40 20
	26,	1233	W. L. Milligan	4 32
	26,	1234	Owen Scott	4 00
	26,	1235	M. D. Chamberlin	37 10
	26,	1236	A. B. Ashley	38 20
	26,	1237	E. L. Stoker	50 30
	26,	1238	James John	25 00
	26,	1239	W. B. Grimes	52 60
	31,	1240	L. L. Munn	208 33
	31,	1241	John C. Smith	125 00
April	2,	1242	John C. Smith	12 00
	7,			31 00
	7,	1243	John C. Smith	172 50
	30,	1244	L. L. Munn	208 34
	30,	1245	John C. Smith	125 00
May	31,	1246	L. L. Munn	208 33
	31,	1247	John C. Smith	125 00
March	8,	1248	Journal Printing Company	105 25
June	30,		L. L. Munn	208 33
	30,	1249	John C. Smith	125 00
July	2,	1250	E. C. Pace	49 00
	2,	1251	Gil. W. Barnard	27 10
	2,	1252	Samuel W. Waddle	29 00
	2,	1253	John C. Smith	20 00
	2,	1254	Brown & Dollmeyer	37 82
	2,	1255	American Express Company	15 92
	2,	1256	Otto Wagner	32 25
	2,		John F. Smith	108 00
	2,	1257	Journal Printing Company	280 50
	2,	1258	L. L. Munn	7 25
	31,	1259	John C. Smith	125 00
	31,	1260	L. L. Munn	208 34

Aug.	31,	1262	L. L. Munn	208 33	
	31,	1263	John C. Smith	125 00	
Sept.	8,	1265	John C. Smith	10 00	
	26,	1266	John C. Smith (Charity Fund)	100 00	
	29,	1267	John C. Smith	125 00	
	29,	1268	L. L. Munn	208 34	
	29,	1268½	Otto Wagner	8 00	
	29,	1269	Brown & Dollmeyer	9 30	
	29,	1270	Journal Printing Company	172 83	
	29,	1272	American Express Company	21 95	
	29,	1273	L. L. Munn	22 67	
	29,	1274	John F. Smith	69 00	
	29,	1275	W. M. Egan	400 00	
Jan.	3,		Premium on A. A. Glenn's life insurance	159 65	
					$11,014 78
			By balance to credit of Charity Fund	$633 98	
			By balance to credit of General Fund	44,450 04	
			Total credit balance		$45,084 02
					$73,523 60

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1888.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report of the business of his office for the year, together with the cash book and ledger, which, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

Another Masonic year has been completed. These years, how swift they pass! Like the days, weeks and months, when passed, they seem but as a flying cloud that quickly flits across the horizon, and, although seen but for a moment, the memory of its beauty or terror lives with us in after years. So is it, my brethren, with these annual gatherings and kind fraternal greetings—they, too, will live with us as long as memory shall last, affording us sweet, joyous satisfaction.

With much pleasure I now submit the seventh annual report of my doings as your Grand Secretary. At the earliest possible moment after the close of the Grand Lodge, one year ago, a manuscript copy of the proceedings was furnished the printers, and on the 15th day of October we commenced the distribution of the printed

proceedings, and on the 21st day of October we completed the task of forwarding them to all the Grand Officers, constituent lodges, and sister Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence, sending out 2,776 volumes.

Charters were issued to the following lodges soon after the close of the Grand Lodge, to-wit:

Siloam Lodge, No. 780, located at Chicago, Cook County.

Colchester Lodge, No. 781, located at Colchester, in McDonough County.

Potomac Lodge, No. 782, located at Potomac, in Vermilion County.

Constantia Lodge, No. 783, located at Chicago, in Cook County.

Beacon Light Lodge, No. 784, located at Chicago, in Cook County.

The following lodges failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues on or before the 15th day of August, as the Grand Lodge By-Laws require, to-wit: Nos. 17, 37, 137, 220, 226, 331, 387, 409, 420, 439, 511, 519, 528, 533, 541, 578, 602, 648, 675, 721, 723, 736 and 763.

The following lodges have failed to make their annual returns for 1888, to-wit: Nos. 331, 387, 578 and 723.

From the tabulated statement prepared from the returns of the lodges for 1888, we obtain the following facts:

Rejections	517
Initiations	2,333
Passed	2,169

INCREASE.

Raised	2,125
Reinstated	324
Admitted	757
Added for error	85
Total	3,291

DECREASE.

Suspended	914
Expelled	18
Dimitted	1,302
Died	513
Deduct for error	31
Total	2,778

Membership in 1887	40,209
Net increase	513
Membership in 1888	40,722
Resident membership	37,161
Non-resident membership	3,561

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last annual communication for the following amounts, to-wit:

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees in attendance at last communication	$17,448 20
To D. M. Browning, Committee on Correspondence	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, salary as Grand Tyler	100 00
To D. B. Breed, Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
To Milward Adams, for rent of Central Music Hall	400 00
To E. T. E. Becker, expense arresting charter of Lodge No. 300	3 85
To John Von Gunten, Jr., expense arresting charter of Lodge No. 551	8 30
To Lewis C. Seeley, expense on business, as per order of Grand Master	10 00
To Edwin P. Tilley, for storage of Grand Lodge property	50 75
To R. R. Stevens, sundry expenses at Grand Lodge	75 20
To E. W. Wood, expense on business, as per order of Grand Master	2 45
To Journal Printing Company, printing proceedings	1,268 76
To John F. Smith, Postmaster at Freeport, postage stamps and government envelopes	569 43
To L. L. Munn, for telegraphing	3 16
To American Express Company, for express charges	47 62
To John C. Smith, postage, stationery and incidental expenses as Grand Master	179 52
To John C. Smith, expenses attending Schools of Instruction	172 50
To Grand Examiners and Deputy Grand Lecturers, attending Schools of Instruction	1,001 10
To S. D. Childs & Co., for new Grand Lodge seal	12 75
To John M. Pearson, taxes on Missouri land	30 00
To Mt. Vernon charity	100 00
To Masonic Relief Committee, Jacksonville, Florida	100 00
To Printing and stationery for Grand Secretary's office	605 70
To District Deputy Grand Masters, visiting lodges by order of Grand Master	18 72
To Finance Committee, visiting Grand Secretary's office	105 10
To Otto Wagner, binding Grand Lodge library	32 25
To L. L. Munn, sundry expenses Grand Secretary's office	37 92
To Printing Report on Correspondence	868 19
To W. M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer	400 00
To John C. Smith, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
To L. L. Munn, salary as Grand Secretary	2,500 00
Total	$27,976 47

CHARTER SURRENDERED.

Lostant Lodge, No. 597, surrendered its charter to District Deputy Grand Master W. L. Milligan, and he forwarded the charter, books and other property to me on the 10th of March last.

CHARTERS SUSPENDED.

Polar Star Lodge, No. 652—The charter, books and seal of this lodge were forwarded to me by District Deputy Grand Master C. M. Forman, on the 10th of August, 1888.

Cornell Lodge, No. 753—The books, seal, collars and jewels of this lodge were forwarded to me by District Deputy Grand Master W. L. Milligan, on the 1st day of September, 1888.

LODGE HALLS DESTROYED.

November 12th, 1887, we received from Bro. G. W. Miller information that the hall of Murrayville Lodge, No. 432, together with all their paraphernalia had been destroyed by fire. Their charter, however, was not destroyed.

January 22d, the hall of Raritan Lodge, No. 727, was destroyed by fire, and all their furniture, regalia, jewels, books and charter lost.

February 6th, the hall of Lafayette Lodge, No. 657, was destroyed by fire, and their charter burned.

February 19th, the hall of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 31, was destroyed by cyclone, and their furniture and charter lost.

February 27th, the hall of Sheba Lodge, No. 200, was destroyed by fire, and everything but their charter lost.

April 26th, the hall of Crete Lodge, No. 763, was destroyed by fire, with a large portion of their furniture; but their charter and books were saved.

July 30th, the hall of Eldorado Lodge, No. 730, was destroyed by fire, and all their property was lost excepting their charter.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

On the 30th day of January a duplicate charter was issued to Raritan Lodge, No. 727, the original having been destroyed by fire.

On the 19th day of March, 1888, a duplicate charter was issued to Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 31, the original having been destroyed by cyclone.

On the 19th day of March, 1888, a duplicate charter was issued to Lafayette Lodge, No. 657, the original having been destroyed by fire.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Colonel Patrick Stirling has been commissioned as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

M. W. Bro. John Gideon Harris, of Montgomery, has been commissioned as Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, *vice* R. W. Daniel Sayre, deceased.

I now have the pleasure of submitting an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary for the year; also the cash-book and ledger, and would ask that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

L. L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

LOYAL L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS, DR

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1888.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	$66 75	Scott	79	$30 00
Equality	2	15 75	Whitehall	80	78 00
Harmony	3	66 75	Vitruvius	81	37 50
Springfield	4	105 75	DeWitt	84	96 00
Friendship	7	69 75	Mitchell	85	31 50
Macon	8	142 50	Kaskaskia	86	31 50
Rushville	9	55 50	Mt. Pulaski	87	46 50
St. Johns	13	40 50	Havana	88	66 75
Warren	14	36 00	Fellowship	89	43 50
Peoria	15	130 50	Jerusalem Temple	90	120 75
Temperance	16	43 50	Metropolis	91	52 50
Clinton	19	66 75	Stewart	92	37 50
Hancock	20	59 25	Toulon	93	27 00
Cass	23	47 25	Perry	95	41 00
St. Clair	24	53 25	Samuel H. Davis	96	18 00
Franklin	25	29 25	Excelsior	97	76 50
Hiram	26	19 25	Taylor	98	31 50
Piasa	27	66 00	Edwardsville	99	59 25
Pekin	29	24 00	Astoria	100	48 00
Mt. Vernon	31	56 25	Rockford	102	169 50
Oriental	33	189 75	Magnolia	103	21 75
Barry	34	73 50	Lewistown	104	33 75
Charleston	35	51 75	Winchester	105	41 25
Kavanaugh	36	30 00	Lancaster	106	25 50
Olive Branch	38	165 00	Versailles	108	36 00
Herman	39	57 75	Trenton	109	30 00
Occidental	40	93 00	Lebanon	110	30 75
Mt. Joliet	42	101 25	Jonesboro	111	32 50
Bloomington	43	99 75	Bureau	112	81 00
Hardin	44	59 25	Robert Burns	113	53 25
Griggsville	45	36 75	Marcelline	114	24 75
Temple	46	131 25	Rising Sun	115	18 00
Caledonia	47	17 25	Vermont	116	39 75
Unity	48	25 50	Elgin	117	90 00
Cambridge	49	39 00	Waverly	118	43 50
Carrollton	50	69 00	Henry	119	31 50
Mt. Moriah	51	61 50	Mound	122	57 00
Benevolent	52	30 00	Oquawka	123	32 25
Jackson	53	78 00	Cedar	124	69 75
Washington	55	47 25	Greenup	125	23 25
Trio	57	116 25	Empire	126	57 00
Fraternal	58	63 00	Antioch	127	36 00
New Boston	59	42 75	Raleigh	128	15 75
Belvidere	60	68 25	Greenfield	129	43 50
Lacon	61	42 75	Marion	130	47 25
St. Marks	63	51 00	Golconda	131	37 50
Benton	64	55 50	Mackinaw	132	34 50
Euclid	65	38 25	Marshall	133	49 50
Knoxville	66	42 75	Sycamore	134	86 25
Acacia	67	57 00	Lima	135	22 50
Naples	68	15 75	Hutsonville	136	16 50
Eureka	69	29 25	Polk	137	40 50
Social	70	22 50	Marengo	138	47 25
Central	71	29 25	Geneva	139	39 00
Chester	72	33 00	Olney	140	74 25
Rockton	74	33 75	Garden City	141	222 00
Roscoe	75	36 00	Ames	142	33 75
Mt. Nebo	76	54 75	Richmond	143	46 50
Prairie	77	108 00	DeKalb	144	81 75
Waukegan	78	100 50	A. W. Rawson	145	40 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1888—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre	146	$25 50	Oakland	219	$43 50
Clayton	147	54 75	Leroy	221	51 75
Bloomfield	148	38 25	Geo. Washington	222	17 25
Effingham	149	44 25	Keeney	223	15 75
Vienna	150	47 25	Pana	226	54 00
Bunker Hill	151	50 25	Columbus	227	21 00
Fidelity	152	24 75	Lovington	228	37 50
Clay	153	33 00	Manchester	229	18 00
Russell	154	20 25	New Haven	230	26 25
Alpha	155	97 50	Wyanet	231	30 00
Delavan	156	52 50	Farmers	232	21 75
Urbana	157	87 75	Blandinsville	233	59 25
McHenry	158	26 25	DuQuoin	234	36 75
Kewanee	159	77 25	Dallas City	235	39 00
Waubansia	160	105 00	Charter Oak	236	76 50
Virden	161	36 00	Cairo	237	78 00
Hope	162	41 25	Black Hawk	238	37 50
Westfield	163	20 25	Mt. Carmel	239	58 50
Edward Dobbins	164	30 00	Western Star	240	81 75
Atlanta	165	25 50	Shekinah	241	66 75
Star in the East	166	99 75	Galva	243	60 75
Milford	168	44 25	Horicon	244	55 50
Nunda	169	29 25	Greenville	245	42 00
Evergreen	170	88 50	El Paso	246	56 25
Girard	171	48 75	Rob Morris	247	23 25
Wayne	172	26 25	Golden Gate	248	39 75
Cherry Valley	173	39 75	Hibbard	249	35 00
Lena	174	43 50	Robinson	250	22 50
Matteson	175	105 75	Heyworth	251	47 25
Mendota	176	61 50	Aledo	252	46 50
Staunton	177	31 50	Avon Harmony	253	24 00
Illinois Central	178	69 75	Aurora	254	114 00
Wabash	179	30 75	Donnelson	255	22 50
Moweaqua	180	20 25	Warsaw	257	24 00
Germania	182	143 25	Mattoon	260	87 75
Meridian	183	35 25	Amon	261	39 75
Abingdon	185	36 75	Channahon	262	33 00
Mystic Tie	187	28 50	Illinois	263	56 25
Cyrus	188	47 25	Franklin Grove	264	32 25
Fulton City	189	48 00	Vermilion	265	31 50
Dundee	190	41 25	Kingston	266	30 00
Farmington	192	42 00	La Prairie	267	28 50
Herrick	193	15 75	Paris	268	102 00
Freedom	194	39 00	Wheaton	269	27 00
LaHarpe	195	106 50	Levi Lusk	270	21 75
Louisville	196	37 50	Blaney	271	104 25
King Solomon's	197	45 75	Carmi	272	49 50
Grandview	198	18 00	Miners	273	54 00
Homer	199	49 50	Byron	274	37 50
Sheba	200	26 25	Milton	275	52 50
Centralia	201	85 50	Elizabeth	276	24 00
Lavely	203	26 25	Accordia	277	51 00
Flora	204	31 50	Jo Daviess	278	77 25
Corinthian	205	37 50	Neoga	279	45 00
Fairfield	206	56 25	Kansas	280	30 75
Tamaroa	207	27 75	Brooklyn	282	30 75
Wilmington	208	68 25	Meteor	283	69 00
Wm. B. Warren	209	163 50	Catlin	285	35 25
Lincoln	210	54 00	Plymouth	286	26 25
Cleveland	211	280 50	De Soto	287	34 50
Shipman	212	21 00	Genoa	288	27 00
Ipava	213	40 50	Wataga	291	20 25
Gillespie	214	24 00	Chenoa	292	42 75
Newton	216	42 75	Prophetstown	293	48 75
Mason	217	36 00	Pontiac	294	51 00
New Salem	218	33 00	Dills	295	15 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1888—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Quincy	296	$78 00	Archimedes	377	$37 50
Benjamin	297	39 00	Aroma	378	21 75
Wauconda	298	18 75	Payson	379	37 50
Mechanicsburg	299	12 00	Liberty	380	24 00
Hinckley	301	15 00	M. R. Thompson	381	54 00
Durand	302	32 25	Gill	382	18 00
Raven	303	33 75	LaMoille	383	21 00
Onarga	305	32 25	Waltham	384	35 25
W. C. Hobbs	306	41 25	Mississippi	385	42 00
T. J. Pickett	307	63 00	Bridgeport	386	35 25
Ashlar	308	153 00	El Dara	388	23 25
Harvard	309	76 50	Kankakee	389	95 25
Dearborn	310	174 75	Ashmore	390	23 25
Kilwinning	311	197 25	Tolono	391	23 25
Ionic	312	97 50	Oconee	392	10 50
York	313	18 25	Blair	393	144 00
Palatine	314	42 75	Jerseyville	394	48 75
Erwin	315	26 25	Muddy Point	396	39 00
Abraham Jonas	316	13 50	Shiloh	397	16 50
J. L. Anderson	318	52 50	Kinmundy	398	30 75
Doric	319	80 25	Buda	399	39 75
Creston	320	38 25	Pacific	400	36 75
Dunlap	321	54 00	Odell	401	22 50
Windsor	322	46 50	Kishwaukee	402	36 75
Orient	323	21 00	Mason City	403	53 25
Harrisburg	325	42 75	Batavia	404	40 50
Industry	327	36 75	Ramsey	405	25 50
Altona	330	34 50	Bethalto	406	26 25
Tuscola	332	63 00	Stratton	408	45 00
Tyrian	333	81 75	Thos. J. Turner	409	102 75
Sumner	334	60 75	Mithra	410	87 75
Schiller	335	69 75	Hesperia	411	249 75
New Columbia	336	39 75	Bollen	412	21 00
Oneida	337	42 75	Evening Star	414	23 25
Saline	339	23 25	Lawn Ridge	415	30 75
Kedron	340	26 25	Paxton	416	43 50
Full Moon	341	38 25	Marseilles	417	40 50
Summerfield	342	15 00	Freeburg	418	33 00
Wenona	344	34 50	Reynoldsburg	419	28 50
Milledgeville	345	30 00	Washburn	421	14 25
N. D. Morse	346	18 00	Landmark	422	165 75
Sidney	347	18 75	Lanark	423	43 50
Russellville	348	17 25	Exeter	424	23 25
Sublette	349	15 00	Scottville	426	31 50
Fairview	350	42 75	Red Bud	427	23 25
Tarbolton	351	55 50	Sunbeam	428	34 50
Groveland	352	23 25	Chebanse	429	33 75
Kinderhook	353	29 25	Kendrick	430	23 25
Ark and Anchor	354	51 00	Summit	431	16 50
Marine	355	29 25	Murrayville	432	25 50
Hermitage	356	50 25	Annawan	433	26 25
Orion	358	19 50	Makanda	434	40 50
Blackberry	359	33 00	Philo	436	51 00
Princeville	360	21 00	Chicago	437	176 25
Douglas	361	30 00	Camargo	440	37 50
Noble	362	34 50	Sparland	441	21 75
Horeb	363	36 75	Casey	442	27 00
Tonica	364	30 00	Hampshire	443	33 75
Bement	365	55 50	Cave-in-Rock	444	21 00
Arcola	366	74 25	Chesterfield	445	29 25
Oxford	367	30 75	Watseka	446	63 00
Jefferson	368	22 50	S. D. Monroe	447	17 25
Newman	369	56 25	Yates City	448	26 25
Livingston	371	32 25	Mendon	449	38 25
Chambersburg	373	28 50	Loami	450	17 25
Shabbona	374	15 00	Bromwell	451	35 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1888—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
New Hartford	453	$30 75	Delia	525	$14 25
Maroa	454	69 00	Covenant	526	362 25
Irving	455	30 75	Rossville	527	53 25
Nokomis	456	30 00	Minooka	528	22 50
Moscow	457	18 00	Adams	529	32 25
Blazing Star	458	27 00	Maquon	530	27 75
Jeffersonville	460	31 50	Ashton	531	16 25
Plainview	461	20 25	Seneca	532	27 75
Tremont	462	18 75	Altamont	533	14 25
Palmyra	463	34 50	Cuba	534	33 00
Denver	464	19 50	Sherman	535	31 50
Huntsville	465	35 25	Plainfield	536	40 50
Cobden	466	33 75	J. R. Gorin	537	42 75
South Macon	467	30 00	Lockport	538	63 75
Cheney's Grove	468	36 00	Chatsworth	539	28 50
McLean	469	40 50	Harlem	540	117 00
Rantoul	470	30 00	Sigel	541	21 75
Kendall	471	32 25	Towanda	542	24 75
Amity	472	44 25	Cordova	543	22 50
Gordon	473	9 75	Virginia	544	24 00
Columbia	474	41 25	Valley	547	35 25
Walshville	475	18 00	Apple River	548	38 25
Manito	476	17 25	Sharon	550	27 00
Rutland	477	12 00	Long Point	552	13 50
Pleiades	478	180 75	Plum River	554	53 25
Wyoming	479	44 25	Humboldt	555	42 75
Logan	480	47 25	Dawson	556	48 00
Momence	481	30 00	Lessing	557	61 50
Lexington	482	33 00	Leland	558	11 25
Edgewood	484	22 50	Thomson	559	33 75
Xenia	485	18 75	Madison	560	16 50
Bowen	486	25 50	Villa Ridge	562	18 75
Andrew Jackson	487	26 25	Winslow	564	25 50
Clay City	488	30 75	Pleasant Hill	565	26 25
Cooper	489	18 00	Albany	566	36 75
Shannon	490	22 50	Frankfort	567	39 75
Martin	491	27 00	Time	569	24 00
Libertyville	492	42 00	Jacksonville	570	75 00
Tower Hill	493	9 75	Bardolph	572	23 25
Bath	494	14 25	Gardner	573	35 25
Stone Fort	495	39 75	Pera	574	21 75
Tennessee	496	19 50	Capron	575	48 00
Alma	497	31 50	O'Fallon	576	21 75
Murphysboro	498	55 50	Viola	577	23 25
St. Paul	500	42 75	Elbridge	579	21 00
Stark	501	22 50	Hazel Dell	580	23 25
Woodhull	502	24 75	Dongola	581	21 00
Odin	503	22 50	Shirley	582	29 25
East St. Louis	504	65 75	Highland	583	27 75
Meridian Sun	505	28 50	Vesper	584	105 00
O. H. Miner	506	46 50	Fisher	585	24 75
Home	508	210 00	Princeton	587	63 75
Parkersburg	509	21 00	Troy	588	24 00
J. D. Moody	510	11 25	Elwood	589	24 75
Clintonville	511	17 25	Fairmount	590	42 75
Wade-Barney	512	81 00	Gilman	591	16 50
Bradford	514	25 50	Fieldon	592	21 00
Andalusia	516	7 50	Miles Hart	595	21 75
Litchfield	517	39 00	National	596	78 75
Abraham Lincoln	518	26 25	Cerro Gordo	600	41 25
Roseville	519	21 75	Laclede	601	25 00
Anna	520	31 50	Watson	602	21 00
Illiopolis	521	30 75	Clark	603	32 25
Monitor	522	117 00	Hebron	604	22 50
Chatham	523	25 50	Streator	607	90 00
Evans	524	147 00	Piper	608	27 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1888—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Sheldon	609	$24 75	Iola	691	$15 00
Union Park	610	111 00	Raymond	692	42 75
Lincoln Park	611	161 25	Herrin's Prairie	693	40 50
Rock River	612	93 75	Shiloh Hill	695	31 50
Patoka	613	36 00	Belle Rive	696	23 20
Forrest	614	39 00	Richard Cole	697	155 25
Wadley	616	17 25	Hutton	698	39 00
Milan	617	36 00	Pleasant Plains	700	21 75
Basco	618	24 00	Temple Hill	701	27 00
Berwick	619	12 75	Alexandria	702	30 00
New Hope	620	17 25	Braidwood	704	87 75
Hopedale	622	32 25	Ewing	705	20 25
Locust	623	12 75	Joppa	706	14 25
Union	627	27 75	Circle	707	63 75
Tuscan	630	27 75	Star	709	54 00
Norton	631	42 75	Farmer City	710	43 50
Ridge Farm	632	30 00	Providence	711	44 25
E. F. W. Ellis	633	71 25	Collinsville	712	37 50
Buckley	634	21 75	Johnsonville	713	39 75
Rochester	635	21 75	Newtown	714	37 50
Peotone	636	30 00	Elvaston	715	16 50
Keystone	639	87 75	Calumet	716	48 75
Comet	641	38 25	Arcana	717	111 00
Apollo	642	126 75	May	718	20 25
D. C. Cregier	643	138 75	Chapel Hill	719	44 25
Oblong City	644	15 00	Walnut	722	34 50
San Jose	645	14 25	Chandlerville	724	24 00
Somonauk	646	28 50	Rankin	725	20 25
Blueville	647	31 50	Golden Rule	726	113 25
Camden	648	38 25	Raritan	727	23 25
Hinsdale	649	33 75	Waterman	728	20 25
Irvington	650	9 00	Lake Creek	729	15 75
Atwood	651	31 50	Eldorado	730	29 25
Greenview	653	33 75	Harbor	731	93 00
Yorktown	655	18 75	Carman	732	29 25
Mozart	656	39 75	Gibson	733	43 00
Lafayette	657	15 00	Morning Star	734	117 75
Rock Island	658	44 25	Sheridan	735	23 25
Lambert	659	55 50	Arrowsmith	737	15 00
Grand Chain	660	31 50	Sullivan Centre	738	26 25
South Park	662	37 50	Lakeside	739	86 25
Phœnix	663	24 75	Grant Park	740	17 25
Mayo	664	15 75	New Holland	741	15 75
Greenland	665	21 75	Danvers	742	18 75
Crawford	666	9 75	Scott Land	743	15 00
Erie	667	30 75	Goode	744	29 20
Burnt Prairie	668	13 50	Winnebago	745	18 75
Herder	669	78 00	Weldon	746	42 00
Fillmore	670	52 50	Centennial	747	24 00
Eddyville	672	27 75	Alta	748	21 75
Normal	673	29 25	Akin	749	26 25
Waldeck	674	66 75	Lyndon	750	20 25
Pawnee	675	27 75	Lounsbury	751	29 25
A. O. Fay	676	32 25	Allendale	752	21 75
Enfield	677	36 00	Ogden	754	39 75
Illinois City	679	9 00	Pre-emption	755	28 50
Clement	680	26 25	Hardinsville	756	9 75
Morrisonville	681	27 75	Verona	757	32 25
Blue Mound	682	42 00	Mystic Star	758	81 00
Burnside	683	18 75	Hickory Hill	759	21 75
Galatia	684	23 25	Sibley	761	25 50
Rio	685	48 75	Van Meter	762	20 40
Garfield	686	219 75	Crete	763	27 00
Orangeville	687	29 25	Sullivan	764	38 25
Clifton	688	21 00	Palace	765	90 00
Englewood	690	163 50	Littleton	766	26 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1888—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Triluminar	767	$32 25	Grand Crossing	776	$26 25
Mizpah	768	108 75	Ravenswood	777	36 00
St. Elmo	769	27 75	Gurney	778	22 50
La Grange	770	34 50	Wright's Grove	779	40 50
Bay City	771	13 50	Siloam	780	36 75
New Burnside	772	34 50	Colchester	781	39 75
Mansfield	773	24 75	Potomac	782	27 75
Lake View	774	69 00	Constantia	783	27 75
Omega	775	31 50	Beacon Light	784	19 50

DUES OF 1887.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
New Columbia	338	$ 75	National	596	$82 50
Luce	439	47 25	Berwick	619	16 50
Cooper	489	19 50	Oblong City	644	15 00

DUES OF 1886.

Mitchell	85	$ 3 00	Cooper	489	$20 25

DUES OF 1885.

Cooper	489	$19 50

LODGES U. D.

Stanford	$14 25
Riverton Union	2 25

DISPENSATION FEES.

Stanford, U. D.	$100 00
Riverton Union, U. D.	100 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1885	$ 19 50	
Dues collected for 1886	23 25	
Dues collected for 1887	181 50	
Dues collected for 1888	30,133 55	
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.	16 50	
Dispensation for Lodges U. D.	200 00	
Special Dispensations by Grand Master	205 00	
Proceedings sold	2 00	
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold	18 50	
Books of Ceremonials sold	13 00	
		$30,812 80

CHARITY FUND.

Dues Defunct Lodges	$ 47 00	
Supplies and Cash from Defunct Lodges	22 00	
Certifying Diplomas	45 00	
		114 00
Total		$30,926 80

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. George F. Stone, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade, at any time.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted, with thanks.

CALLED OFF.

At 12:30 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 2:30 P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 2d, A. L. 5888.
2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives, as in the forenoon.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

R. W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas presented the following report from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances would beg leave to submit the following report:

——— ——— ———
vs.
JONESBORO LODGE, No. 111, A. F. & A. M. } No. 1.

This is an appeal taken by the accused from the action of the lodge finding him guilty of the charges preferred. Your committee is of the opinion that the evidence fully warranted the action of the lodge, and recommend that its action be sustained.

——— ——— ———
vs.
DELAVAN LODGE, No. 156, A. F. & A. M. } No. 2.

This is an appeal taken by a brother from the action of the lodge in refusing to accept certain charges and placing such brethren upon trial. A lodge is clothed with a sound discretion as to whether or not they will accept charges preferred against one of its members, and unless it appears that such discretion has been abused the action of the lodge will not be disturbed. Your committee is of the opinion that the lodge acted with proper discretion and recommend that its action be sustained.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
H. J. HAMLIN,
W. S. CANTRELL,
IRA W. BUELL,
GEO. W. HILL,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented his report on Masonic Correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following special report on Masonic Correspondence, which, on motion of M. W. Bro. D. M. Browning, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:

Your committee on Masonic correspondence to whom has been referred certain documents emanating from a body having its seat of government at Mayaguez, in the Island of Porto-Rico, and styling itself the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Porto-Rico, including an application for recognition by, and an interchange of representatives with this grand lodge, has had the same under consideration, and fraternally reports:

The body making this application was organized in September, 1885, by the deputies and representatives of fourteen lodges, being all the lodges existing in the Island, all previously owning allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, which body, by a decree issued on the 5th of July, 1885, formally relinquished the territory of the Island to the new body.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has declined to recognize the parent body known as the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, whereof the alleged lodges participating in the formation of this new body were constituents; not because of curable irregularities in its formation, such as the non-participation of a majority of the lodges in the territory, or the like, but for congenital and incurable illegitimacy of the bodies forming it, it having been organized by so-called lodges chartered by a supreme council, or by a grand orient whose charters were required to be *vised* by a supreme council before they became effective.

In 1879 this grand lodge formally declared (*Proc. 1879, p. 50,*) as follows: "We utterly deny that any body save a representative grand lodge can by warrant or charter create a lodge that has any claim whatever to the name of Masonry, or that can administer its rites; and as emphatically deny that any body which establishes as a condition of eligibility to membership therein any distinctions save those known to 'The Charges of a Freemason,' viz.: Master, Fellow and Apprentice, or which admits that any organization based upon, or by virtue of, distinctions other than these, may supervise, veto, or in any manner restrict its action, within the sphere circumscribed by those charges, is a grand lodge within the meaning of Masonic law."

Standing upon this ground, which your committee believes to be not only unassailable but the only ground consistent with loyalty to the ancient landmarks whose constraint is acknowledged by an express proviso of its constitution, this grand lodge has steadfastly denied the legitimacy of lodges assumed to be created by charters issued by supreme councils or by grand orients wherein the supreme council holds either the power of direction or of veto, and has repeatedly decided that the members of such bodies could not be permitted to visit its lodges.

All of the bodies participating in the organization of the alleged grand lodge now seeking recognition as a governing body in Masonry being of this spurious character, your committee knows of no principle of law by which they can convert themselves into lodges of Free and Accepted Masons by simply inserting the words "Free and Accepted Masons" in the title of the body which they unite to create.

Your committee therefore recommends that the Grand Lodge of Illinois decline to enter into fraternal relations with the body styling itself the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Porto-Rico, or to recognize it as a legitimate governing body in Masonry.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. E. J. Ingersoll presented the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois A. F. and A. Masons:

Your Committe on the Grand Master's Address, charged with the duty of referring to this Grand Lodge and its appropriate committees a part of the official actions of our M. W. Grand Master would respectfully submit the following report and recommend that so much of said address as relates to our fraternal dead be referred to the Committee on Obituaries:

In the case of John F. Allen, a resident of Chicago, who was made a Mason while on a temporary visit to Scotland, your committee concur and fully endorse the course pursued by the M. W. Grand Master and that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence together with the decisions of the Grand Master, numbered from one to nine inclusive, also so much of said address as relates to "Honorary Membership" in this Grand Body.

To the Committee on Petitions: The case of Harmony Lodge No. 3 in accordance with the action and recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master.

To the Committee on Chartered Lodges the question of the location of Muddy Point Lodge, No. 396.

To the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation that part of the address which relates to Lodges Under Dispensation.

To the Committee on Correspondence so much of the address as relates to limiting the term of Representatives of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges, with the recommendation that said committee submit to this Grand Body a law in accordance with the suggestions of the Grand Master on that subject.

To a Special Committee of three to be appointed by the Grand Master so much of his address as relates to a reduction of the expenses of the Grand Lodge.

Your committee concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master regarding the celebrating of the semi-centennial of this Grand Lodge, and recommend the appointment of a special committee of nine with full power to perfect the arrangements for such celebration.

Your committee recommend that the action of the Grand Master in the following cases be fraternally approved:

Hazel Dell Lodge, No. 580, vs. Greenup Lodge, No. 125; Pre-emption Lodge, No. 755; Lake View Lodge, No. 774, vs. Keystone Lodge, No. 639; Blazing Star Lodge, No. 458; Cooper Lodge, No. 489; Moscow Lodge, No. 457; Providence Lodge, No. 711; Cobden Lodge, No. 466 and Vienna Lodge, No. 150.

Your committee take occasion to heartily endorse the words of our M. W. Grand Master upon the occasion of the restoration of the charter to Vienna Lodge and commend them to the careful consideration of the fraternity.

Your committee recommend that the action of the Grand Master in issuing duplicate charters to the following lodges be approved: Raritan Lodge, No. 727; Lafayette Lodge, No. 657; Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 31; also his action in reference to Crete Lodge, No. 763 and Eldorado Lodge, No. 730, destroyed by fire.

We do further recommend that the name and number of Lostant Lodge, No. 597, which has voluntarily surrendered its charter be erased from the register of lodges.

Also that the action of the Grand Master in suspending the functions of the following lodges be sustained, and that the names and numbers of Polar Star Lodge, No. 652 and Cornell Lodge, No. 753 be stricken from the roll.

Your commmittee further recommend that the action of the Grand Master in all matters reported in said address, not hereby referred to committees or concerning which no special recommendations has been made, be approved.

Your committee cheerfully endorse the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master in relation to the "Condition of the Craft" in this "Grand Jurisdiction." The reduction of the Grand Lodge expenses, "Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home," "The School of Instruction Standard Team" and "Masonic Board of Relief." His action in regard to affording relief to the Mt. Vernon, Ill., and Jacksonville, Florida, sufferers was timely and commendable and merits the approval of every true Mason, and it affords your committee great pleasure to congratulate our M. W. Grand Master upon the very able manner in which he has performed the many arduous duties devolving upon the M. W. Grand Master of so large a body as the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. Masons.

Fraternally submitted,

E. J. INGERSOLL,
F. W. HAVILL,
M. MAYNARD,
Committee.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren as the Special Semi-Centennial Committee:

John C. Smith, Grand Master; John M. Pearson, Deputy Grand Master; Monroe C. Crawford, Senior Grand Warden; Leroy A. Goddard, Junior Grand Warden; Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer; Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary; D. C. Cregier, Gil. W. Barnard and John O'Neill.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. S. W. Waddle submitted the following report from the Committee on Finance, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Finance fraternally report that we have examined the accounts of R. W. Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, together with the accompanying vouchers, and find the amounts therein correct as set forth in the reports.

Your committee further report, that during the recess of the Grand Lodge we have audited and approved the payment of the following bills:

R. W. Jno. M. Pearson, tax on Missouri land	$ 30 00
S. D. Childs & Co., Grand Lodge seal	12 70
Western File Co., letter files and cases	3 75
Otto Wagner, binding proceedings, etc	32 25
" cases for annual returns	8 00
John F. Smith, postage stamps, etc	569 23
L. L. Munn, telegrams and express charges	41 03
Expense Finance Committee to Freeport	105 10
" Grand Secretary's office, supplies, etc	29 93
" D. D. Grand Masters	18 72
Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery, etc	47 12
Freeport Journal Printing Co., printing proceedings, correspondence, etc	2,695 47
Schools of Instruction	1,001 10
Expense of Grand Master's office	348 27
	$4,942 67

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Finance Committee.

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier moved that the election of Grand Officers be made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R. W. Bro. William E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

By command of the M. W. Grand Master, your Committee on Obituaries appear before you, the representative body of the ancient Craft, to remind you of his tender words of sorrow in his address for the loss of our fraternal loved ones, whose mortal forms have passed out from us forever; that you may lay down your working tools, and with them the temporal cares and anxieties of the hour, to devote a few moments to the memory of the dead, and the common destiny of all, as a lesson for the living.

The general import of our mournful story has been depicted to you much more glowingly and impressively many times before, hence we have nothing original or new to bring, except names and cases; but as the members of the Craft are as others of the human race, and, like the impetuous and apparently selfish throngs upon the streets below, rush madly on in the diversified directions of their secular pursuits with scarce a thought upon their immortal future, let each pause long enough at least to take a hasty observation of his bearings.

According to the divine order governing the universe, all flesh is born to die; hence, every human birth involves a death, and from this immutable decree there is neither appeal, release nor discrimination. The grave yawns for every mortal, without the least distinction, and, like a glutton, is never satisfied. The present appalling ravages of pestilence in several Southern States, and the recent piteous appeal of the M. W. Grand Master of Florida for aid to bury the vast numbers of the dead of all ranks, states and conditions, and the desolated homes from the palace to the hovel, all vividly confirm the grim impartiality of the gatherer in the harvest of mortality, were confirmation needed.

Whether man be good or evil, rich or poor, industrious or indolent, dull or keen in intellect, his hour is sure to come; for the destroying angel, who unconsciously to him has been his silent and invisible companion from his conception, is ever eager for the coveted moment when he can lay his icy finger upon his victim's heart and still its throb.

Man may be of noble lineage, or occupy a throne, or by inherent qualities or prodigious intellect ascend to the pinnacle of fame, until he seems to be a god; but like the streams of light of the aurora-borealis, whose tremulous glory reaches the zenith or spreads over a hemisphere, at last slowly fades into night and darkness—it is only a question of days when death will lay him low and cause his mortal greatness, like an echo, to grow faint and fainter, while his bones slowly crumble into dust.

But to the true and faithful Mason, the dissolution of this earthly tabernacle is but separation of the natural form born into time and destined to absorption by the elements from which it sprang, from the immortal Man within born to live forever.

He believes that, when heedless of the sobs and moans of anguish of the bereaved, the mortal sun of a regenerate Mason, who has been good and true and lived a practical and living faith in God and in negation to himself in mercy and charity to his neighbor, has gone down behind the clouds that hang dark and lowering like a pall upon the horizon at the west; the serenity that overspreads the features of his mortal clay is a faint reflection of the eternal bliss into which he has just entered; that that mysterious awe that fills the atmosphere and, hushing frivolity and vocal grief alike, slowly creeps upon the senses, is but the adieu of the departing spirit wafted back to time and the mortal past; and that the soft and solemn chant of a requiem to his memory, by invisible choirs amid the breezes in the leafy tree-tops

above his bier, is but the prelude to the divide harmony of heavenly melody that shall greet the immortal Man upon the eternal shore, in the approaching and increasing light and ineffable splendors of an ethereal morning dawn.

"Come, let us join our cheerful songs
With angels 'round the throne;
Ten thousand thousand are their tongues,
But all their joys are one."

With the consolation of this religion, "that brings to us comfort in time, and happiness in death," taught us by the revelations of the first great light and inculcated by the landmarks and ritual and work of the three degrees, we turn with sympathy and compassion to the mourners for our dead.

Of the many who in the past year have fallen under the relentless scythe of time who deserve fraternal mention, your committee have the necessary data of but few. One of the earliest victims was

M. W. WILLIAM LAVELY,

the Senior Past Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, who, after but a short illness, died at 10 P. M. Monday, January 23, 1888, aged 77 years, 4 months and 25 days. He was born in Baltimore, Md., August 28, 1810, and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1830, where he continued to reside to the time of his dissolution. He was long a prominent merchant; mayor of the city in 1852; justice of the peace a decade or more; three years a member and chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Sangamon County, and died in office as city weigher.

His Masonic career commenced and ended as a member of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, wherein he was initiated May 23d, passed June 1st and raised June 6th, 1842; elected and re-elected Worshipful Master in 1844 to 1847, and again in 1856 to 1863, and as Treasurer repeatedly in the interval and since until 1873, when his business relations forbade further active service. He was also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery at Springfield.

In 1847 and again in 1848 he was chosen to and filled with dignity and success the highest office in the gift of the Craft of this State—that of Grand Master, and for many years thereafter, especially during the memorable years of 1862 and 1863, when animosity and violence seemed to have usurped the throne of Masonic charity, the history of this Grand Lodge memorizes his indomitable and beneficial activity in its behalf. His leading traits of character in all relations of life were a quiet and unassuming modesty, sterling integrity, and thorough consistency of practice with his professions. He died, as he had lived, trusting in the Lord, and was buried with Masonic honors.

"Fare thee well, oh thou to memory dear!
Dust to dust, and lulled to slumbers sweet;
Sleep on, forever, in the prison drear—
But in realms on high shall our spirits meet."

M. W. J. EASTMAN JOHNSON,

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, died at Niles, in that State, on the 14th day of March, 1888, aged 83 years. His long life, both civil and Masonic, was marked with energy and industry. He was born at Alstead, in New Hampshire, in 1805; became a resident of St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1837; served as Prosecuting Attorney of that county three successive terms; as Judge of Probate twelve years, and a like period as member of the Board of Regents of the State University.

In 1863 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and served the Craft one year faithfully and well. He filled the responsible and arduous position of Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, R. A. Masons, and Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, for fifteen years. In every position of trust, either in the Masonic or business world, he proved faithful, and was known as an upright Mason, receiving the plaudit: "Well done, good and faithful servant." By his example:

"Never sit we down and say,
There is nothing left but sorrow;
We walk the wilderness to-day,
The promised land to-morrow."

R. W. DANIEL SAYRE,

Grand Secretary of and our representative near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, "was gathered to his fathers" on the 7th day of April, 1888. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 13th, 1808; lived with his parents in New York City until, as a boy twelve years of age, he came to Alabama, where he continued to reside to his demise, "a good, true and upright citizen." No one lives to say aught against his good name. He so conducted himself as to receive and merit the good opinion of all men. In the Masonic Fraternity he has been a tower of strength. He was devoted to its principles, and was kind, charitable and just. He practiced in his daily walk and life the grandest of injunctions—to do unto others as he would be done by. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Alabama from December, 1857, until April 7th, 1888, the day of his death. His memory says:

"Give action, thought, love, wealth and time,
To win the primal age again,
Believe me 'tis a truth sublime,
God's world is worthy better men."

M. W. ROB. MORRIS.

On the 31st day of July, M. W. Rob. Morris, LL. D., P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, after a long and eventful life, at the age of 69 years and 11 months—having been born near Boston, Mass., Aug. 31, 1818,—and being weary and worn, laid down his working tools and retired forever, to his immortal

home. As is well known, he was a remarkable man; one of the most erudite and accomplished Masons of his time, and of more than national repute, as an author of both prose and verse. He devoted his great talents almost exclusively to research in Masonic Archeology, and concerns of the Craft, for the benefit of the Fraternity. To this end he spared himself no labor or expense; took degrees called Masonic without regard to number, both foreign and domestic, and made a profitable journey to the Holy Land. With these qualifications he combined a great heart full of charity and the milk of human kindness, a pleasing exterior, a large fund of innocent wit, and social qualities, that absolutely assured him a welcome to the affections of everyone he came in contact with.

He was a man of fine judgment, conscientious and in all of his important undertakings he acted from principle and only after mature reflection and deliberation, but when he reached a conclusion that he was right, he employed all his faculties in the execution of his purpose, regardless of consequences, either to himself or his surroundings. In this, his motives were sometimes misjudged or misconstrued, which was productive of bitter antagonism and opposition; which your committee believe was the case in the fateful events of years gone by, in which he took a prominent part, and of which the history of this Grand Lodge abundantly testifies. But time and reflection have vindicated his good intentions and the conspicuous purity of his whole life, and the immortal spirit of love and charity breathed by all the emanations of his prolific brain, have long since quenched the fires of passion, animosity and aspersions, and have with universal consent and acclaim reared a monument sacred to his memory, in the appreciative and grateful hearts of men of the present time and future ages, that will endure, when granite and marble shall have decayed.

Both the Masonic and profane press, Grand and subordinate lodges, and gifted individuals all over this great country, have eulogized his virtues and deeds in words and phrases more eloquent and impressive than your committee can hope to employ. We therefore desist from specification of particulars, with which you, in common with others are now thoroughly familiar, except to conclude with his own words:

> "He is gone! The problem that so long he studied,
> That mystery of the world to come—profound
> Is solved! His tree of life, which only budded
> Bears now full harvest in Celestial Grounds."

SAMUEL FERNBERG.

Brother Samuel Fernberg, a Master Mason and member of Mendota Lodge, No. 176, departed this life June 20th, 1888. Your committee have no information concerning the date of his birth, or the incidents of his life, "which reached beyond the allotted time;" except that it illustrated to the world, the value of the beneficence of an upright Masonic walk and deportment. When and where he was made a Mason is unknown to your committee, but he was for years the honored treasurer of his lodge—that above mentioned—and in the performance of his duty, he was always prompt, correct and courteous. His books are now balanced. A good man is gone! Peace to his ashes!

JAMES CLARK.

Brother James Clark of Bloomington Lodge, No. 43, was stricken with paralysis of the brain, and died four hours afterward at his home at Bloomington, on the 11th day of September last. As in the case of Bro. Fernberg, your committee regret the lack of information upon date and details of this useful life now closed, to note more fully the joys and sorrows of its checkered scenes, and the moral legacy thence derived. Bro. Clark had been for years a prominent business man, and he was assistant postmaster of Bloomington when relieved by death. He was not rich, as measured by this world's standard of perishable treasure, for the necessities of a large and dependant family ever received with unstinted love and devotion the fruits of his close application to the demands of duty. His aims for wealth were of a higher order, and expansive upon a nobler and broader plane, where

"Triumph and Toil are twins; and age
Joy seems the cloud of sorrow,
Where the martyrdom of to-day
Brings victory to-morrow."

W. BROTHER ELI L. DARROW.

Past Master of Lake Creek Lodge, No. 729, died early this summer at Lake Creek, Williamson county, Ill., at the age of 63 years. The dates of birth and death, when and where he was made a Mason, and of other details of both his life and important parts of his Masonic career, are unfortunately unknown to, and out of reach of your committee. He was a farmer and business man, modest and unaspiring in disposition, an honest and upright citizen, and thoroughly devoted to the principles of Freemasonry—the practice of which was in harmony with his professions. He was a Mason over forty years; seven of which Worshipful Master of his lodge. The community in which he lived turned out en masse at his funeral which was conducted with Masonic honors, Right Worshipful L. A. Goddard, G. J. Warden officiating.

"Then let us pray, that come it may
As come it will for a' that,
When sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
Shall bear the gree, and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
When man to man, the world o'er.
Shall brothers be, and a' that."

Your committee recommend that, as usual, memorial pages in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be fraternally dedicated to the memory of M. W. Bro. Lavely, M. W. Bro. Morris and R. W. Bro. Sayre.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. E. GINTHER,
SIMON WILLARD,
GEORGE LYTLE,
Committee.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins arose, and in a feeling manner said:

M. W. Grand Master: I feel that the report of the Committee on Obituaries ought not to go through without a single word in regard to a brother who has occupied so large a place in the history of our Grand Lodge, beyond what has been submitted by the committee, and permit me to say very excellently done by them. I refer to Past Grand Master Lavely.

We have our Committee on Obituaries—and they do their duty faithfully—yet after all it is but a cold thing when their reports come in, and brethren go down into the grave without one word beyond what they get in that formal way; and I am unwilling for this occasion to pass without saying a word about Brother Lavely. He was Grand Master when this jurisdiction was small—but he possessed all the qualities which would have enabled him to have governed well a jurisdiction much larger than this Grand Jurisdiction then was. It was my privilege to be associated with him in the Committee on Jurisprudence, and I there learned to know him thoroughly, though I had occasion to know him from the time I came into the Grand Lodge, and always he has commanded my esteem and respect. And so in justice to my own feelings I got up here just to say that I am unwilling that his death should be recorded in the proceedings of our Grand Lodge without adding my poor tribute to his memory—without saying here that Brother Lavely was an honest, capable man, a thorough and zealous Mason.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley said:

M. W. Grand Master: I hardly know what I can say, in regard to the death of Brother Lavely, that is not well known to the Masons of the State of Illinois. Brother Lavely, as you all know, was one of the oldest brothers of this lodge at the time of his death. He has met with this Grand Lodge every year for over a quarter of a century, to my knowledge, and has until the last few years always taken an active part in the business of this Grand Lodge. I feel as Brother Robbins has said, that it is hardly proper that so distinguished a Mason as Brother Lavely should pass from our midst without some remarks from those who knew him for so many years.

It is now nearly thirty years since I first met him in the Grand Lodge of this State. I think for every session of this Grand Lodge, until within the last four or five years, Brother Lavely has always been present at our communications. I have always had great respect and great confidence in him as a Mason and as a man, and I think his reputation in the State of Illinois is second to no other Mason within this Grand Jurisdiction, and I most heartily concur with sentiments that have been expressed by M. W. Bro. Robbins, and I hope that there are others here who have the same feeling, that will be willing and ready to express them on this occasion.

M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier said:

M. W. Grand Master: No tribute from me is necessary to recall the worth and establish in the memories of the Craft of Illinois the virtues of our venerable and beloved Past Grand Master, Brother William Lavely. M. W. Bro. Hawley has told

you he had known him in this Grand Lodge for thirty years. While my association with our late brother is a trifle less in years, yet it is none the less full and complete in appreciation of the worth and character of Brother Lavely. For twenty-five years it was my privilege to meet him in Grand Lodge at nearly every session, and now that he has passed away, never to return, it affords me a melancholy pleasure to remember him as a man of most agreeable character, with all the temperament and graces of a gentleman. As a Freemason, I remember him as devoted to the best interests of the Craft, and in his daily works was consistent with principles and teachings of Freemasonry. In a word, it is no extravagant expression to say that Brother Lavely was a lovable man, an upright and respected citizen and a faithful Craftsman.

I have listened to the remarks of M. W. Bros. Robbins and Hawley, and I am touched while looking over this assembly to see so many whose hair has become whitened by years of service in this Grand Lodge, and that year after year they too must pass away, leaving us to mourn their eternal absence, as to-day we mourn the departure of our good Brother Lavely, and whose good name and good deeds will ever insure a green spot in our memory.

These, M. W. Grand Master, are not merely formal expressions of sorrow and regret, but emanate from the heart. Permit me, sir, to record this simple tribute to the memory of a good man, and to say peace to his ashes.

Excuses were presented from the following lodges for their failure to pay their annual dues in the prescribed time, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance, to-wit: Nos. 17, 37, 137, 220, 420, 519, 528, 541, 578, 602 and 721.

M. W. Bro. Browning moved that the usual stipend for the Committee on Correspondence be allowed, and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance, which was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF GRAND MASTER E. C. BLACKMAR, OF IOWA.

The Grand Master announced that the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of Iowa was without, and ordered the Grand Marshal to escort him to the Grand East, with the assistance of M. W. Bros. Robbins, Cregier and Hawley.

On being presented, M. W. Bro. Robbins said:

M. W. Grand Master: I have great satisfaction in introducing the distinguished Craftsman from the Grand Jurisdiction which I have the honor to represent near this Grand Lodge to you, M. W. E. C. Blackmar, Grand Master of Masons in Iowa.

M. W. Grand Master Smith:

M. W. Bro. Blackmar: I assure you that it affords me great pleasure to welcome the representative of so large a body of Ancient Craft Masons as the Masonic body of the State of Iowa. Having resided in your State myself, and having been

familiar with many of your lodges, at one time visiting Dubuque, Muscatine and Clinton until I was supposed to be a member of the Craft of your Jurisdiction. I know the faithful, true and generous workmen over whom you preside. I assure you, and I speak the sentiments of the representatives of 42,000 loyal and true Craftsmen of Illinois, when I say that we bid you, we bid the Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa, a hearty and a warm welcome into the body of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois.

Brethren, you will join with me in according the Grand Honors to the M. W. Grand Master of Iowa.

M. W. Bro. E. C. Blackmar, after the Grand Honors were accorded, responded as follows:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: I think I know too well the value of your time at this moment to allow myself to indulge in any extended remarks on this occasion. But I will say this, I take this kindly greeting to be an honor to the Grand Lodge which I represent. We often hear it remarked by visitors when they are presented to the lodge or to the Grand Lodge, that "happening to be in your city, and hearing that there was to be a meeting of your lodge or Grand Lodge, I thought I would call in and make you a visit." I came from my jurisdiction for the express purpose of attending this Grand Lodge. I have been considerably overworked for the last two weeks and over, in collecting, receipting for and transmitting funds for the relief of our suffering brethren of Jacksonville, Florida, having to work almost day and night. Up to the present time I have received something over $2,000, and it has not quit coming yet. I presume there will be a much larger amount contributed. Having been so badly overworked, I concluded that I would take a little trip, a vacation, and visit the Grand Lodge of Illinois. It is my purpose to visit the Grand Lodge of Masons of Missouri, in connection with Brother Parvin. I thank you for the courtesies extended to me, M. W. Grand Master.

M. W. Grand Master Smith:

I assure you, Brother Blackmar, that the Illinois Grand Lodge is an excellent place for rest.

R. W. Bro. Frank W. Havill presented the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the vote of the representatives of the lodges contributing to the fund:

WHEREAS, It appears from the report of the Grand Treasurer, and the address of the M. W. Grand Master, that of the amount contributed by the constituent lodges of Illinois for the benefit of the brethren who suffered losses by the Mt. Vernon cyclone, there remains in the hands of the Grand Treasurer the sum of $1,049.77, the same having been returned by the W. M. of Mt. Vernon Lodge as unnecessary to relieve the wants of those for whom it was contributed; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the representatives of the lodges contributing said unapplied relief fund, that it be donated to that worthy charity the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

CALLED OFF.

At 4:30 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, October 3d.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, A. L. 5888,
10 o'clock A. M.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as tellers:

COUNTING TELLERS.

Daniel J. Avery, W. S. Hewins, Jacob Krohn, E. T. E. Becker, Frank G. Welton, Geo. W. Hamilton, I. M. McCollister and John C. White.

COLLECTING TELLERS.

W. K. Forsyth, M. U. Trimble, Wm. R. Hoyle, Owen Scott, F. S. Hatch, F. E. Eubeling, Chas. F. Tenney, R. D. Lawrence, W. T. Vandeveer, John Von Gunten, Jr., C. M. Forman, James A. Rose and W. J. Elwell.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton said:

I desire, M. W. Grand Master, to announce to you, and also to this Grand Lodge, the fact of the serious illness of R. W. Bro. Geo. M. Haynes. Bro. Haynes has been connected with this Grand Lodge for a long series of years, and as he told me Sunday this would be the first session that he had missed for fifteen years. Bro. Haynes was taken six weeks ago Sunday with a severe attack of peritonitis and was removed to the Michael Reese Hospital, where he now lies, and the news from him this morning is anything but cheering. In a slight conversation that I had with him on Sunday he asked me to present to the brethren of this Grand Lodge his fraternal greeting, and express to them his sorrow at his inability to attend this session. I have prepared, M. W. Grand Master, this resolution:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, recognizing the Masonic services of R. W. Bro. George M. Haynes, freely given to this Grand Lodge for a period of fifteen years, and appreciating his work as a man and Mason, do extend to him and his family their sincere sympathy in the afflictions he has been called to endure. This Grand Lodge hereby tenders to him a fraternal greeting, with the wish for a speedy recovery and a long and prosperous life.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton presented the following report from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. Masons:

Before entering upon a detailed report of their work, your Committee on Lodges U. D. desire to express their appreciation and commendation of the action of the M. W. Grand Master in refusing to grant the large number of dispensations petitioned for. Two only were granted, though he informs you "there were other applications for dispensation for new lodges, some twelve or fifteen in all."

He says, "I do not believe it to be the policy of this Grand Lodge to plant lodges at every cross road and village." In this view we fully concur and agree with him that it is "wise to call a halt."

Few of the lodges created in late years, have been of real benefit to the Fraternity, or to the community in which they are located. Many of them have served only to divide jurisdiction and material with lodges already established, and to cause discord and confusion, where peace and prosperity before prevailed.

Dispensation was issued Dec. 19, 1887, to thirteen brethren to open a lodge at Stanford, in McLean county.

The by-laws of this lodge are in proper form, the records well kept and neatly written.

The return of work shows seven petitions received, all of which successfully passed the ordeal of the ballot.

Twenty-one degrees were conferred and seven Master Mason's added to the roll.

Named in Dispensation	13
Died	1
	—12
Raised in Lodge	7
Total Membership	19

We recommend that a charter be granted to this Lodge as Stanford Lodge No. 785.

Dispensation was granted June 8, 1888, to sixteen brethren to form a lodge at Riverton, in Sangamon county.

We desire to make special mention of the efficient work of the officers of this lodge as shown by their records and returns.

By-laws are submitted for their government as a warranted lodge, as well as those used under dispensation, and this is the first instance, within the memory of the oldest member of this committee, where this portion of the law has ever been complied with. The by-laws and all the records submitted are faultless.

Five petitions were received, of which three were rejected. Six degrees were conferred, viz: Two each of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

Named in Dispensation	16
Raised in Lodge	2
Signing petition for charter	18

We recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Riverton Union Lodge, No. 786.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

H. E. HAMILTON,
J. L. McCULLOUGH,
J. H. C. DILL,
L. R. JEROME,
W. P. ENNIS,
Committee.

PRESENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Grand Marshal Stevens:

M. W. Grand Master: I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Representatives that have been appointed from sister Grand Jurisdictions throughout the different portions of the world.

M. W. Grand Master:

R. W. Brethren: It affords me great pleasure, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, to welcome you as the Representatives of the distinguished Grand Lodges that have assigned you credentials. On behalf of this Grand Lodge I assure you that you are welcome to a seat in our midst

as the Representatives of these Grand Bodies, because of their known Masonic standing, and because of your standing and your services in this Grand Lodge. I am particularly well pleased to recognize the fact that M. W. Bro. Robbins appears here for the first time in ten years as the accredited Representative of that old Grand Lodge of Scotland. I only regret that he does not appear in full uniform, in kilts, plaid and tartan. He is a fine specimen of a Highlander from canny Scotland.

M. W. Bro. Cregier, from our neighboring sister jurisdiction the Grand Lodge of Michigan, with which we have held fraternal relations from the beginning, I welcome you and R. W. Bro. McCullough, of Vermont, another, though distant and not so strong a jurisdiction, yet one that has a warm place in the Masonic Craft of Illinois. Brethren, you will join with me in according the Grand Honors to these distinguished Representatives.

M. W. Bro. Cregier:

M. W. Grand Master: In behalf of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, which I have the honor to represent near this Grand Lodge, I desire, sir, to convey to you, and assure you and the Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, our fraternal thanks for the courtesy extended to the Grand Lodge of Michigan. I have been the Representative of that Grand Lodge for many years, and I say in all sincerity that this interchange of fraternal courtesies is no doubt mutually agreeable to both Michigan and Illinois.

M. W. Bro. Robbins:

M. W. Grand Master: I am pleased to acknowledge this compliment that has been extended to the Grand Lodge which I represent, and to express the hope that the fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Illinois may be lasting.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

R. W. Bro. H. C. Clarke presented the following report for the Committee on Credentials:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge:

All of which is fraternally submitted,

H. C. CLARKE,
H. N. GREENEBAUM,
D. B. BREED,
Committee.

CHICAGO, October 3d, A. D. 1888, A. L. 5888.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....*Grand Master.*
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary.*
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.....*Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. REV. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D.....*Grand Orator.*
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. B. F. MASON.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. W. A. STEVENS.....*Grand Marshal.*
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. J. O. HUGHES.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....*Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. J. E. EVANS.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. GEO. K. HAZLITT.....*Grand Steward.*
W. E. A. KRATZ.....*Grand Steward.*
W. DANIEL STEWART.....*Grand Steward.*
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....*Grand Steward.*
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....*Past Grand Master.*
M. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....*Past Grand Master.*
R. W. H. C. CLEAVELAND.....*Past Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....*Past Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. W. H. TURNER.....*Past Junior Grand Warden.*

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. W. K. Forsyth *First District.*
R. W. Daniel J. Avery..... *Second District.*
R. W. Joseph H. Dixon *Third District.*
R. W. W. S. Hewins *Fourth District.*
R. W. Jacob Krohn..... *Fifth District.*
R. W. E. T. E. Becker *Sixth District.*
R. W. E. Sanford..... *Eighth District.*
R. W. M. U. Trimble..... *Tenth District.*
R. W. F. G. Welton..... *Eleventh District.*
R. W. G. W. Hamilton..... *Twelfth District.*
R. W. Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr..... *Thirteenth District.*
R. W. Owen Scott..... *Fifteenth District.*
R. W. Fayette S. Hatch..... *Sixteenth District.*
R. W. F. E. Eubeling..... *Seventeenth District.*
R. W. Chas. F. Tenney..... *Eighteenth District.*
R. W. R. D. Lawrence..... *Nineteenth District.*
R. W. T. J. Bronson..... *Twentieth District.*
R. W. W. O. Butler..... *Twenty-first District.*
R. W. I. M. McCollister *Twenty-second District.*
R. W. Wm. T. Vandeveer..... *Twenty-third District.*
R. W. John C. White..... *Twenty-fifth District.*
R. W. James Douglas..... *Twenty-seventh District.*
R. W. C. M. Forman..... *Twenty-eighth District.*
R. W. W. J. Elwell..... *Twenty-ninth District.*
R. W. Jas. A. Rose..... *Thirtieth District.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY.....*Alabama.*
MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....*Arizona.*
LOYAL L. MUNN.....*British Columbia.*
JOHN MCLAREN.....*California.*
WILEY M. EGAN.....*Canada.*
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....*Colorado.*
D. C. CREGIER.....*Connecticut.*
JOHN O'NEILL.....*Delaware.*
D. C. CREGIER.....*District of Columbia.*
JOHN C. SMITH.....*Idaho.*
D. C. CREGIER.....*Indiana.*
CHARLES H. PATTON.....*Indian Territory.*
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....*Iowa.*
WILEY M. EGAN.....*Ireland.*
FRANCIS S. BELDEN.....*Kansas.*
CHAS. F. TENNEY.....*Louisiana.*
CHAS. H. BRENAN.....*Maine.*
JACOB KROHN.....*Manitoba.*
D. C. CREGIER.....*Michigan.*
D. C. CREGIER.....*Mississippi.*
JOHN C. SMITH.....*Nevada.*
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....*New Hampshire.*
W. B. GRIMES.....*New Jersey.*
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....*New Mexico.*
W. A. STEVENS.....*North Carolina.*
FRANK W. HAVILL.....*Oregon.*
JOHN M. PEARSON.....*Pennsylvania.*
E. T. E. BECKER.....*Prince Edward Island.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....*Quebec.*
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....*Rhode Island.*
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....*Scotland.*
CHARLES H. PATTON.....*South Carolina.*
HASWELL C. CLARKE.....*Tennessee.*
EDWARD COOK.....*Texas.*
OWEN SCOTT.....*Utah.*
JOHN L. MCCULLOUGH.....*Vermont.*
D. M. BROWNING.....*Virginia.*
JOHN R. THOMAS.....*Washington Territory.*
GIL. W. BARNARD.....*Wisconsin.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
1	T. W. Macfall	W. M.
2	Daniel Laurence*	"
3	Mathew Minter	"
4	R. L. Berry	S. W.
7	F. D. Appleford	W. M.
8	Chas. L. Hovey	"
9	Chas. B. Griffith	"
	C. S. Nelson*	S. W.
13	A. H. Hattan	W. M.
14	M. S. Jones	"
15	John Lingo	"
16	T. N. Pitkin	"
17	J. W. Wyne	"
19	T. W. McNeely	"
20	Junius C. Ferris	"
23	J. F. Deems	"
24	A. S. Wilderman	"
25	A. T. Scovell	"
26	James Condra	"
27	James Brown	J. W.
29	M. D. Dowdell	W. M.
31	Walter Watson	"
33	W. K. Steele	"
34	D. W. Greene	"
35	Geo. M. Shefton	"
36	John Bowden	"
37	D. D. Dunkle	"
38	Peter Wilbur*	"
39	Geo. O. S. Bert	"
40	Chas. E. Pettit	"
42	Joseph Davidson	"
43	M. H. Newton	"
44	Geo. H. Lee	"
45	Parvin Shinn	"
47	John Flinn	"
48	E. C. Cook	"
49	John P. Hand	"
50	L. N. Hensler	"
51	A. H. Clotfelter	"
52	A. J. Leslie*	"
53	Milton Barbee	S. W.
55	Z. P. Forman	"
57	Geo. F. Kramer	W. M.
58	D. E. Bruffet	"
	P. B. Keep	S. W.
59	E. L. Willits	W. M.
60	Jerome H. Thomas	"
61	Willis H. Ford	"
63	Asa W. Smith	"
64	W. R. Browning*	"
65	W. V. Lambe	"
66	Robert Higgins	"
67	C. A. Coulter	"
68	John Quinlan*	"
69	Wm. Francis	"
70	J. W. Turner	"
71	A. H. Saunders	"
72	E. A. Dudenbostel	J. W.
74	Samuel Widdowson	W. M.
75	Jabez Love	"
76	Geo. J. Castle	"
77	J. B. Quinn	S. W.
78	H. L. Hatley	W. M.
79	A. H. White	"
80	Thos. W. Prichett	"
81	J. A. Mason	"

NO.	NAMES.	
84	Jas. W. Coultas	W. M.
85	J. D. Strait	J. W.
86	Wm. M. Schuwerk	W. M.
87	W. S. Whitaker	"
88	Geo. E. McHose	"
89	Andrew J. Benson	"
90	D. H. Owen	"
91	J. C. Willis	"
92	Z. C. Bailey	"
93	B. F. Thompson	"
95	A. B. Allen	"
96	A. W. Brayton	"
97	John L. Hughes	"
98	J. F. Hoover	S. W.
99	R. B. Evans	W. M.
100	Z. T. Hagan	"
	John W. Green*	S. W.
102	E. S. Bartholowmew	W. M.
103	S. B. Mitchell	"
104	H. B. McFall*	"
105	Samuel W. Puffer	"
106	T. H. Jafford	"
108	S. J. Wilson	"
109	A. McDonald	"
110	C. J. Reuter	"
111	D. H. Rendleman	"
112	Leman N. Streeter*	"
113	G. C. Henry	"
114	Elisha Shepherd	"
	Elijah Shepherd	S. W.
115	Emery J. Tower	W. M.
	Geo. Battershall*	S. W.
	Richard Hook	J. W.
117	G. M Turnbull	W. M.
118	J. C. Deatherage	"
	J. P. Styles*	S. W.
119	C. C. Stygh	W. M.
122	H. P. Shumway	"
123	Alex. M. Smith	"
124	Henry Stocker	"
125	Joseph M. Cook	"
	Henry C. Bosworth	S. W.
	Harlow Park	J. W.
126	O. E. Hofer	W. M.
127	Alex. Trotter	"
128	Lafe Farmer*	"
129	John T. Callaway	"
130	J. M. Morrow	"
131	J. H. Benham	"
132	Daniel Beckley	"
133	H. Gasaway	"
134	Fred A. Jones	"
135	James I. Frazer	"
136	C. M. Eaton	S. W.
137	S. J. Pake	W. M.
138	Lester Barber	"
139	Wm. A. Fowler	"
	A. W. Adams	J. W.
140	Thos. J. Stone	W. M.
	Philip Reling*	S. W.
141	Henry McCall	W. M.
	John W. Kleckner	S. W.
142	H. W. Booth	W. M.
143	J. V. Aldrich	"
144	D. D. Hunt	"
145	A. B. Wolvin	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
146	B. F. Lane	W. M.
147	E. B. Ball	"
148	W. S. Waltrip	"
149	Bernard Traynor	S. W.
150	Wm. Y. Smith	W. M.
151	Chas S. Richards	"
152	W. F. Searls	"
	Enos Johnson	S. W.
153	W. M. Walker	W. M.
154	J. B. Cloyd	"
155	B. Anderson	"
156	Wm. M. Mount	"
158	J. Van Slyke	"
159	C. E. McCullough	"
160	Morton Sieg	S. W.
161	S. F. Becker	W. M.
162	John C. Simpson	"
163	S. J. Richards	"
	S. T. Marrell	S. W.
164	Frank C. Meserve	W. M.
165	Horace Crihfield	"
166	T. A. Hodgkins*	"
168	James A. McConnell*	"
169	Robert Andrews*	"
170	W. N. Cronkrite	"
171	George Ball	"
	James O. Burton*	S. W.
	James M. Harlow*	J. W.
172	J. M. Burkholder	W. M.
173	Henry Andrus	"
174	O. J. Wilsey	"
175	F. C. Wilcox	"
	Rev. J. H. White	S. W.
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	W. M.
177	Thomas Blair	"
178	Rush D. Badger	"
179	B. H. Lawson	"
182	Herman Pomy	"
183	S. Ed. Snow	"
185	George W. Fox	"
187	S. W. Clark	"
188	C. C. Farmer	"
189	Havilah Pease	"
190	E. C. Hawley	"
192	Almiron G. Morse	"
193	John Lamb	"
194	M. A. Warren	"
195	J. R. Booth*	"
196	W. R. Whitman	"
197	Samuel E. Brown	"
198	Ebe Thompson	"
199	Jacob Stengle	"
200	F. M. J. Boord	"
201	S. S. DeLancey	"
203	James Kiplinger	"
204	W. A. Moore	S. W.
205	T. H. Stetler	W. M.
206	N. E. Roberts	"
207	A. H. Evans	"
208	Archibald Robson	"
209	Charles S. Rankin	"
	C. F. Watkins	S. W.
	George L. Ayres	J. W.
210	John W. Spellman	W. M.
212	F. R. Kahl	"
213	Ira F. Elrod	"

NO.	NAMES.	
214	Jacob Querbach	S. W.
216	W. H. Lathrop	W. M.
217	Isaac S. Reed	"
218	B. O. Manker	"
219	W. G. Gregory	"
	S. P. Curtis	J. W.
220	C. N. Clark	W. M.
221	C. A. Barley	"
222	G. O. Friedich	"
223	W. F. Boughton*	"
226	S. V. Coulter	"
227	J. W. Bonney	"
228	S. W. Merthland	J. W.
229	M. H. Smith	W. M.
230	S. T. Smith	"
231	W. E. Sapp	"
232	John P. Lamm	"
233	S. Thompson	"
234	E. Musselman	"
235	B. Mendenhall	"
236	John W. Rose	"
237	John Wood	"
238	Ezra H. Stuart	"
	A. E. Connable	S. W.
	Charles H. Coe	J. W.
239	Isaac F. Price	S. W.
240	H. J. Dunlap	W. M.
241	T. C. McKinney	"
243	O. P. Stoddard	"
244	Frank Barker	"
245	C. F. Thraner	"
246	H. G. McCord	"
247	Jacob McChesney	"
248	David Louk	S. W.
249	M. Spencer Brown	W. M.
250	Thomas S. Price	"
251	W. G. Smock*	"
252	S. D. C. Hayes	"
253	Oliver Crissey	"
254	V. H. Snook	"
255	R. C. Clark	"
257	F. Fenor*	"
260	John F. Scott	"
261	E. M. Taylor	S. W.
262	Albert T. Randall	W. M.
263	W. H. Eastman	"
264	Jacob Gall	"
265	George Heilman	"
266	Q. R. Harris	"
267	L. E. Thomas	"
268	B. W. Hodge	"
269	George M. Brown	"
	William H. Johnson	S. W.
270	H. J. Chiesman	"
271	John Glace	W. M.
272	R. X. Organ	S. W.
273	G. H. Router	W. M.
	T. G. Wonderly*	S. W.
274	John H. Helm	W. M.
275	Walter Hanback	"
276	John A. Oxford	"
278	W. F. Conyne	"
279	Henry A. Aldrich	"
280	J. W. Winn	"
282	James P Johnson	"
283	George P. Deroll	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
285	John W. Newlon	W. M.
286	W. S. Romick	"
287	W. I. Deason	"
288	P. C. Anderson	"
291	J. H. Merrill	"
292	William G. Abbott	"
293	H. A. Sturtevant	"
294	J. T. Croswell	"
295	O. J. Reese	"
296	George Wells	"
297	James P Little	"
298	Dr. C. R. Wells*	S. W.
299	Victor Kenney*	W. M.
301	George E. Hobbs*	"
303	George R. Schamp	"
305	D. F. Ward	"
306	N. B. Crawford	"
307	John J. Varner	"
308	J. B. McFatrich	"
	George J. Miller	S. W.
	H. O. Collins	J. W.
309	W. C. Wellington	W. M.
310	G. M. Gross	"
	E. L. Hollister	S. W.
	C. B. Bent	J. W.
311	Henry Werno	W. M.
	Hugh MacMillan	S. W.
	James Norton	J. W.
312	Wm. H. Starr	W. M.
313	C. D. Ryerson	"
315	J. H. Raible	"
316	T. N. Bone	"
318	G. H. Slingerland	"
	J. W. Browning*	S. W.
319	A. R. Morgan	W. M.
320	Charles E. Adams	"
321	A. E. Kennedy	"
	P. J. Gollsman	J. W.
322	E. D. Tull	W. M.
323	N. J. Cobleigh	"
325	J. S. Ferguson	"
327	John E. Seward	S. W.
330	H L. Weaver	W. M.
332	W. H. Lamb	"
333	James Corbly	S. W.
334	C. C. Judy	"
535	J. Detweiller	W. M.
336	James L. Marberry	"
337	G. L. Stephenson	"
339	Louis F. Rayder	"
340	John W. Augur	"
341	Charles Brainard	"
	Thomas Gearing	S. W.
342	Carl Dreher*	W. M.
344	F. M Moulton	"
345	Norman Compton	"
346	Adam Wenger	"
347	W. A. Robinson	"
348	J P. Weger*	"
349	J. H. Ayres	"
350	M. B. Swegle	"
351	J R. Rayburn	"
352	Joel T. O'Brien	"
353	M. D. Liggett	"
354	A. P. Lorton	"
355	H. H. Elbring*	S. W.

NO.	NAMES.	
356	Joseph White	W. M.
358	John D. Bliss	"
359	J. M. Hoyt	"
360	O. B. Slane	"
361	Gust J. Scheve	J. W.
362	E. L. Palmer	W. M.
363	W. T. Welles	"
364	L. A. Keyser	"
365	Charles H. McGaffey	"
366	T. L. Shadenburg	"
367	R. S. Petrie	"
368	John W. Adams	"
369	J. M. Smith	"
371	Peter Hansen	"
373	Oscar Dennis	"
374	F. A. Frost	"
377	George Pfuhl	"
378	J. C. Danforth	"
379	G. H. Nichols	"
380	B. F. Groon	"
	Joseph Nations	S. W.
381	James McNulty	W. M.
382	Richard Boston	"
	John Willoughby	S. W.
383	George I. Rice	W. M.
384	Wm. Wilson	"
385	Frank Slidman	J. W.
386	B. F. Watson	W. M.
388	A. Lyons	"
389	Frank D. Hatch	"
390	J. E. Dudley	"
391	Robert Leslie	"
392	Philip Diefenthieter	"
393	G. H. Casler	"
394	Jos. G. Marston	"
396	S. O Beals	"
	L. W Brown	S. W.
397	John C. Schempp	W. M.
398	C Rohrbough	"
399	N. J. Knipple	"
400	Henry Holloway	"
401	Charles E. Axt	"
402	A. N. Wyllys	"
403	Solomon M. Badger	"
405	J. P. Jeppeson	"
406	Peter Greenwood	"
408	W. A. Tweedy	"
409	P. M. Nichols	"
410	John Aron	"
411	Charles H. Brenan	"
412	John L. Marvel	"
414	Thomas Eilert	"
	Thomas H Briggs	S. W.
	George A. Kleckner	J. W.
415	F. R. Green	W. M.
416	A. S. Bushnell	"
417	David Samuels	"
	M. E Blanchard	S. W.
418	W. H. Wilderman	W. M.
419	J. S. Whittenberg	"
420	G. M. Dwight	"
421	Mark L. Harper	"
422	John Hosbury	"
423	M. M Olin	"
424	Stephen Redshaw	S. W.
426	George O. Greer	J. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
427	Francis Kemp.....W. M.	491	M. J. Platt*.....W. M.
428	B. E. Shonts..... "	492	A. S. Gleason..... "
429	L. A. Kinney..... "	493	Geo. W. Hill.....J. W.
430	Jay Brown..... "	494	D. C. Harmison.....W. M.
431	J. M. Willard..... "	495	W. M. Joyner..... "
432	James F. Self..... "	496	J. W. Aiken..... "
433	John Strayley..... "	497	S. H. Wilson..... "
434	Jacob Schwartz..... "	498	A. B. Gallatin.....S. W.
436	W. H. Malarkey..... "	500	Isaac K. Bradley.....W. M.
437	Wm. Phillips.....S. W.	501	Thos. W. Ross*..... "
	E. J. Kohn.....J. W.	502	J. W. Willis..... "
441	Timothy Vanantwerp.....J. W.	503	W. H. Phillips..... "
442	Wm. W. Bruce.....W. M.	504	Albert L. Keechler..... "
443	E. G. Ball..... "	505	Daniel R. Hatch..... "
444	H. C. Frayser..... "	506	W. H. McClain..... "
445	J. J. Leach..... "	508	Jas. H. Gilbert.....S. W.
446	W. M. Coney..... "		A. B. Russ*.....J. W.
447	J. C. Reynolds..... "	509	I. N. Martin.....W. M.
448	J. W. Hensley..... "	510	J. A. Hindman..... "
449	Joseph A. Harrisen*..... "	511	Jonathan Tefft..... "
450	Joseph Jones..... "	512	Gustave W. Wahle..... "
451	Geo. Hutchison..... "	514	Walter A. Washburn..... "
453	W. F. Reynolds..... "	517	Thos. W. Hepley,.....S. W.
	H. T. Shaw.....S. W.	518	Frank Farrell.....W. M.
454	J. Crocker.....W. M.	519	Geo. W. Rayburn.....J. W.
455	C. B. McKinney..... "	520	John Spire.....W. M.
456	J. W. Scott..... "	521	John D. Constant*..... "
457	L. Shaddrick..... "	522	W. H. Brydges.....S. W.
458	John W. Irwin..... "	523	W. J. Smith.....W. M.
460	F. M Long..... "	524	M. B. Iott..... "
461	Harris Thomas..... "		W. P. Marsh.....S. W.
	Gil S. Brown.....J. W.		E. E. Jaycox.....J. W.
462	David B. McLean.....W. M.	525	J. T. Merry.....W. M.
463	Edwin C Crouch..... "	526	Samuel S. Friedly..... "
	W. E. West.....S. W.		Geo. W. Warvelle.....S. W.
	R. J. Allmond*.....J. W.		Ed. B. Gould.....J. W.
464	Lewis Hartman.....W. M.	528	E. N. Weese.....W. M.
465	C. H. Phelps..... "	529	J. J. Swarthout..... "
	F. L. Becraft.....J. W.	530	L. J. Dawdy..... "
466	J. P. Reese.....W. M.	531	J. J. Hodges..... "
467	Stephen S. Washburn*..... "	532	C. H. R. Thomas..... "
468	David Pollock.....S. W.	534	P. W. Gallagher..... "
469	F. A. Eyestone.....W. M.	535	F. Thomson..... "
	P. M. Stubblefield.....S. W.	536	A. H. Tyler..... "
470	F. M. Avey.....W. M.	537	John O. Darmer.....S. W.
471	Geo. F. Hoadley*..... "	538	Robert Whitley.....W. M.
472	Robert Hastie..... "	539	Lewis C. Speicher.....S. W.
473	A. J. Gultick..... "	540	Alfred E. Bartelme.....W. M.
	Chas. Scharht.....S. W.	541	T. P. Mantz..... "
	Joseph Hunter.....J. W.	542	Samuel Marsh..... "
474	Dr. Corry M. Fike.....W. M.	543	C. B. Marshal*..... "
475	A. T. Strange..... "	544	C. M. Hubbard*..... "
476	Richard Santer..... "	547	R. L. Bollman..... "
477	Samuel Dorsey.....S. W.	548	Chas. E. Maynard..... "
478	F. McCutchen.....W. M.	550	John H. Welsh..... "
479	J. B. Robison..... "	554	Stephen E. Waldo..... "
480	Wm. H. Traner*..... "	555	C. B. Chapman.....J. W.
481	J. A. Conant..... "	556	T. W. Wilson..... "
482	A. B. Davidson..... "	557	Philip Maas.....W. M.
484	Joseph Danks..... "	558	Geo. J. Herrick..... "
485	Thos. W. Kepley..... "	559	Wm. Livingston..... "
486	Gus. S. Davis..... "	560	W. D. Matney..... "
487	Geo. O. Mitchell..... "	562	S. H. Graves..... "
488	C. L. Feldweg.....J. W.	564	N. C. Tyler..... "
489	H. A. Eidson.....W. M.	565	F. L. Zerenberg..... "
490	J. Mastin..... "	566	Wm. McBride..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
567	D. B. Garland	W. M.
569	W. H. Pringle	"
570	L. A. Frost	J. W.
572	N. H. Jackson	W. M.
573	Wm. B. Saddler	"
	Henry Leach	S. W.
	Ira O. Mallory	J. W.
574	August Anderson	W. M.
575	H. E. Kellogg	"
576	Levi Simmons*	"
577	J. B. Longley	S. W.
576	W. L. Bruster	W. M.
579	James R. Vance*	"
580	Chas. G. Cochran	"
	David H. Sanford	S. W.
	W. H. DeBord	J. W.
581	Wm. L. McLane	S. W.
582	C. M. Reed	W. M.
	L. E. Spear	S. W.
583	John Guggenbuehler	W. M.
584	F. J. Allen	"
585	Orlando Z. Housley	"
588	John O. Evans, Jr.	S. W.
590	A. L. White	W. M.
591	O. R. Morey	"
592	Elias F. Brown	S. W.
595	J. H. Curry	W. M.
596	John Lussem	J. W.
600	George Peck	"
601	R. N. Carroll	W. M.
602	S. T. Hillis	"
603	Chas. M. Howard	"
604	D. A. Clary	"
607	Hugh Hall*	"
608	John P. Madden*	"
610	C. O. Pratt	"
	L. M. Blades	S. W.
	Ira B. Dalziel	J. W.
611	Robert Turney	W. M.
612	V. S. Ferguson	"
613	C. E. Blankinship	"
614	Fred Duckett	"
616	Francis Mayfield	"
617	S. B. Sapp*	"
618	G. C. Gordon	"
619	John M. Norris	"
	P. H. Shelton*	S. W.
620	Adison Robinson	W. M.
622	Allen T. Miller	S. W.
623	A. De Barr	W. M.
627	Wm. H. Peak	S. W.
630	J. S. Williams	W. M.
631	B. Hutchison	"
632	A. J. Stevenson	"
633	John C. Garver	"
635	R. P. Hunter	"
636	C. A. Westgate	"
639	Simon Fish.	"
	G. Urich	S. W.
	John J. Lyons	J. W.
641	B. N. Ewing	W. M.
643	James Keats	"
644	M. L. James	"
645	W. Carrothers	"
646	H. F. Hess	"
647	David Logan*	"

NO.	NAMES.	
650	T. D. Hinckley	W. M.
651	H. K. Davis	"
653	John H. Stone*	"
655	J. E. Greenman	"
656	Joseph Witzel	"
657	C. C. Huthmacher	S. W.
658	John Evans	"
659	W. H. Konantz	W. M.
660	J. M. Jones	"
662	R. H. Garrigue	"
	Marshal Horne	S. W.
	E. Lee Heidenreich	J. W.
664	James A. McCorkle	W. M.
665	George W. Tipword	"
666	Bennett Wood	"
667	John F. Dickinson*	"
668	J. R. Ennis	"
669	Frank Wenter	"
670	J. P. Ivy	"
672	Henry N. Boulden	"
673	J. S. Garrett*	"
674	L. W. Framhein	"
	M. Loeb	S. W.
	Wm. Dudenbostel	J. W.
675	G. C. Drennan	W. M.
676	D. M. Erskine, Jr.	"
677	John N. Wilson	"
679	Joseph Ryan	"
680	J. H. Stafford	"
681	S. W. Culp	"
682	John W. K. McClure	"
683	P. L. Gray	S. W.
684	J. C. D. Carr	W. M.
685	H. W. Holmes	"
686	Wm. Johnston	"
	A. B. Clark	S. W.
	E. E. Matlack	J. W.
688	Peter Wright	W. M.
690	W. M. Clark	"
691	C. W. Reiley	S. W.
692	P. J. Herman	W. M.
693	W. A. Perrine	"
695	M. A. Dennis	"
696	Ed. N. Karn	"
697	Thomas Ockerby	"
698	A. N. Rosecrans	"
700	William Lynd	"
701	D. H. Ellis	"
702	C. W. Postlewait	"
704	Edward Davison	S. W.
705	John M. Dan	W. M.
706	Sylvester Cosart	"
707	Adolf Sumerlin	"
709	H. M. Steely	"
710	W. F. Gillmore	"
711	A. S. Cameron	"
712	W. C. Hodley*	S. W.
713	A. Tenney	W. M.
714	John M. Johnston	S. W.
715	James A. Anderson	W. M.
716	Thomas J. McGrath	"
717	D. Janse	"
718	W. E. Jennings	"
719	John Jack	"
721	H. H. Hutchison	J. W.
722	L. K. Thompson	W. M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
724	Herman Rethorn.....W. M.	755	J. H. Seyler.....W. M.
726	Thomas G Newman "	756	G. B. Hicks..... "
	John T. Bullen.....S. W.	757	Fred. Hasford..... "
	Wm. E. Irwin.....J. W.		C. Bradford.....J. W.
727	R. L. Taylor.....W. M.	758	O. B. Moore.....W. M.
728	R. Humphrey..... "		J. Fournier.....S. W.
729	A. J Duncan "	759	Chas. S. Todd.....W. M.
730	S. T. Webber..... "	764	J. H. Dunscomb "
731	George W. Richards.....J. W.	765	J. A. Kerr "
732	R. A. Lomax W. M.	766	M. O. Snyder "
733	L. E. Rockwood..... "	767	W. G. Shaw..... "
734	Henry M Kline S. W.	768	Fred T. Croxon*..... S. W.
735	Albert Gransden W. M.	769	A. M. Johnston W. M.
737	C. J. Moyer..... "	770	P. G. Gardner*.....S. W.
738	S. E. Lewis..... "	771	Henry Lewis.....J. W.
	W. S. Ankney* S. W.	772	J. A. Smith..... "
	J. W. Page* J. W.	773	A. H. Scott.....S. W.
739	N. Martin W. M.	774	John B. Frohn.....J. W.
740	E. H. Buck*..... "	775	W. E. Ginther.....W. M.
741	James Ryan* "	776	F. S. Bunn*..... "
742	George T. Pearce *..... "	777	Albert Galloway..... "
743	Seldon Simpson..... "	778	W. H. Eskers..... "
744	W. H. Morris..... "	779	F. C. Christy J. W.
745	J. R. Wells "	780	B. F. Boyen.....W. M.
746	T. C. Byland..... "		H. H. Kume.....S. W.
749	Enoch Summers..... "		Thos. M. Wiltsie.....J. W.
750	John Roberts..... "	781	E. D. Stevens.....W. M.
751	Chester C. Dodge..... "	782	T. P. French..... "
752	J. W. Smith "	784	E. H. Reed.....J. W.
754	T. E. Silkey..... "		

*Proxy.

The Grand Secretary presented the case of Kavanaugh Lodge, No. 36, whose representative for 1887 failed to receive his mileage and per diem, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance which was adopted.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, President of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home said:

I desire in behalf of the Orphan's Home, to extend to the brethren of the State of Illinois, and the representatives of the Lodges of Illinois, not only a very cordial but a very urgent invitation to come out on the west side and visit that institution. He stated that they had at the present time fourteen inmates in the Home with prospects of more, and urged the brethren to aid in carrying on this good work.

Brother Moulton also took occasion to return to the brethren of the Grand Lodge the thanks of the Association for the generous donation made yesterday to the Home, and assured the brethren that if they would come out to the west side and see what had been done—that they would come away with a higher and deeper sense of Masonry than they have ever had before.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which, after full and free discussion was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence fraternally submit the following report:

It will be gratifying to the Craft of our jurisdiction, as it is to your committee, to find the annual report of the Grand Master discloses so few matters involving the consideration of the Committee on Jurisprudence, showing that the opening words of the Grand Master's report, upon the condition of the Craft in this jurisdiction are not merely conventional expressions, but as your committee believe reflect much credit upon the Grand Master for the able, efficient and successful manner in which he has administered the affairs of the Craft during the past year.

The action of the Grand Master in deciding the jurisdiction of the lodges in the recently incorporated City of Lake View, to be concurrent, is fully warranted by the laws of this Grand Lodge. We therefore recommend that said action be approved.

Decision No. 1 of Grand Master, is upon the necessary vote for Honorary Membership in lodges. Grand Lodge By-Laws make no provision for the grade of Honorary Membership. Therefore unless a lodge by-laws or special action of lodge, otherwise provide, your committee concur with the Grand Master that a majority vote is sufficient to elect.

Decision No. 2. This your committee regard as substantially in accord with the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Decision No. 3. Grand Master rules that where a lodge declines to waive jurisdiction over a petitioner for the degrees, one year must elapse before the question of waiver can again be considered. Grand Lodge By-laws are silent upon this particular question, except by inference based on Sec. 3, Art XV, Part Second. Your committee is of the opinion that a ballot against the transfer of jurisdiction over a petitioner from one lodge to another, may be cast through mistake or misapprehension, and those who may have committed such error, should, if they desire, have an opportunity to do justice to themselves and to the petitioner.

The decision of the Grand Master suggests that some specific regulation for such cases is not only wise but necessary. Your committee would therefore recommend that decision number three be so modified that the period of six months instead of one year elapse, thus conforming to our by-laws as to term of residence

within the jurisdiction of a lodge, (Sec. 2, Art. XII, Part Second,) and that in all such cases the provisions of Sec. 3, Art. XV shall also be substantially complied with.

Decisions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are in the opinion of your committee in strict comformity to the by-laws of our Grand Lodge and the fundamental principles of the ancient law and regulations of Masonry, and should therefore be approved by this Grand Lodge.

Decision 9. The remarks of the Grand Master in response to the question involving this decision, present a broad and enlightened view of true Fraternity, and are not only heartily concurred in by your committee, but are commended to the thoughtful consideration of the just and upright Craftsman everywhere.

Your committee, however, is of the opinion that Masonic burial of a deceased brother by a lodge, under any circumstances is optional, and not compulsory, but notwithstanding, we have yet to learn of a single instance where such sad service has been refused, upon proper request; on the contrary to perform the last sad rites over the remains of a departed brother has become a melancholy pleasure, so universal among the Craft as to assume the force of law.

In the matter of creating the grade of honorary membership in this Grand Lodge, your committee is unanimously of the opinion, that the creation of such grade is unwise and is therefore not concurred in by your committee.

In the matter of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, referred to by the Grand Master, and more fully set out in the correspondence accompanying, your committee is of the opinion that our Grand Master has done all in his power to maintain the dignity and enforce the sovereignty of this Grand Lodge, without resorting to more extreme measures, than the circumstances of the case seems to warrant. Your committe deem it best for the interest of all concerned at this time to simply re-affirm the views expressed by the Committee on Jurisprudence at the last annual communication and unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge at that time.

Fraternally submitted,

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
DANIEL M. BROWNING,
JOHN R. THOMAS,
ALEXANDER T. DARRAH,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following report which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A. Masons:

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's Address referring to the tenure of office of representatives

of this Grand Lodge in other Grand Lodges, with instructions to report an amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws in accordance with his recommendation, begs leave to report that to appoint representatives, by warrant, in any other recognized Grand Lodge, and receive and accredit such representatives from other Grand Lodges, is among the powers of the Grand Master as recognized in our constitution.

Without affirming or denying that the enactment of a law limiting the effect, in respect of time, of the appointments thus constitutionally made, would be an infringement of the recognized powers of the Grand Master. Your committee is of the opinion that nothing is gained by the enactment of a by-law on this subject that may not be as well secured by the passage of a simple resolution which shall simply convey to the grand master the sense of the grand lodge by which he might well be glad to govern himself, but which if expressed in the form of mandatory statute might properly challenge his dissent if he found it in conflict with the constitution which under the landmark, it is his primary duty to maintain inviolate.

Your committee therefore reports the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand lodge that the ends sought by the interchange of representatives, will be best subserved by making the warrants of the grand master appointing representatives in other grand lodges expire by limitation at the end of a stated time, and that the grand master might properly make them expire at the end of five years from their respective dates, so that new commissions shall then be required.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

Committee.

ORATION.

WISDOM, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY;

OR, THE PILLARS OF MASONRY.

An address delivered before the Grand Lodge of Illinois, October 3, 1888,

By Geo. C. Lorimer, Grand Orator.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren:

Inspired poetry, picturing the universe as a stupendous and sublime structure, exclaims, "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars," and again, "the pillars of the earth are the Lord's, and He hath set the world upon them." But these mighty and wonderful supports, whatever they are, are not independent of their Creator. By a bold flight of fancy He is conceived as the greater Atlas, upholding not only the globe, but upholding everything on which its stability depends. Hence, it is written: "The earth and all the inhabitants thereof are dissolved; I bear up the pillars of it;" "He shaketh the earth out of his place, and the

pillars thereof tremble;" likewise, "The pillars of heaven tremble and are astonished at his reproof." According to this vivid imagery, everything is, as it were, instinct with life: the granite foundations, the snow-clad peaks, and starry dome hear the Divine voice, feel amazement, and can fear and be humbled before its reproaches. This striking language is doubtless designed, like other poetic passages, for the imagination rather than for the reason, and the effort should not be made to interpret it too literally. In general terms, simply and yet magnificently it teaches that all secondary means and intermediate agencies, employed in maintaining the order and operations of the universe, are dependent on the Almighty for their existence and efficiency. While we may not too nicely inquire into the essential nature of these subordinate causes, it must be evident to us from what we see of creation that they are characterized by irresistible power—that they are strong; that they are co-ordinate and harmonious in their working, contributing regularly to specific ends—that is, they are wise; and that they are distinguished by features which charm the eye and exalt the soul—that is, by beauty. Wisdom, Strength and Beauty—these are the pillars of the Cosmos. These underly all that the Almighty hath made, and by these and through these all things subsist, resting in turn on Him who is called "the only wise God," of whom it is said, "With Him is wisdom and strength," and who is also revealed as a "King in his beauty." Let then the Craft, gathered to these solemnities, seek "the wisdom which is from above: pure, peaceable and gentle;" and let its members "ascribe strength unto God," and "worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

In the ancient mysteries of various lands three pillars occupied a conspicuous position. Among the Hindu illuminants they were placed east, west and south, and the one in the east denoted Brahma, or wisdom; the one in the west represented Vishnu, the preserver, or strength; and the one in the south symbolized Siva, or beauty. These deities were considered as a trinity, and three pillars were regarded by many mystics as emblematical of the Divine Triad. The prevalence of such conceptions may be inferred from the fact that the Persians claimed that their Mithratic Cave was supported by three intelligencies—Ormisda, Mithra, and Mithras; and that the Egyptian Diety was presented under the forms of Wisdom, Power, and Goodness. So general was the custom of combining these attributes that the Oracle of Damascus is credited with the saying: "Throughout the world a Triad shines forth, which resolves itself into a Monad." In studying this mystery, and meditating on its significance, I have come to the belief, that while the primary reference is to Diety, in a secondary sense it is to man: that the Divine trinity of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty is destined to resolve itself, as from eternity ran the purpose, in the human Monad.

This impression is strengthened by the importance attached to the three pillars in speculative Masonry. A lodge has a two-fold relation: one to King Solomon's Temple, the other to the universe. In regard to both, the genius of the order is that of spiritual architecture. Its degrees, legends, symbols are derived mainly from the House of the Lord at Jerusalem, or from the glories and wonders of creation. At every turn the world, considered as a magnificent building, is pressed on the atten-

tion of the neophyte and initiate; and in harmony with this fundamental conception, and adhering consistently to the figure, the three pillars which sustain the universe—Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty—form the principal supports of the lodge. But these attributes do not find their fulfillment merely in rules, precepts, ceremonies, in which doubtless much of the sagacity, vigor, and attractiveness of the order consists, but rather in human beings—in the Monad. Hence it is written in the Ritual: "The column of Wisdom is situated in the east part of the lodge, and is represented by the W.·. M.·., because it is presumed that he has wisdom to devise labor for the Craft, and to superintend them during the hours thereof; the column of Strength is situated in the west part of the lodge, and is represented by the S.·. W.·., because it is his duty to strengthen and support the authority of the Master; and the column of Beauty is situated in the south part of the lodge, and is represented by the J.·. W.·., because from his position in the S.·. he is the first to observe the meridian sun, which is the beauty and the glory of the day—to call the Craft from labor to refreshment, to superintend them during the hours thereof," etc., etc. But while the ritual is thus specific in its application of these symbols, let it never be forgotten that, primarily, they denote the supports of the order, and that, therefore, what is true of the officers must likewise be true, though possibly in a less degree, of the members—for without their conjoint wisdom to contrive, their combined strength to support, and their united beauty to adorn, the Masonic edifice would be unstable and incomplete.

It is this great truth, Most Worshipful and brethren, for the good of the Fraternity, that I desire to further unfold and illustrate before we are called by high noon from labor to refreshment.

While our institutions bring into relief the five orders of architecture, they particularly revere the three which obtained among the Greeks, namely, the Ionic, the Doric, and the Corinthian. They have much in common, and the ingenuity which distinguishes the first blends with the massiveness of the second, and these are crowned with the ornament that adorns the third. Thus, in the conduct and teachings of a lodge, and particularly in the formation of personal character, which is the supreme purpose of Masonry—these are not to be separated, but are to be combined and unified. As in nature contrivance and design, exhibited everywhere, evince the qualities of durability and permanence, and clothe themselves with the loveliness of flowers and light, so similar harmony should reign between the distinctive features of our institutions. While I shall for the sake of clearness consider these singly, it is with the hope that they may ever be actualized unitedly.

It is a sign of wisdom both in the ceremonies and life of Masonry that it recognizes the supremacy of the spiritual and moral. It is no materialistic system, denying the Creator, the authority of virtue, and the immortality of the soul. While it honors the visible universe, and while it admires every temple that human skill has reared, it reverently employs them both to exalt the initiate to converse with the Unseen, and to figure forth the glorious duties which he should zealously seek to perform. The significant letter "G" gleaming in the east, the sacred altar with the

open Bible bearing the square and compass, the checquered pavement, the blazing star, the tesselated border, and the ladder of Jacob, with the direct inculcation of love, truth, temperance, fortitude, prudence, justice, emphatically teach that God reigns; that He has revealed himself to His creatures; that He is to be worshiped; that He providentially cares for the race, never abandoning it to despair; that He has opened the way to heaven's blessedness, and that He has magnified goodness above all the distinctions of earth and time. Masonry is no devotee at the shrine of perverted science and destructive criticism. It has not reached the deplorable stage of merd philosophy that robs man of his soul, degrading him to the level of a machine, secreting thought, love and the sense of right as the liver does bile; and neither has it reached that degree of phosphorescent intellectuality in which Divine Revelation is counted unreasonable, and prayer and a future existence are set down as foolish superstitions. All over the world, wherever its morning bell calls to labor, and its noon and evening chimes to refreshment, it raises its magnificent protest against the entire brood of atheists, scoffers and rationalists; against the doctrine of a universe without a ruler, and of a man begotten of nature, identical with nature, and destined at last to be confounded and exterminated among the ruins of nature. And in thus grounding its very being in the reality and sovereignty of the spiritual, it displays its eminent wisdom; for the highest welfare of mankind intimately related to confidence in these verities, and where they are maintained, and only there is society blessed with law-abiding citizens, and with such fortitude and hope as serve to overcome difficulties and triumph in disaster. Where they are obscured, and particularly where they are obliterated, the ties that usually bind men are broken, rights of property and rights of other kinds are easily ignored, and lawlessness and anarchy come to prevail. Masonry is wise in that it discerns the real source of social progress and happiness, and impresses a knowledge of the same on the mind of its members, and in this manner not only perpetuates its own order, but contributes to the advancement and well-being of the outside community.

But I have intimated that in this respect its influence is exceedingly helpful and elevating to the individual. And so it is; for he is taught in the light of spiritual supremacy, that the true life, the imperishable life of the soul, is the life of morality. Other ideals have prevailed among men, and the brethren of the mystic tie have not always been consistent with their own, but wherever heresy has occurred on this subject it has in time led the unfortunate to query, "whether life is worth living?" I do not hesitate to say, that as frequently led, it is not. When it is spent in carousing and dissipation it is not; for excess deadens the sensibilities, diminishes vitality, and contracts the dimensions of this vast universe to the dimensions of a sty. Physical indulgence tends to animalize the soul, and deprives it of its noblest functions and sweetest joys. Nor is that the real life which is abandoned to greed and selfishness, which stirs up the angry passions of others by success, and depressed to madness by failure. There is no abiding comfort, no fellowship with the most exalted pursuits of the race, and everything becomes small and paltry. Let these and other misconceptions cease, and let a man array himself on the side of righteousness, and cling to it, and be moved by it as the poet is by form of loveliness, and he will feel himself

allied with the noblest and most enlightened minds of all ages, with the vast commonwealth of heroes and martyrs—and with God himself. In such goodly fellowship as this he will have joy, and as he accustoms himself to the thought that the moral is the grandest of all forces, he will believe that it must prevail; that the entire universe must be on the side of right, and that justice must infallibly triumph. The sacred mysteries of the lodge deepen this impression. Hiram Abif—Hiram the father—may be foully assassinated, and his body may be securely hidden, but some moaning of the murderer, some sprig of acacia, will reveal the terrible secret, and justice unsheathe her sword. The guilty shall not escape, and the innocent victim shall be honored through all time in the annals of the Craft. But virtue is not only crowned in such historic scenes, but culture, refinement, intelligence, the sisters and allies of virtue, are commended. The aspirant is led into the domain of knowledge, he is taught that he has entered the empire of power. The arts and sciences are unfolded to his wondering sight, and he is encouraged to persevere, to ascend the steps, in a word, to be a man. And he who is constantly seeking enlightenment, and who is ever purifying himself through virtue, has attained to manhood, and has within himself the real sweetness of existence; and such an one is a genuine and wise support to any society or community.

It is a mark of strength, both in the ceremonies and life of Masonry, that it acknowledges the importance of the secret and the silent. These are essential elements of stability, and permeate the principles of this ancient fraternity. Pythagoras, one of its venerated representatives, when he lectured stood behind a veil, and those who heard him, but did not see his face, were called his exoteric disciples, while those who came into his presence were termed his esoteric disciples, these words were afterwards employed by Aristolle, though he did not conceal himself to describe those who attended his more popular morning discourses, and those who came to his more abstruse evening discussions. So that now they denote the higher and the lower aspects of truth, the external and the internal, the essence and substance, soul and body. As there is to the grain of wheat outward covering and the vital germ within, and to the diamond its rough forbidding surface and its imprisoned splendor, so there are the superficial and the profound degrees of truth. In Pagan religions there were mysteries expressed in symbols or in language unintelligible to the non-initiate, who received the explanation orally. The priests were not allowed to communicate this knowledge in writing. The word "mystery" from the Greek *muserion* means "the concealed," just as the term "mystic" from a Greek root—*mu*—signifies "the closed." In the New Testament the former expression is frequently found, and the Savior himself said that the elucidation of the parables was given to his immediate disciples, but to those who were without it was not given. Hence it is that the "Clementine Homilies" declare that he taught a secret doctrine, and hence the distinction drawn in the services of the early Church between the initiated and the neophyte. Now while I do not believe that Jesus taught a secret doctrine in the sense that any were arbitrarily excluded, it is evident that there were heights and depths to what he did teach that exceeded the ability of shallow and secularized intellect to understand. Masonry in common with these examples has its esoteric side, its unwritten instruc-

tions and interpretations, and even beyond these its recondite and spiritual expositions which cannot be communicated orally even, but are made plain only to thought. The grips, pass-words, and hailing signs which are frequently mentioned to prejudice the populace against the Order are the merest trifles, and form the most inconsiderable part of its esoteric traditions. They need hardly be mentioned here. But the impression that has zealously been promoted that secret societies are a threat to community and dangerous to the commonwealth, deserves to be noticed. Masonry is not, properly speaking, a secret society, but a society with secrets. Were it a body concealing its existence, like a company of "Ku-Klux" or "White Caps," seeking to exercise a lawless influence on the public, and doing so the more readily because of its secrecy, it would deserve to be repudiated by every lover of his country. Such, however, is not the character of our Order. It publishes its existence to the world, gives annual reports of its organizations and work, and tells any one and everyone what is its purport and mission in the earth. But while it is no secret society, it has its secrets; and when it can be shown that it is wicked for Jehovah to have secrets accessible only to his children, and when it is proven indefensible for a business firm or a family to maintain some degree of privacy, or for philosophers to give esoteric instruction, then, but not till then, will we challenge the right of Masonry to hide from prying and irreverent eyes the light they would only pervert and abuse. And until then we shall likewise believe that this very peculiarity, which prevents every idler from profaning its sacred courts, and rendering its Holy of Holies, common and unclean, is an abiding element of strength.

So is the silence it enjoins. This naturally grows out of secrecy. There are moments in the mysteries when absolute stillness reigns, a hush comes on the soul, and tongueless death appears to overawe. Then the initiate is prepared for wonderous things, or wonderful things are taking place.

"In silence mighty things are wrought—
Silently builded, thought on thought,
Truth's temple greets the sky;
And like a citadel with towers,
The soul with her subservient powers
Is strengthened silently.

Soundless as chariots on the snow
The saplings of the forest grow
To trees of mighty girth,
Each nightly star in silence burns
And every day in silence turns
The axle of the earth."

From the lodge the Craftsman turns with a new appreciation of the proverb, "speech is silvern, silence golden," and he is prepared to hear Carlyle: "In thine own mean perplexities do thou thyself but hold thy tongue for one day: on the morrow how much clearer are thy purposes and duties; what wreck and rubbish have those mute workmen within thee swept away, when intrusive noises are shut out." This is an invaluable lesson. There are sounds that cannot be heard until all other sounds are hushed. The roar of the streets must be gone before the rhythmic

music of the lakes becomes audible. A nightingale cannot be heard through the clang and crash of a brass band. Neither can the voice of the soul, or the "still, small voice" of God if we live in a perpetual Babel of chattering and gabbling. Nor is it possible until then for the man to know himself, or acquire that stability of character which is honorable in all. Until we learn that noise is not force, that the thunder does not add sharpness to the lightning, nor the roar of the breakers might to the waves, nor the beat of the heart purity to the blood, nor anything at all to gravity, to electricity or the tornado, we shall never accomplish the grandest results. In this talking, fussy age, therefore, let us be thoughtful for the Mystic Order, that teaches us at times to hold our peace, and to believe that the walls of God's temple will as surely rise if no noise of hammer or metalic instrument be heard, as they would were we to be deafened by clanging implements and turbulent shouts.

It is a token of beauty both in the ceremonies and life of Masonry that it extols the value of the artistic and ornamental. Of Solomon it is written "that he garnished the temple with precious stones for beauty;" and Isaiah declared of the second temple, "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree and the box, together to beautify the place of my sanctuary, and I will make the place of my feet glorious." When we realize how large a sphere is occupied by this quality in the universe, how it gleams on us from the stars, how it charms us in the flowers, how it breaks on us in sequestered nooks and quiet glens, and how it dazzles us in sun-drenched clouds and in silver-saturated mists, we cannot but admit its incomputable worth. Within the limits of a lodge it salutes us in artistic and symbolic ornament, in dramatic rite and histrionic representation. But beyond this, and more to our purpose, it is manifest in the graces of character it seeks to cultivate and the adornments it commends to conduct. There are those who assume that if a man is rigidly exact in his dealings, accomplishments, and decorative virtues, like gentleness, courtesy and sympathy may be dispensed with. As well might it be said that the world can do without the flowers because it has the trees, and do without the lark and the nightingale because it has the eagle and the buzzard. The charms and attractions of character are not to be despised; for they are fruitful in blessings to the world. Among these charms may be classed the cardinal virtue of Temperance, which means more with us than mere abstinence from the use of intoxicants. It comprehends that "due restraint upon our affections and passions which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurements of vice." Yet the Order is not indifferent to excessive indulgence in strong drink. To its credit be it known that in Italy it established, 1748, the first temperance society ever formed anywhere, and called its members Xerophagists, a compound Greek word, signifying "those who live without drinking." (See Scott's *Ancient Craft Masonry*, p. 112.) What more radiant and fascinating than self-control? The serenity, the calm, is as fair to the eye as the unruffled mirror of a verdure-bordered lake, or the undisturbed splendor of a star beaming through the torn bosom of a gloomy storm-cloud. Fit to be associated with this, the graces of brotherly love and relief. Benevolence, sweet charity, who can do justice to thy beauty! It is the purest gem in the crown of Masonry, and sheds a lustre over the entire body, and illuminates many a home of sor-

row and penury. To dry the widow's tears, reverently to bury her dead, and generously to shield her little ones from want; to succor a distressed brother, and to lighten the burden of his declining years—these are the sacred privileges of our Craftsmen. And they are to be met in the spirit of disinterested service; for while gratitude is a grace inculcated by the lodge, it is frequently not exhibited by those outside who are the recipients of its favors. Tourgenieff, the Russian, happily hits off this omission in one of his charming fables. He represents a meeting of the Virtues, and observes that Benevolence and Gratitude pass each other as strangers and are not even on speaking terms. "This is too bad," he says, "and ought not to continue. I must introduce you to each other. Benevolence this is Gratitude; Gratitude this is Benevolence; at least bow to each other." Ah me! that there should be any reason for this satire. Yet, so it is; and he who does no good except for praise, will do but little in this naughty world. It is possible to be mercenary even in charity, and to have an eye to profit in our gifts. If we would be radiant benefactors we must be charmed by the essential glory of beneficence, must be convinced that it is its own reward, and be practically indifferent to the encomiums of our fellows, knowing that their approval or disapproval cannot change the nature or affect the merits of our actions. It is related of Cicero that he went to Syracuse for the purpose of visiting the tomb of Archimedes. Arrived in the city he called on the Archons, on the chief men, on those who correspond in function to our mayor and aldermen. He informed them of his object. But the magistrates did not remember Archimedes, and did not know his resting place. They asked each other, Who was he? What did he do? Had he run a corner grocery, doubtless some of the officials would have recollected him; at least they would have done so in these times. But as he was merely a geometrician, a man of brains, who had guarded the town from the Roman fleet, they were ignorant of him and of his grave. After much searching, Cicero discovered the sacred spot, and duly honored the memory of the man of science. But had he not, and had the defender of Syracuse been entirely forgotten, it would not have detracted from the grandeur of his achievements. Oblivion would not have been to his discredit, but it would have been to the everlasting shame of the people who could forget their indebtedness to his genius and patriotism. In the same manner, the quality of our deeds are independent of the applause to which they may be entitled, and he who performs them for their own sake, invests his character with a halo of beauty.

There are other jewels and other robes, surpassing in ornamental splendor the most gorgeous of regalias, with which the true Mason should be adorned. These I have only time to mention by name; they are contentment, peaceableness, gratitude and a sunny cheerfulness. A gloomy, desponding, dyspeptic, discontented, dreary brother ought to dimit as speedily as possible from fraternity with those who claim to be the children of light, who should live in it, and be as bright and brilliant as the light itself. Listen to Epictetus: "If a man is unhappy, remember that his unhappiness is his own fault; for God has made all men to be happy." "I am," he elsewhere says, "always content with that which happens; for I think that what God chooses is better than what I choose." And as you ponder his words, and cul-

tivate this duty of glad submission, do not forget what Bernard says: "Nothing can work me damage except myself; the harm that I sustain I carry about with me, and never am a real sufferer but by my own fault."

Manifold are the blessings we have in return for our evils and trials, and he who has attained to the Corinthian stage of Masonic progress, who is not only wise and strong but beautiful, has entered into the spirit of such sentiments as these: "To watch the corn grow, or the blossoms set; to draw hard breath over the plough-share or spade; to read, to think, to love, to pray," these, says Ruskin, "are the things that make men happy."

"I have fallen into the hands of thieves," says Jeremy Taylor; "what then? They have left me the sun and moon, fire and water, a loving wife and many friends to pity me, and some to relieve me, and I can still discourse; and, unless I list, they have not taken away my merry countenance and my cheerful spirit and a good conscience."

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and brethren of this Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, I thank you for the courteous hearing you have given to my address. In the unfolding of my subject I have had regard only to the future of the Craft in this great Commonwealth. Already this body has achieved an honorable and notable standing among the Grand Lodges of the world. But the work is not complete. The Masonic Temple is still in course of erection, and we are yet in the quarries. Slowly and grandly the walls arise. Let us see to it that in the future as in the past they be distinguished by thoroughness, symmetry and massiveness. If we shall thus build, and if the whole shall be supported by Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, then shall the Shekinah as of old dwell between the Cherubim over the Mercy Seat, and the radiance of the Presence stream forth to bless the world. And if thus we shall labor, happy shall we be when "High Twelve" shall sound, and the Voice be heard calling us through the portals of death to the unfading fields of Paradise.

"List to the strokes of the bell—
'High Twelve!'
Sweet on the air they swell,
To those who had labored well—
And the Warden's voice is heard;
From the South comes the cheering word,
'In the quarries no longer delve.'"

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws be taken up, and that the proposed amendment be adopted, which amendment was adopted:

Amend Section 15, Article VI., Part First, of the Grand-Lodge By-Laws, by inserting after the word proceedings, ("one of which shall be a bound copy, having the name and number of the lodge printed thereon.")

D. B. ROBERTSON.

Section 15, Article VI., Part First, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows:

Section 15. To forward three copies of the proceedings, ("one of which shall be a bound copy having the name and number of the lodge printed thereon,") to each lodge in this jurisdiction; ten copies to the Grand Master; two copies to each Past Grand Master, who shall be a member of some lodge in this jurisdiction; and one copy to each Grand Officer enumerated in Article V. of the constitution; one copy to each representative of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges; one copy to each Grand Master, and two copies to each Grand Lodge in the United States, and elsewhere, which may be in fraternal communication with this Grand Lodge.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.
JOHN M. PEARSON, Deputy Grand Master.
MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Senior Grand Warden.
LEROY A. GODDARD, Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

And they were each declared to be duly elected Grand Officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at thirty thousand dollars each.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:00 o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 3 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, A. L. 5888,
3 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as in the morning.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report from the Committee on Petitions, all of which was, on motion, adopted, except case No. 9, or the petition from Pittsfield, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons of Illinois:

Your Committee on Petitions, having examined the matters which have come before them, respectfully submit the following report:

1. In the case of Virgil C. Way, who was expelled from Rutland Lodge, No. 477, and who now asks for restoration, your committee find that the papers in the case show a compliance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and that the members present at a stated communication of said lodge voted unanimously to recommend him to this Grand Lodge for restoration, and we recommend that said Virgil C. Way be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

2. In the case of Peter C. Hill, expelled from Freeburg Lodge, No. 418, your committee find that the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws governing restorations have been complied with, and his petition being recommended by a unanimous vote of the members of said lodge at a stated communication, we recommend that said Peter C. Hill be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

3. James M. Berry, Jr., who was expelled from Irving Lodge, No. 455, in 1873, asks in his petition to said lodge that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The proceedings of the lodge show that the petition was granted at a stated communication, with only one dissenting vote, but the lodge recommends his restoration to good standing in the Fraternity only.

In this case the offense committed was a grave one, but the lodge certifies that the subsequent life of petitioner has been commendable, and that in the judgment of the lodge the punishment has been sufficient; and the papers showing a compliance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, your committee recommend that said James M. Berry, Jr., be restored to good standing in the Fraternity.

4. The petition of William Woodburn to this Grand Lodge states that he was suspended from I. Underhill Lodge, No. 375, then located at Secor, Illinois, about January 1, 1872, and that a short time afterward he took the necessary steps for reinstatement, when the lodge-room, records, etc., were destroyed by fire, and the lodge ceased to exist; and he asks to be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The petition is accompanied by a statement signed by the Master of South Macon Lodge, No. 467, attested by the Secretary and the seal of the lodge, certifying to the good character of the petitioner, and that he is ready and willing to pay all the dues that may be against him, but does not know the amount. The petition shows a compliance with the requirements of Sec. 5 of Art. 10, part third, of the

Grand Lodge By-Laws, except as to the payment of dues, and your committee recommend that the said William Woodburn be reinstated to good standing in the Fraternity upon his paying to the Grand Secretary the amount which he was in arrears for dues when suspended, if such amount can be exactly ascertained, and if such amount cannot be so ascertained, by the payment of such amount as he shall certify to the Grand Secretary will, in the judgment of the petitioner, be sufficient to pay such arrears.

5. The petition of Sullivan Centre Lodge, No. 738, states that said lodge is now located at Saunemin, about ten miles from Sullivan Centre, and it asks that the name of said lodge be changed to correspond with that of its present location. It appears from the petition that the members present at a stated communication of said lodge voted unanimously for said change, and your committee recommend that said petition be granted, and that the name of said lodge be changed as prayed.

6. Milan Lodge, No. 617, asks that the name of said lodge be changed to Good Hope, at which place the lodge is now located, as confusion has resulted from there being a post-office in the State called Milan, to which mail for Milan Lodge is frequently sent. Milan Lodge, at a stated communication, gave a unanimous vote for the change, and your committee recommend that the petition be granted, and that the name of Milan Lodge, No. 617, be changed to Good Hope Lodge, No. 617.

7. In the matter of Harmony Lodge, No. 3, mentioned by the Grand Master in his address, and referred to this committee, your committee would report that they have examined the papers in the case, and have heard the statements of the Master and Senior Warden of said lodge, who were the only persons who appeared before them. Your committee are of the opinion that the matter complained of as to the meeting of January 16th, 1888, was a mere irregularity and that no wrong was intended, and as the officers of said lodge have been admonished by the Grand Master on account of said irregularity, and no harm appears to have resulted from the action of the lodge, your committee are of the opinion that the matter should rest as the Grand Master has left it, and that no further action in the matter should be taken by this Grand Lodge.

8. This is a case in which Richard Laney, who had been expelled from Crawford Lodge, No. 666, petitions said lodge to reinstate him in all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The proceedings of the lodge show that the lodge, at a stated communication, by a unanimous vote, *reinstated* the petitioner. Your committee might presume that the petitioner and the lodge intended to comply with the provisions of Section 4, of Article X., Part Third, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, but the presumption would be a violent one so far as the papers are concerned. The papers in this case were not transmitted to the Grand Secretary until the first day of the present communication, instead of being filed ten days before. Your committee recommend that no action be taken in this case by the Grand Lodge, except that it be referred to the Grand Master for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not said lodge has actually reinstated this petitioner, as shown by the records of the lodge.

9. This is a petition, signed by twenty-four persons, who represent that they are Master Masons in good standing, residing at Pittsfield, in Pike County, Illinois, who ask for a charter for a new lodge at Pittsfield, and also ask that the petition presented by them to this Grand Lodge at its last Grand Communication, with all the facts and recommendations therein set forth, with the returns of their acts while under dispensation, be taken and considered as a part of their petition. They also state that Pittsfield is the county seat of Pike County, having a population of about three thousand; that Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, once occupied the territory in and about said town and has, in a manner, been dormant for the last eight years, during the last two of which its charter has been under arrest for non-payment of Grand Lodge dues, with no prospect of being revived, and that in the formation of a new lodge none of the neighboring lodges are asked or required to cede any territory held by them as against Pittsfield Lodge, as the territory of the new lodge prayed for would be co-extensive with that of Pittsfield Lodge.

Your committee, upon reference to the papers of last year in this case handed to them by the Grand Secretary, find that a dispensation issued on the 28th day of June, 1887, on petition of twenty-three of the persons who have signed the petition laid before us, for a new lodge at Pittsfield to be called Hiram Lodge, it being recommended by all the lodges in said county, with one exception, and by the members of the dormant lodge, meaning Pittsfield, No. 56, a report of which will be found in the address of Grand Master Darrah at the last Grand Communication on page 35 of the proceedings of 1887. Hiram Lodge proceeded to work under this dispensation, and made its returns to the Grand Lodge on Sept. 13, 1887, and paid as Grand Lodge dues the sum of $16.50, said returns showing three initiated and two passed and raised while working under dispensation. The report of the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, with regard to said Hiram Lodge, found on page 141 of the proceedings of 1887, shows that that committee had serious doubts that a charter could be legally granted under the circumstances, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and that committee reported that they found an insurmountable obstacle to the erection of a new lodge at that place, in the constitutional provision that no dispensation shall be issued by the Grand Lodge or by the Grand Master, in any place not having already three or more lodges, without the recommendation of the three nearest lodges. (See page 155 of the proceedings of 1887.)

Your committee further find that at the Annual Grand Communication of 1887, Grand Master Darrah reported (see page 43 of the proceedings of 1887) that on Oct. 27th (1886) he had taken charge of the charter of Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, it being forfeited by non-payment of Grand Lodge dues. The Committee on the Grand Master's Address (see page 85 of proceedings of 1887) recommended among other matters that the charter of Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, be revoked and its name and number erased from the register, but said report was not approved by the Grand Lodge in that respect.

The petition laid before your committee does not state whom the petitioners desire shall be the officers of the new lodge, nor do they suggest any names, but in

the dispensation granted last year Wm. B. Grimes was named as Master; Thomas Worthington, Jr., as Senior Warden, and Chas. W. Patterson as Junior Warden, and in the petition for a charter they asked that said lodge should be called "Alexander," and the papers above referred to are made a part of their present petition.

Your committee have carefully examined the papers presented to them in this case, and have heard statements from persons in the neighborhood as to the facts and circumstances, and would report that there is no working Masonic lodge at Pittsfield, which is the county seat of Pike County, a large and populous county, and that in their judgment a new lodge as prayed for could be sustained with honor and credit to the Fraternity, and that the same is necessary for the best interests of Masonry in that locality. Your committee is informed that one of the three lodges nearest to Pittsfield will not sign a recommendation for a new lodge, and the petitioners and others are by the action of this one lodge deprived of the privilege of having a lodge convenient to them, in a large town, and at a place where it is reasonable to conclude that a flourishing lodge could be established and maintained.

A petition, however, to the Grand Lodge to grant a charter for a new lodge without proceeding as required by the Grand Lodge By-Laws, is, so far as your committee is informed, an entirely new proceeding, at least since the present Constitution and By-Laws were adopted by this Grand Lodge, and the question of issuing such charter, in their judgment, involves a grave and serious question of Masonic jurisprudence; and your committee being of the opinion that if it is possible under the law to establish this new lodge it should be done, would recommend that the question whether or not a charter can issue to such new lodge in the manner prayed, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, with instructions to make a special report thereon at the earliest possible moment; and your committee further recommend that if it is decided by the Grand Lodge, upon the coming in of said report, that such action is warranted by our laws, that a charter issue to a new lodge at Pittsfield as prayed.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,
ELMER W. ADKINSON,
HENRY R. PHINNEY,
Committee.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook moved that the charter of Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, be revoked.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the whole subject matter be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. Carried.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace presented the following report and resolution from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, were adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of allowance of mileage and per diem to the representatives of such lodges as failed to pay Grand Lodge dues on or before the time such dues are required to be paid, fraternally report that we have carefully investigated the circumstances in the cases before us, taking the statements of the brethren representing the several lodges at this Grand Communication as to the cause of failure to comply with the very explicit requirements of the law in such cases provided. Without entering into details with regard to the reasons assigned in each case, your committee found that with one or two exceptions, carelessness and neglect of his plain duty either by the Master or Secretary, or both, was the direct cause of the failures. Circumstances, mitigating to a greater or less extent, were in most cases presented, but only in one or two cases of sufficient importance to clear them of the charge of neglect.

Your committee find the provisions of the By-Laws to be so plain upon this subject (Sec. 1, Art. 24, and Sec. 2, Art. 25, part second of By-Laws, pages 74 and 75) that they believe an allowance for mileage and per diem to the brethren representing these lodges would be a clear violation of the sections above noted. Your committee, however, recognize the fact that the brethren representing these several lodges are here performing their duties as such representatives, and it would seem to be a hardship for them to do so without compensation, we recommend that the petitions of the several lodges to have the names of their representatives placed upon the roll of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, as entitled to compensation for attendance at Grand Communication, be denied; and that the Grand Secretary be directed to issue an order to each of said representatives for such sum as he would have been entitled to had the dues of his lodge been paid in the time provided by the By-Laws, such orders to be paid out of the general fund.

In the matter of petition for mileage and per diem to Bro. Mark Thomas, representing Kavanaugh Lodge, No. 36, in the Grand Communication of 1887, your committee find from a statement filed with them by the Past Master of Kavanaugh Lodge, attested by the Secretary under seal of the lodge, that Bro. Thomas attended Grand Lodge in 1887 as the representative of that lodge, but that owing to his failure to present a written proxy, which was inadvertently left at home, failed to secure recognition as such. Your committee recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to issue an order in favor of John Bowden, W. M. of Kavanaugh Lodge, No. 36, for such sum as would have been paid to the duly accredited representative of that lodge for attendance on Grand Lodge in 1887, said order to be paid out of the general fund.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Finance Committee.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary is hereby directed to send notice, as soon as convenient after the 15th of August of each year, to the W. M. of such lodges as have failed, at that time, to pay their annual dues for the current year; such notice to cover the fact that those lodges have forfeited the right of their representative to draw mileage and per diem for attendance upon the Grand Lodge for that year.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

R. W. Bro. Thomas M. Crossman presented the following reports from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges would fraternally report: That we have carefully examined the returns made by the several constituent lodges, submitted to us by Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn, for the fiscal year 1888, and submit, together with a full tabulated statement, the following summary of the facts therein contained:

Number of lodges reported	681
Total membership reported	40,725
Amount of dues paid	$30,111 80
Largest single membership reported—Covenant, No. 526.	483
Smallest membership reported—Andalusia, No. 516	10
Average membership	60

RECAPITULATION.

Total membership as reported 1887		40,209
Number raised	2,125	
Number reinstated	324	
Number admitted	757	
Number added for error (lodge reports)	88	
Total gain		3,294
Aggregate		43,503
Loss by suspension	914	
Loss by expulsion	18	
Loss by dimits	1,302	
Loss by death	513	
Loss by errors (lodge reports)	31	
Total loss		2,778
Total membership 1888		40,725

Membership 1888		40,725
Membership 1887		40,209
Net gain		516
Resident membership	37,159	
Non-resident membership	3,566	
Total membership		40,725
Number rejected	517	
Number initiations	2,333	
Number passed	2,169	

The following lodges have neither made returns nor paid their dues for 1888, viz.: Nos. 331, 387 and 723.

The following lodges have made returns but have not paid their dues for 1888, viz.: Nos. 439 and 736.

Charter surrender during year, No. 753.

Fraternally submitted,

T. M. CROSSMAN,
H. M. GILLMORE,
G. H. B. TOLLE,
R. S. GORDON,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
Committee.

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges to whom that portion of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's address, relating to Muddy Point Lodge, No. 396, has been referred, would fraternally report that we have given the matter careful consideration, and desire to unanimously endorse and approve his action in issuing his dispensation for the removal of said lodge from Lerna to Trilla, and recommend concurrence therein by the Grand Lodge, and that the removal be made permanent.

Fraternally submitted,

T. M. CROSSMAN,
H. M. GILLMORE,
G. H. B. TOLLE,
R. S. GORDON,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
Committee.

CALLED OFF.

At 4:30 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 4.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

THURSDAY, October 4th, A. L. 5888.
10 o'clock A. M.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day, and with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

We bless Thee, Almighty Father, for the sympathies that bind human hearts together. We bless Thee, that we know a little of how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. We thank Thee for the good spirit that has been in these deliberations. We thank Thee for the friendships that have been strengthened. We thank Thee for the work that has been done. We thank Thee for the prospects that lie before us in the great fields Thou hast given us to occupy. And now, our Father, wilt Thou bless the presiding officers of this Grand Lodge; wilt Thou bless all these brothers representing many thousands of our order in this State. May they go to their homes and their lodges full of inspiration, full of life, love and peace. And may all these lodges be sacred places in the coming year, and may the light and presence of the Holy One be in their midst. We pray for all the homes represented here. We pray for all the interest connected with each life. We pray for our vast membership throughout the earth. We pray for all the children of men. May mercy and peace be upon all, we ask in Thy Great Name. Amen.

INTRODUCTION—Of Deputy Grand Master of Arizona.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins said:

M. W. Grand Master: I am charged by the Representative of Arizona, R. W. Bro. Crawford, with the pleasing duty of introducing to you R. W. Bro. Morris Goldwater, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

M. W. Grand Master Smith :

R. W. Bro. Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arizona : It affords me much pleasure to welcome you, as one of the principal officers of that distinguished Grand Lodge, into the bosom of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The Grand Honors were accorded.

R. W. Bro. Morris Goldwater said :

M. W. Grand Master : The reception that I have received is such as to almost overpower me. Coming from a jurisdiction whose total membership does not number probably one-half of the members assembled in this hall, I feel how utterly insignificant not only the Deputy Grand Master but even the Territory of Arizona must be before the distinguished brethren who are assembled here. I thank you, M. W. Grand Master, on behalf of the youngest of the American Grand Lodges for the kind reception which you have given to it through me ; and should any of you visit what I believe some Eastern brethren have called the land where nothing grows but cactus and horned toads, we will endeavor to show you that Masonry can flourish where God has made the sun to shine.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, from the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, committees and members of this Grand Lodge are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

EDWARD S. MULLINER,
H. C. CLEAVELAND,
JNO. A. LADD,
Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles....	Mileage..	Per Diem	Total....	RESIDENCE.
John C. Smith	Grand Master			$..	$	Chicago
John M. Pearson	Deputy Grand Master...	257	25 70	6	31 70	Godfrey
Monroe C. Crawford	Senior Grand Warden..	329	32 90	6	38 90	Jonesboro
Leroy A. Goddard	Junior Grand Warden ..	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion
Wiley M. Egan	Grand Treasurer	...		..		Chicago
Loyal L. Munn	Grand Secretary	121	12 10	..	12 10	Freeport
Rev. H. W. Thomas	Grand Chaplain.	...		6	6 00	Chicago
Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer	Grand Orator			6	6 00	Chicago
Leslie A. Munn	Deputy Grand Secretary	121	12 10	.	12 10	Freeport
Benj. F. Mason	Grand Pursuivant	103	10 30	6	16 30	Paxton
Walter A. Stevens	Grand Marshal			6	6 00	Chicago
Rowley Page	Grand Standard Bearer..	164	16 40	6	22 40	Galesburg
J. O. Hughes	Grand Sword Bearer....	110	11 00	6	17 00	Gibson City
John O'Neill	Senior Grand Deacon...			6	6 00	Chicago
Joseph E Evans	Junior Grand Deacon....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Monticello
Geo. K. Hazlitt	Grand Steward	...	...	6	6 00	Chicago
E. A. Kratz	Grand Steward	128	12 80	6	18 80	Champaign
Daniel Stewart	Grand Steward	172	17 20	6	23 20	Galena
Chester S. Gurney	Grand Steward	...		6	6 00	Chicago
Robert R. Stevens	Grand Tyler	...		6	6 00	Chicago

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. K. Forsyth	1st District.			$6	$ 6 00	Chicago
Daniel J. Avery	2d "			6	6 00	Chicago
Joseph H. Dixon	3d "			6	6 00	Chicago
W. S. Hewins	4th "	37	3 70	6	9 70	Elgin
Jacob Krohn	5th "	121	12 10	6	18 10	Freeport
E. T. E. Becker	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll
E. Sanford	8th "	62	6 20	6	12 20	Morris
M. U. Trimble	10th "	105	10 50	6	16 50	Princeton
Frank G. Welton	11th "	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge
Geo. W. Hamilton	12th "	187	18 70	6	24 70	Prairie City
Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr	13th "	164	16 40	6	22 40	Galesburg
Owen Scott	15th "	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington
Fayette S. Hatch	16th "	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee
F. E. Eubeling	17th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Urbana
Chas. F. Tenney	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement
R. D. Lawrence	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
T. J. Bronson	20th "	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville
W. O. Butler	21st "	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe
I. M. McCollister	22d "	240	24 00	6	30 00	Whitehall
Wm. T. Vandeveer	23d "	198	19 80	6	25 80	Taylorville
John C. White	25th "	199	19 90	6	25 90	Effingham
James Douglas	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester
C. M. Forman	28th "	277	27 70	6	33 70	Nashville
W. J. Elwell	29th "	310	31 00	6	37 00	Shawneetown
Jas. A. Rose	30th "	352	35 20	6	41 20	Golconda

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles...	Mileage..	Per Diem.	Total. ..	RESIDENCE.
JURISPRUDENCE.					
DeWitt C. Cregier	...		$20	$20 00	Chicago.
James A. Hawley	98	$9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
Daniel M. Browning	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
John R. Thomas	402	40 20	20	60 20	Metropolis.
Alex. T. Darrah	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Joseph E. Dyas	164	$16 40	$20	$36 40	Paris.
H. J. Hamlin	195	19 50	20	39 50	Shelbyville.
Geo. W. Hill	316	31 60	20	51 60	Murphysboro.
Ira W. Buell	...		20	20 00	Chicago.
William S. Cantrell	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
CHARTERED LODGES.					
Thomas M. Crossman	266	$26 60	$20	$46 60	Edwardsville.
H. M. Gillmore	157	15 70	20	35 70	Delavan.
R. S Gordon	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
G. H. B. Tolle	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
George W. Cyrus	242	24 20	20	44 20	Camp Point.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Henry E. Hamilton	...	$	$20	$20 00	Chicago.
L. R. Jerome	15	1 50	20	21 50	LaGrange.
John L. McCullough	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
W. P. Ennis	272	27 20	20	47 20	Burnt Prairie.
J. H. C. Dill	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	$15	$41 30	Quincy.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
E. S. Mulliner	263	$26 30	$20	$46 30	Quincy.
H. C. Cleaveland	162	16 20	20	36 20	Rock Island.
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
FINANCE.					
Edward C. Pace	266	$26 60	$30	$56 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard	...		30	30 00	Chicago.
Sam. W. Waddle	126	12 60	30	42 60	Bloomington.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin	121	$12 10	$15	$27 10	Freeport.
W. B. Grimes	255	25 50	15	40 50	Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley	132	13 20	15	28 20	Kewanee.
James John	...		15	15 00	Chicago.
Eugene L. Stoker	253	25 30	15	40 30	Centralia.

OBITUARIES.

Wm. E. Ginther	182	$18 20	$20	$38 20	Charleston.
George Lytle	191	19 10	20	39 10	New Boston.
Simon Willard	329	32 90	20	52 90	Anna.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

E. J. Ingersoll	308	$30 80	$20	$50 80	Carbondale.
F. W. Havill	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
M. Maynard	151	15 10	20	35 10	Apple River.

CREDENTIALS.

Haswell C. Clarke	56	$ 5 60	$20	$25 60	Kankakee.
H. N. Greenebaum	...		20	20 00	Chicago.
D. B. Breed	121	12 10	20	32 10	Freeport.

PETITIONS.

James I. McClintock	283	$28 30	$20	$48 30	Carmi.
H. R. Phinney	257	25 70	20	45 70	Alton.
Elmer W. Adkinson	...		20	20 00	Chicago.

RAILROADS.

William Jenkins	84	$8 40	$35	$43 40	Mendota.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley	1	T. W. Macfall	263	$ 26 30	$6	$32 30
Equality	2	Daniel Laurence	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony	3	Mathew Minter	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	R. L. Berry	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	F. D. Appleford	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	Chas. L. Hovey	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville	9	Chas. B. Griffith	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns	13	A. H. Hattan	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	M. S. Jones	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	John Lingo	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance	16	T. N. Pitkin	231	23 10	6	29 10
Clinton	19	T. W. McNeely	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock	20	Junius C. Ferris	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass	23	J. F. Deems	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	A. S. Wilderman	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	A. T. Scovell	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram	26	James Condra	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa	27	James Brown	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	M. D. Dowdell	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon	31	Walter Watson	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental	33	W. K. Steele			6	6 00
Barry	34	D. W. Greene	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	Geo. M. Shefton	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh	36	John Bowden	138	13 80	6	19 80
Olive Branch	38	Peter Wilbur	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman	39	Geo. O. S. Bert	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	Chas. E. Pettit	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	Joseph Davidson	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington	43	M. H. Newton	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	Geo. H. Lee	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	Parvin Shinn	246	24 60	6	30 60
Caledonia	47	John Flinn	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	E. C. Cook	31	3 10	6	9 10
Cambridge	49	John P. Hand	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	L. N. Hensler	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	A. H. Clotfelter	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	A. J. Leslie	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	Milton Barbee	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	Z. P. Forman	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio	57	Geo. F. Kramer	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal	58	D. E. Bruffet	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston	59	E. L. Willits	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere	60	Jerome H. Thomas	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	Willis H. Ford	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	Asa W. Smith	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	W. R. Browning	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	W. V. Lambe	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville	66	Robert Higgins	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia	67	C. A. Coulter	99	9 90	6	15 90
Naples	68	John Quinlan	236	23 60	6	29 60
Eureka	69	Wm. Francis	168	16 80	6	22 80
Social	70	J. W. Turner	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central	71	A. H. Saunders	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	E. A. Dudenbostel	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	Samuel Widdowson	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe	75	Jabez Love	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo	76	Geo. J. Castle	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie	77	J. B. Quinn	165	16 50	6	22 50
Waukegan	78	H. L. Hatley	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott	79	A. H. White	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall	80	Thos. W. Prichett	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	J. A. Mason	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt	84	Jas. W. Coultas	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	J. D. Strait	290	29 00	6	35 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Kaskaskia	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk	334	$ 33 40	$ 6	$ 39 40
Mt. Pulaski	87	W. S. Whitaker	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana	88	Geo. E. McHose	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fellowship	89	Andrew J. Benson	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	D. H. Owen	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis	91	J. C. Willis	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart	92	Z. C. Bailey	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	B. F. Thompson	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	A. B. Allen	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	A. W. Brayton	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior	97	John L. Hughes	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor	98	J. F. Hoover	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	R. B. Evans	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria	100	Z. T. Hagan	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford	102	E. S. Bartholowmew	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia	103	S. B. Mitchell	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown	104	H. B. McFall	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester	105	Samuel W. Puffer	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	T. H. Jafford	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles	108	S. J. Wilson	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	A. McDonald	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	C. J. Reuter	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	D. H. Rendleman	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	Leman N. Streeter	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns	113	G. C. Henry	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline	114	Elisha Shepherd	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun	115	Emery J. Tower	46	4 60	6	10 60
Elgin	117	G. M Turnbull	36	3 60	6	9 60
Waverly	118	J. C. Deatherage	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry	119	C. C. Stygh	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound	122	H. P. Shumway	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka	123	Alex. M. Smith	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar	124	Henry Stocker	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup	125	Joseph M. Cook	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire	126	O. E. Hofer	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch	127	Alex. Trotter	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh	128	Lafe Farmer	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield	129	John T. Callaway	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion	130	J M. Morrow	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	J. H. Benham	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw	132	Daniel Beckley	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	H. Gasaway	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore	134	Fred A. Jones	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima	135	James I. Frazer	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville	136	C M. Eaton	196	19 60	6	25 60
Marengo	138	Lester Barber	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	Wm. A. Fowler	36	3 60	4	7 60
Olney	140	Thos. J. Stone	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City	141	Henry McCall			6	6 00
Ames	142	H. W. Booth	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond	143	J. V. Aldrich	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb	144	D. D. Hunt	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	A. B. Wolvin	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre	146	B. F. Lane	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	E. B. Ball	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	W. S. Waltrip	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham	149	Bernard Traynor	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna	150	Wm. Y. Smith	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill	151	Chas S. Richards	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity	152	W. F. Searls	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay	153	W. M. Walker	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell	154	J. B. Cloyd	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha	155	B. Anderson	164	16 40	6	22 40
Delavan	156	Wm. M. Mount	157	15 70	6	21 70

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
McHenry	158	J. Van Slyke	51	$ 5 10	$6	$11 10
Kewanee	159	C E. McCullough	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia	160	Morton Sieg			6	6 00
Virden	161	S. F. Becker	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope	162	John C. Simpson	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield	163	S. J. Richards	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins	164	Frank C. Meserve	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta	165	Horace Crihfield	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	T. A. Hodgkins	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford	168	James A. McConnell	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	Robert Andrews	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	W. N. Cronkrite	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard	171	George Ball	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	J. M. Burkholder	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	Henry Andrus	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	O. J. Wilsey	133	13 30	6	19 30
Matteson	175	F. C. Wilcox	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton	177	Thomas Blair	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	Rush D. Badger	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	B. H. Lawson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Germania	182	Herman Pomy			6	6 00
Meridian	183	S. Ed. Snow	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon	185	George W. Fox	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	S. W. Clark	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus	188	C. C. Farmer	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City	189	Havilah Pease	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee	190	E. C. Hawley	42	4 20	2	6 20
Farmington	192	Almiron G. Morse	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	John Lamb	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom	194	M. A. Warren	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe	195	J. R. Booth	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	W. R. Whitman	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	Samuel E. Brown	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview	198	Ebe Thompson	173	17 30	6	23 30
Homer	199	Jacob Stengle	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba	200	F. M. J. Boord	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia	201	S. S. DeLancey	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavely	203	James Kiplinger	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	W. A. Moore	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian	205	T. H. Stetler	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield	206	N. E. Roberts	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa	207	A. H. Evans	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	Archibald Robson	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	Charles S. Rankin			6	6 00
Lincoln	210	John W. Spellman	156	15 60	6	21 60
Shipman	212	F. R. Kahl	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	Ira F. Elrod	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie	214	Jacob Querbach	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	W. H. Lathrop	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason	217	Isaac S. Reed	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	B. O. Manker	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	W. G. Gregory	167	16 70	6	22 70
Leroy	221	C. A. Barley	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington	222	G. O. Friedich	134	13 40	6	19 40
Keeney	223	W. F. Boughton	180	18 00	6	24 00
Columbus	227	J. W. Bonney	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	S. W. Merthland	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester	229	M. H. Smith	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	S. T. Smith	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet	231	W. E. Sapp	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers	232	John P. Lamm	409	40 90	6	46 90
Blandinsville	233	S. Thompson	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	E. Musselman	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	B. Mendenhall	223	22 30	6	28 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Charter Oak	236	John W. Rose	231	$23 10	$6	$29 10
Cairo	237	John Wood	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	Ezra H. Stuart	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel	239	Isaac F. Price	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star	240	H. J. Dunlap	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	T. C. McKinney	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	O. P. Stoddard	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon	244	Frank Barker	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	C. F. Thraner	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso	246	H. G. McCord	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris	247	Jacob McChesney	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	David Louk	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard	249	M. Spencer Brown	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	Thomas S. Price	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	W. G. Smock	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo	252	S. D. C. Hayes	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony	253	Oliver Crissey	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora	254	V H. Snook	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson	255	R. C. Clark	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw	257	F. Fenor	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	John F. Scott	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon	261	E. M. Taylor	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	Albert T. Randall	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	W. H. Eastman	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove	264	Jacob Gall	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	George Heilman	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston	266	Q. R. Harris	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	L. E. Thomas	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris	268	B. W. Hodge	165	16 50	6	22 50
Wheaton	269	George M. Brown	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	H. J. Chiesman	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney	271	John Glace			6	6 00
Carmi	272	R. X. Organ	286	28 60	6	34 60
Miners	273	G. H. Router	172	17 20	6	23 20
Byron	274	John H. Helm	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton	275	Walter Hanback	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth	276	John A. Oxford	337	33 70	6	39 70
Jo Daviess	278	W. F. Conyne	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga	279	Henry A. Aldrich	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas	280	J. W. Winn	178	17 80	6	23 80
Brooklyn	282	James P Johnson	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor	283	George P. Deroll	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin	285	John W. Newlon	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth	286	W. S. Romick	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto	287	W. I. Deason	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa	288	P. C. Anderson	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga	291	J. H. Merrill	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa	292	William G. Abbott	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown	293	H. A. Sturtevant	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac	294	J. T. Croswell	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills	295	O. J. Reese	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy	296	George Wells	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	James P Little	242	24 20	6	30 20
Wauconda	298	Dr. C. R. Wells	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg	299	Victor Kenney	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hinckley	301	George E. Hobbs	57	5 70	6	11 70
Raven	303	George R. Schamp	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga	305	D. F. Ward	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	N. B. Crawford	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett	307	John J. Varner	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	J. B. McFatrich			6	6 00
Harvard	309	W. C. Wellington	62	6 20	4	10 20
Dearborn	310	G. M. Gross			6	6 00
Kilwinning	311	Henry Werno			6	6 00
Ionic	312	Wm. H. Starr	170	17 00	6	23 00
York	313	C. D. Ryerson	196	19 60	6	23 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Erwin	315	J. H. Raible	257	$25 70	$6	$31 70
Abraham Jonas	316	T. N. Bone	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson	318	G. H. Slingerland	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric	319	A. R. Morgan	160	16 00	6	22 00
Creston	320	Charles E. Adams	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap	321	A. E. Kennedy	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	E. D. Tull	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient	323	N. J. Cobleigh	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg	325	J. S. Ferguson	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry	327	John E. Seward	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona	330	H L. Weaver	148	14 80	6	20 80
Tuscola	332	W. H. Lamb	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	James Corbly	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	C. C. Judy	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller	335	J. Detweiller	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia	336	James L. Marberry	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	G. L. Stephenson	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline	339	Louis F. Rayder	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron	340	John W. Augur	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	Charles Brainard	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield	342	Carl Dreher	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona	344	F. M. Moulton	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville	345	Norman Compton	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse	346	Adam Wenger	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	W. A. Robinson	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville	348	J. P. Weger	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette	349	J. H. Ayres	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview	350	M. B. Swegle	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton	351	J R. Rayburn	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	Joel T. O'Brien	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook	353	M. D. Liggett	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	A. P. Lorton	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	H. H. Elbring	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage	356	Joseph White	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion	358	John D. Bliss	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry	359	J. M. Hoyt	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	O B Slane	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas	361	Gust J. Scheve	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble	362	E. L. Palmer	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb	363	W. T. Welles	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	L. A. Keyser	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement	365	Charles H. McGaffey	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	T. L. Shadenburg	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	R. S. Petrie	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson	368	John W. Adams	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman	369	J. M. Smith	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston	371	Peter Hansen	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg	373	Oscar Dennis	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona	374	F. A. Frost	69	6 90	6	12 90
Archimedes	377	George Pfuhl	295	29 50	6	35 50
Aroma	378	J. C. Danforth	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	G. H. Nichols	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty	380	B. F. Groon	283	28 30	6	34 30
M. R. Thompson	381	James McNulty	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill	382	Richard Boston	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille	383	George I. Rice	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham	384	Wm. Wilson	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi	385	Frank Slidman	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport	386	B. F. Watson	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara	388	A. Lyons	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee	389	Frank D. Hatch	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	J. E. Dudley	183	18 30	6	24 30
Tolono	391	Robert Leslie	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	Philip Diefenthieter	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair	393	G. H. Casler			6	6 00
Jerseyville	394	Jos. G. Marston	262	26 20	6	32 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Muddy Point	396	S. O. Beals	180	$18 00	$6	$24 00
Shiloh	397	John C. Schempp	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy	398	C Rohrbough	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda	399	N. J. Knipple	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific	400	Henry Holloway	169	16 90	6	22 90
Odell	401	Charles E. Axt	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	A. N. Wyllys	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City	403	Solomon M. Badger	171	17 10	6	23 10
Ramsey	405	J. P. Jeppeson	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto	406	Peter Greenwood	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton	408	W. A. Tweedy	171	17 10	6	23 10
Mithra	410	John Aron			6	6 00
Hesperia	411	Charles H. Brenan			6	6 00
Bollen	412	John L. Marvel	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	Thomas Eilert	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	F. R. Green	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton	416	A. S. Bushnell	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	David Samuels	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg	418	W. H. Wilderman	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg	419	J. S. Whittenberg	316	31 60	6	37 60
Washburn	421	Mark L. Harper	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	John Hosbury	...		6	6 00
Lanark	423	M. M Olin	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter	424	Stephen Redshaw	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville	426	George O. Greer	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud	427	Francis Kemp	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam	428	B. E. Shonts	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse	429	L. A. Kinney	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick	430	Jay Brown	248	24 80	4	30 80
Summit	431	J. M. Willard	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville	432	James F. Self	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan	433	John Strayley	129	12 90	6	18 90
Makanda	434	Jacob Schwartz	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo	436	W. H. Malarkey	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago	437	Wm. Phillips	...		6	6 00
Sparland	441	Timothy Vanantwerp	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	Wm. W. Bruce	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire	443	E. G. Ball	51	5 10	6	9 10
Cave-in-Rock	444	H. C. Frayser	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield	445	J. J. Leach	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka	446	W. M. Coney	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe	447	J. C. Reynolds	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City	448	J. W. Hensley	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon	449	Joseph A. Harrisen	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami	450	Joseph Jones	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell	451	Geo. Hutchison	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford	453	W. F. Reynolds	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	J. Crocker	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving	455	C. B. McKinney	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis	456	J. W. Scott	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow	457	L. Shaddrick	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star	458	John W. Irwin	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville	460	F. M Long	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	Harris Thomas	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont	462	David B. McLean	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra	463	Edwin C Crouch	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	Lewis Hartman	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville	465	C. H. Phelps	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden	466	J. P. Reese	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	Stephen S. Washburn	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove	468	David Pollock	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean	469	F. A. Eyestone	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul	470	F. M. Avey	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	Geo. F. Hoadley	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity	472	Robert Hastie	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon	473	A. J. Gultick	258	25 80	6	31 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Columbia	474	Dr. Corry M. Fike	295	$29 50	$6	$35 50
Walshville	475	A. T. Strange	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito	476	Richard Santer	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland	477	Samuel Dorsey	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades	478	F. McCutchen	...		6	6 00
Wyoming	479	J. B. Robison	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan	480	Wm. H. Traner	156	15 60	6	21 60
Momence	481	J. A. Conant	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington	482	A. B. Davidson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood	484	Joseph Danks	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia	485	Thos. W. Kepley	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen	486	Gus. S. Davis	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson	487	Geo. O. Mitchell	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City	488	C. L. Feldweg	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper	489	H. A. Eidson	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon	490	J. Mastin	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin	491	M. J. Platt	166	16 60	6	22 60
Libertyville	492	A. S. Gleason	32	3 20	6	9 20
Tower Hill	493	Geo. W. Hill	204	20 40	6	26 40
Bath	494	D. C. Harmison	191	19 10	6	25 10
Stone Fort	495	W. M. Joyner	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee	496	J. W. Aiken	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma	497	S. H. Wilson	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro	498	A. B. Gallatin	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul	500	Isaac K. Bradley	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	Thos. W. Ross	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull	502	J. W. Willis	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin	503	W. H. Phillips	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis	504	Albert L. Keechler	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun	505	Daniel R. Hatch	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner	506	W. H. McClain	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home	508	Jas. H. Gilbert	...		6	6 00
Parkersburg	509	I. N. Martin	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody	510	J. A. Hindman	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney	512	Gustave W. Wahle	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	Walter A. Washburn	129	12 90	6	18 90
Litchfield	517	Thos. W. Hepley,	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	Frank Farrell	186	18 60	6	24 60
Anna	520	John Spire	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	John D. Constant	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	W. H. Brydges	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham	523	W. J. Smith	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524	M. B. Iott	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	J. T. Merry	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	Samuel S. Friedly			6	6 00
Adams	529	J. J. Swarthout	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	L. J. Dawdy	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton	531	J. J. Hodges	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	C. H. R. Thomas	72	7 20	6	13 20
Cuba	534	P. W. Gallagher	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman	535	F. Thomson	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield	536	A. H. Tyler	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin	537	John O. Darmer	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport	538	Robert Whitley	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth	539	Lewis C. Speicher	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem	540	Alfred E. Bartelme	8	80	6	6 80
Towanda	542	Samuel Marsh	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova	543	C. B. Marshal	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia	544	C. M. Hubbard	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley	547	R. L. Bollman	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River	548	Chas. E. Maynard	151	15 10	6	21 10
Sharon	550	John H. Welsh	122	12 20	6	18 20
Plum River	554	Stephen E. Waldo	131	13 10	6	19 10
Humboldt	555	C. B. Chapman	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	T. W. Wilson	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Philip Maas			6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continuea:*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Leland	558	Geo. J. Herrick	67	$ 6 70	$6	$12 70
Thomson	559	Wm. Livingston	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	W. D. Matney	255	25 50	6	31 50
Villa Ridge	562	S. H. Graves	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow	564	N. C. Tyler	140	14 00	6	20 00
Pleasant Hill	565	F. L. Zerenberg	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany	566	Wm. McBride	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	D. B. Garland	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	569	W. H. Pringle	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	L. A. Frost	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	N. H. Jackson	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	Wm. B. Saddler	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	August Anderson	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	H. E. Kellogg	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	Levi Simmons	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	J. B. Longley	168	16 80	6	22 80
Elbridge	579	James R. Vance	176	17 60	6	23 60
Hazel Dell	580	Chas. G. Cochran	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola	581	Wm. L. McLane	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley	582	C. M. Reed	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland	583	John Guggenbuehler	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	F. J. Allen	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher	585	Orlando Z. Housley	194	19 40	6	25 40
Troy	588	John O. Evans, Jr	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount	590	A L. White	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman	591	O. R. Morey	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon	592	Elias F. Brown	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart	595	J. H. Curry	182	18 20	6	24 20
National	596	John Lussem	...		6	6 00
Cerro Gordo	600	George Peck	162	16 20	6	22 20
Laclede	601	R. N. Carroll	225	22 50	6	28 50
Clark	603	Chas. M. Howard	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron	604	D. A. Clary	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator	607	Hugh Hall	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper	608	John P. Madden	91	9 10	6	15 10
Union Park	610	C. O. Pratt	. .		6	6 00
Lincoln Park	611	Robert Turney	...		6	6 00
Rock River	612	V. S. Ferguson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	C. E. Blankinship	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest	614	Fred Duckett	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley	616	Francis Mayfield	227	22 70	6	28 70
Milan	617	S. B. Sapp	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	G. C. Gordon	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick	619	John M. Norris	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope	620	Adison Robinson	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale	622	Allen T. Miller	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	A. De Barr	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	Wm. H. Peak	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan	630	J. S. Williams	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton	631	B. Hutchison	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm	632	A. J. Stevenson	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis	633	John C. Garver	93	9 30	4	13 30
Rochester	635	R. P. Hunter	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone	636	C. A. Westgate	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	Simon Fish			6	6 00
Comet	641	B. N. Ewing	144	14 40	6	20 40
D. C. Cregier	643	James Keats			6	6 00
Oblong City	644	M. L. James	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose	645	W. Carrothers	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk	646	H. F. Hess	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville	647	David Logan	202	20 20	6	26 20
Irvington	650	T. D. Hinckley	259	25 90	6	31 90
Atwood	651	H. K. Davis	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview	653	John H. Stone	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	J. E. Greenman	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	Joseph Witzel	126	12 60	6	18 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Lafayette	657	C. C. Huthmacher	333	$33 30	$6	$39 30
Rock Island	658	John Evans	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert	659	W. H. Konantz	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain	660	J. M. Jones	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park	662	R. H. Garrigue	6	60	6	6 60
Mayo	664	James A. McCorkle	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland	665	George W. Tipword	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	Bennett Wood	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie	667	John F. Dickinson	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	J. R. Ennis	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	Frank Wenter			6	6 00
Fillmore	670	J. P. Ivy	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville	672	Henry N. Boulden	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal	673	J. S. Garrett	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck	674	L. W. Framhein			6	6 00
A. O. Fay	676	D. M. Erskine, Jr	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield	677	John N. Wilson	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City	679	Joseph Ryan	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement	680	J. H. Stafford	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville	681	S. W. Culp	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound	682	John W. K. McClure	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	P. L. Gray	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia	684	J. C. D. Carr	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio	685	H. W. Holmes	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield	686	Wm. Johnston			6	6 00
Clifton	688	Peter Wright	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood	690	W. M. Clark	7	70	4	4 70
Iola	691	C. W. Reiley	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	P. J. Herman	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	W. A. Perrine	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill	695	M. A. Dennis	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive	696	Ed. N. Karn	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole	697	Thomas Ockerby			6	6 00
Hutton	698	A. N. Rosecrans	188	18 80	6	24 80
Pleasant Plains	700	William Lynd	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	D. H. Ellis	416	41 60	6	47 60
Alexandria	702	C. W. Postlewait	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood	704	Edward Davison	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	John M. Dan	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa	706	Sylvester Cosart	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle	707	Adolf Sumerlin	172	17 20	6	23 20
Star	709	H. M. Steely	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City	710	W. F. Gillmore	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence	711	A. S. Cameron	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville	712	W. C. Hodley	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	A. Tenney	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown	714	John M. Johnston	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston	715	James A. Anderson	246	24 60	6	30 60
Calumet	716	Thomas J. McGrath	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana	717	D. Janse			6	6 00
May	718	W. E. Jennings	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill	719	John Jack	323	32 30	6	38 30
Walnut	722	L. K. Thompson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Chandlerville	724	Herman Rethorn	201	20 10	0	26 10
Golden Rule	726	Thomas G Newman			6	6 00
Raritan	727	R. L. Taylor	202	20 20	6	26 20
Waterman	728	R. Humphrey	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek	729	A. J Duncan	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado	730	S. T. Webber	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor	731	George W. Richards	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman	732	R. A. Lomax	213	21 30	4	25 30
Gibson	733	L. E. Rockwood	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star	734	Henry M. Kline	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan	735	Albert Gransden	66	6 60	6	12 60
Arrowsmith	737	C. J. Moyer	126	12 60	6	18 60
Sullivan Centre	738	S. E. Lewis	83	8 30	6	14 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total.....
Lakeside	739	N. Martin			$4	4 00
Grant Park	740	E. H. Buck	44	4 40	6	10 40
New Holland	741	James Ryan	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers	742	George T. Pearce	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	Seldon Simpson	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode	744	W. H. Morris	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago	745	J. R. Wells	100	10 00	6	16 00
Weldon	746	T. C. Byland	143	14 30	6	20 30
Akin	749	Enoch Summers	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon	750	John Roberts	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury	751	Chester C. Dodge	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale	752	J. W. Smith	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden	754	T. E. Silkey	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption	755	J. H. Seyler	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville	756	G. B. Hicks	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona	757	Fred. Hasford	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star	758	O. B. Moore			6	6 00
Hickory Hill	759	Chas. S. Todd	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sullivan	764	J. H. Dunscomb	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace	765	J. A. Kerr	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton	766	M. O. Snyder	237	23 70	6	29 70
Triluminar	767	W. G. Shaw	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah	768	Fred T. Croxon			6	6 00
St. Elmo	769	A. M. Johnston	217	21 70	6	27 70
La Grange	770	P. G. Gardner	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City	771	Henry Lewis	420	42 00	6	48 00
New Burnside	772	J. A. Smith	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield	773	A. H. Scott	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View	774	John B. Frohn	5	50	4	4 50
Grand Crossing	776	F. S. Bunn	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood	777	Albert Galloway	6	60	6	6 60
Gurney	778	W. H. Eskers	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove	779	F. C. Christy	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam	780	B. F. Boyen	...		6	6 00
Colchester	781	E. D. Stevens	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac	782	T. P. French	121	12 10	6	18 10
Beacon Light	784	E. H. Reed	10	1 00	6	7 00

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, submitted the following reports from the Committee on Finance, which were adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

In accordance with the usual custom adopted by this Grand Lodge, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following appropriations are hereby made, and the Grand Secretary is directed to draw his warrant upon the Grand Treasurer for the same:

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	$300 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler	100 00
Bro. Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary	25 00
Henry Brader, Janitor	10 00
M. W. J. C. Smith, rent of Music Hall	400 00
R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler expense at Grand Lodge	223 25

And to the committees in attendance on this Grand Communication, we recommend the payment of three dollars per day for each day's service in addition to the amount allowed by the by-laws.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Finance Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Finance fraternally submit the following estimate of the probable expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

For Mileage and Per Diem of Grand Officers, Committees and Representatives	$17,800
For Printing and Distributing Proceedings	2,200
For Stationery, Blanks, Postage and Express Charges	1,000
For Schools of Instruction	1,000
For Expenses of Grand Master	400
For Contingent Expenses	8,500
	$30,900

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the Grand Secretary have the Anderson Constitutions printed with the Grand Lodge By-Laws and that an index be added, which was carried.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that he had approved the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. And that he had appointed the following brethren as Grand Officers:

R. W. Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D.....*Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, D. D.....*Grand Orator.*
W. Leslie A. Munn.....*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. B. F. Mason.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. W. A. Stevens.....*Grand Marshal.*
W. R. S. Gordon.....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. E. A. Kratz.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. John O'Neill.....*Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. J. E. Evans.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. Daniel Stewart.....*Grand Steward.*
W. Chester S. Gurney.....*Grand Steward.*
Bro. Robert R. Stevens.....*Grand Tyler.*

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, assisted by M. W. Bro. Alex. T. Darrah, as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, where he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, assisted by M. W. Bro. Alex. T. Darrah, as Grand Marshal, then installed the following Grand Officers:

R. W. John M. Pearson.....*Deputy Grand Master*.....Godfrey.
R. W. Monroe C. Crawford.....*Senior Grand Warden*.....Jonesboro.
R. W. Leroy A. Goddard.....*Junior Grand Warden*.....Marion.
R. W. Wiley M. Egan.....*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.
R. W. Loyal L. Munn.....*Grand Secretary*.....Freeport.
R. W. Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D....*Grand Chaplain*.....Chicago.
R. W. Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, D. D. *Grand Orator*.....Chicago.
W. Leslie A. Munn.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*.....Freeport.
W. B. F. Mason.....*Grand Pursuivant*.....Paxton.
W. W. A. Stevens.....*Grand Marshal*.....Chicago.
W. R. S. Gordon.....*Grand Standard Bearer*.....Mt. Carmel.
W. E. A. Kratz.....*Grand Sword Bearer*.....Champaign.
W. John O'Neill.....*Senior Grand Deacon*.....Chicago.
W. J. E. Evans.....*Junior Grand Deacon*.....Monticello.
W. Daniel Stewart.....*Grand Steward*.....Galena.
W. Chester S. Gurney.....*Grand Steward*.....Chicago.
Bro. Robert R. Stevens.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

REMARKS OF M. W. GRAND MASTER, JOHN C. SMITH, AFTER INSTALLATION.

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:

I trust that you will excuse me if I do more than thank you, thank you thrice from the bottom of my heart for this renewed mark of confidence in your Grand Master. With a full knowledge of the great responsibilities and the labors of the office of Grand Master, with a deep knowledge of the earnest, cordial support of every true Craftsman of Illinois, I feel that I can assume these duties again. I trust that any errors upon my part may not be overlooked, but may serve as a guide to warn me from future errors, and that I shall have your forgiveness for any that I may have made.

I thank you again, Craftsmen, and pledge you my earnest, constant, careful watchfulness over the interests of this body of Freemasons in the grand old Prairie State. Honors, civil and otherwise, are not entirely new to me. Responsibilities I have been compelled to assume, but I have never had a superior and scarcely an equal body, with such earnest, heartfelt and sincere support as in this Grand Lodge, and of all the honors that can be conferred upon man, of a civil or social character, there are none that equal that of Grand Master of forty thousand of the choicest—of the good men of Illinois. I may be permitted to say that which I have not said before, and which the circumstances never warranted my saying, and did not permit of my doing so; I have been in public life as you well know; I have had my motives misconstrued; I have even been charged with rendering services with the hope of future reward. I submit that no true Mason has ever made such a charge; I submit to each and every one of you that there is not that living man that can say that any act of mine, any language of mine, any intercession, direct or indirect, every looked to my trying or hoping to win him to my political support because of my services to him in Freemasonry. I feel perfectly free to say this now, when I am not a candidate for any office, when, perhaps I have filled all the public offices that I ever will fill, and therefore I feel free to speak here upon this point and to say now while I may never be able to render you any more important services in the future than I have in the past, I do feel that I can go forward free and untrammeled, no one questioning my motives now in that good work of advancing Ancient Craft Masonry wherever it may be found.

With all the honors that Masonry and its higher degree, of all character whatsoever, conferred upon me, I say that Masonry contains no honor equal to the honor of Grand Master of Ancient Craft Masonry, and, brethren of the higher degree of whatever character, York or Scottish right, never forget that your first and your last, and your constant fealty is to the York right of Craft Masonry. Brethren I again pledge you my earnest, my constant and watchful care over the interest of the Craft of Illinois; I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees :

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, D. M. Browning, John R. Thomas, A. T. Darrah.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, H. J. Hamlin, Geo. W. Hill, Ira W. Buell, William S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

Thomas M. Crossman, H. M. Gillmore, George W. Cyrus, M. Maynard.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, D. B. Grattan, John L. McCullough, H. N. Greenebaum, W. P. Ennis.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, H. C. Cleaveland, John A. Ladd.

ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURES—MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

M. W. James A. Hawley, Dixon; R. W. E. J. Ingersoll, Carbondale; W. M. B. Iott, Evanston.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.
A. B. Ashley, Kewanee.
James John, Chicago.
Eugene L. Stoker, Centralia.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

James Douglas, Chester.
H. E. Huston, Monticello.
J. E. Evans, Monticello.
G. A. Staddler, Monticello.
W. H. Stevens, Steelville.
John W. Rose, Litchfield.
F. S. Belden, 184 Wabash av., Chicago.
I. M. McCollister, Whitehall.
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.
Chas. Reifsnider, Chicago.
D. F. Flannery, Chicago.
H. S. Albin, Chicago.
G. H. B. Tolle, Olney.
James M. Willard, Harristown.
W. O. Butler, La Harpe.
Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville.
Samuel Rawson, Troy.
John E. Morton, Perry.
Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.
W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown.
Jas. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.
N. A. Keeler, Rockford.
J. O. Hughes, Gibson.
Thomas H. Humphrey, Eldorado.
John Varner, Bushnell.
D. E. Bruffitt, Monticello.
J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons:

In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Pittsfield, Illinois, and the several questions arising thereon, your committee find:

1st. There was many years ago a charter granted by this Grand Lodge to Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56.

2d. That the functions of said lodge was on the 27th day of October, 1886, suspended by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

3d. That said lodge has failed and refused to avail itself of the lawful means for the proper exercise of its Masonic functions.

4th. That it has remained dormant for more than two years.

5th. That a body of gentlemen, represented to be Master Masons in good standing, are desirous of organizing a new lodge at Pittsfield, free from the disturbing elements which have brought Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, into its present unhappy condition, and,

6th. That your Committee on Petitions have reported to this Grand Lodge that it is desirable and important that a charter be granted to the petitioning brethren, if it can lawfully and constitutionally be done.

Upon these facts and questions, as well as upon the constitutional and lawful powers of the M. W. Grand Lodge, raised by the motion of R. W. Bro. Cook, to revoke the charter of Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, your committee respectfully and fraternally submit: Upon the first four and the question involved in Bro. Cook's motion that

the functions of Pittsfield Lodge were and still are properly suspended; that the members of said lodge have had lawful notice and a thorough understanding, not only of the facts in the case, but of the propriety and danger of their charter being vacated by this Grand Lodge.

That the facts recited make it "expedient," and this Grand Lodge has ample constitutional power and "good cause" for the revocation of said charter.

That until said charter shall have been vacated by this Grand Lodge, it cannot lawfully consider a petition for the granting of either a new dispensation or a charter for the formation of another lodge in its stead.

It is not pretended that the petition presented by the brethren for the granting of a new charter, is in compliance with the provisions of the constitution of this Grand Lodge, (Art. XIII, Sec. 2,) or finds warrant, either in the constitution or by-laws. Unless the petitioners therefore have complied with the law relating to the formation of a new lodge, and further that their petition for a dispensation or charter has been recommended as required by Sec. 2, Art. XIII, of the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

D. C. CREGIER,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
D. M. BROWNING,
JOHN R. THOMAS,
Committee.

R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson presented the following resolution and moved its adoption which was carried:

Resolved, That the charter of Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, be and is hereby revoked and that its name and number be stricken from the roll of lodges.

The M. W. Grand Master read the following letter from Jacksonville, Florida:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 29, 1888.

J. C. Smith, M. W. Grand Master of Masons in Illinois:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your very kind communication of the 25th inst., at hand. As you will see, Bro. D. C. Dawkins, G. S. left this city early in the epidemic, from document enclosed herewith. And this committee were for a time placed in a discouraging position. Now, however, through the generous contributions of the Fraternity of the United States, we have no fear but that financially we shall be able to relieve all distress.

The epidemic itself is a bagatelle compared with the suffering and destitution that accompanies and will follow.

Thanking you very sincerely for your kind and sympathetic letter, we pray that the prayers of the afflicted which we have daily, God bless the Masons, may bring unity, peace and plenty to our brethren of Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. JOHNSON, Chairman.

R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Hamilton presented the following resolution, which, on motion was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be and are hereby extended to the railroads and hotels for favors.

CLOSED.

At 12:30 p. m. no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM, with prayer by R. W. Bro. E. J. Ingersoll.

J. C. Smith

Grand Master.



Attest:

L. L. Munn,

Grand Secretary

DISTRICTS AND DIST. DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEARS 1888–9.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. K. Forsyth	162 22d St., Chicago	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying *south* of the Chicago River, and *east* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery.....	Home Ins. Building, Chicago...	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying *south* of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and *west* of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
3	Joseph H. Dixon.....	240 Chestnut St., Chicago.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying *north* of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
4	W.S. Hewins.....	Elgin, Kane Co.....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson county...	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county.....	JoDaviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	John D. Crabtree.....	Dixon, Lee county.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	E. Sanford	Morris, Grundy county	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy
9	W. L. Milligan.....	Ottawa, LaSalle county.....	LaSalle and Livingstone.
10	Marshall U. Trimble.....	Princeton, Bureau county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry County.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Geo. W. Hamilton.....	Prairie City, McDonough Co..	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	Wm. R. Hoyle.....	Galesburg, Knox county.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington, McLean county..	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	F. S. Hatch	Kankakee, Kankakee county...	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	F. E. Eubeling.....	Urbana, Champaign county.....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney.....	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	R. D. Lawrence.....	Springfield, Sangamon county..	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Thomas J. Brunson.....	Jacksonville, Morgan county...	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	W. O. Butler.....	LaHarpe, Hancock county.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	I. M. McCollister.....	Whitehall, Greene county.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	W. T. Vandeveer.....	Taylorville, Christian county...	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby
24	W. W. Bruce.....	Casey, Clark county.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	George W. Smith.....	Flora, Clay county.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Samuel Rawson.....	Troy, Madison county.....	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	C. M. Forman.....	Nashville, Washington county.	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	W. J. Elwell.....	Shawneetown, Galatin county..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	James A. Rose.....	Golconda, Pope county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected.	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas	*James Adams	*W. S. Vance	*H. Rogers	*Alexander Dunlap	*Wm. B. Warren
1840	Abraham Jonas	James Adams	*Alexander Dunlap	Harrison Dills	*Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1841	Abraham Jonas	*Meredith Helm	Alexander Dunlap	Harrison Dills	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1842	*Meredith Helm	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*Joseph N. Ralston	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1843	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*William Hodge	*Henry Prather	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1844	*Levi Lusk	*Carding Jackson	*David Allen	*Nelson D. Morse	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker	*Nelson D. Morse	*Edgar R. Bogardus	*John R. Crandall	*James L. Anderson	*Levi Lusk
1846	*Nelson D. Morse	William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Adam Brewer	James L. Anderson	Levi Lusk
1847	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Joseph C. Ketchum	*Matthias Taylor	*Wm. McMurtry	*William Mitchell
1848	William Lavely	*Edward R. Roe	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William C. Hobbs	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1849	*William C. Hobbs	*John H. Holton	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William E. Russell	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor	Thomas J. Pickett	*Wm. W. Bennett	*Daniel C. McNeil	Wm. McMurtry	*Wm. B. Warren
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Elias Hibbard	Eli B. Ames	*Carlton Drake	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1852	Eli B. Ames	*Benjamin L. Wiley	*Isaac R. Diller	*James L. Anderson	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1853	*William B. Warren	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	William H. Turner	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1854	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	*James H. Hibbard	Elijah M. Haines	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1855	*William B. Herrick	*James H. Hibbard	Jerome R. Gorin	*William A. Dickey	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1856	*James H. Hibbard	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney, M.D	Harrison Dills	*Fergus M. Blair	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1857	Harrison Dills	James H. Matheny	*Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck	*Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	*Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1860	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	William McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair	*Silas C. Toler	Asa W. Blakesley	John C. Baker	*J. R. Mack	Harmon G. Reynolds
1862	F. M. Blair	John C. Baker	Jerome R. Gorin	*James C. Luckey	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1863	*Thomas J. Turner	Jerome R. Gorin	H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1864	Thomas J. Turner	H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Nathan W. Huntley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell	Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1866	Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	Horace Hayward	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin	Charles Fisher	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds

1868	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	*George E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner	
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	George E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner	
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	*George E. Lounsbury	James C. Luckey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner	
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner	
1872	James A. Hawley	*George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner	
1873	James A. Hawley	George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill	
1874	*George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill	
1875	George E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill	
1876	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill	
1877	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill	
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler	Daniel M. Browning	*Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill	
1879	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill	
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	John F. Burrill	
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn	
1882	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn	
1883	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn	
1884	John R. Thomas	Alex T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn	
1885	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn	
1886	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn	
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn	
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn	

*Decaased.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

And Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Adam Baker	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	H. Brown	Victoria.
California	Alex. G. Abell	San Francisco.
Canada	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmalee	Georgetown.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Dakota	Chas. T. McCoy	Aberdeen.
Delaware	William S. Hayes	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	William R. Singleton	Washington.
England	Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke	London.
Florida	DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	A. M. Wolehin	Macon.
Idaho	James H. Wickersham	Silver City.
Illinois	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
Indiana	William H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Samuel B. Oldham, Dep. G. Sec	Dublin.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Kansas City.
Kentucky	H. B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	James C. Batchelor	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	William G. Scott	Winnipeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	William P. Innes	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	William R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	C. N. Noteware	Carson.
New Brunswick	Edwin J. Wetmore	St. John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Joseph H. Hough	Trenton.
New Mexico	A. A. Keen	Las Vegas.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
North Carolina	Donald W. Bain	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia	Benjamin Curren	Halifax.
Ohio	John D. Caldwell	Cincinnati.
Oregon	F. J. Babcock	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Michael Nisbet	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	B. Wilson Higgs	Charlottetown.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
Scotland	D. Murray Lyon	Edinburg.
South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	T. W. Hudson	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Lavant M. Read	Bellows Falls.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.
Washington Territory	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	Geo. W. Atkinson	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	W. L. Kuykendall	Cheyenne.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Arizona	Monroe C. Crawford	Jonesboro.
Arkansas		
British Columbia	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
California	John McLaren	Chicago.
Canada	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Colorado	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Connecticut	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Dakota	Robert L. McKinlay	Paris.
Delaware	John O'Neill	Chicago.
District of Columbia	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Idaho	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Indiana	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Indian Territory	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
Ireland	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Kansas	Francis S. Belden	Evanston.
Kentucky	John P. Norvell	Danville.
Louisiana		
Maine	Charles H. Brenan	Chicago.
Manitoba	Jacob Krohn	Freeport.
Maryland	D. A. Cashman	Chicago.
Michigan	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Minnesota	Willliam Lavely	Springfield.
Mississippi	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Missouri	Jerome R. Gorin	Decatur.
Montana	A. B. Ashley	Kewannee.
Nebraska	John M. Palmer	Springfield.
New Brunswick	W. W. Estabrooke	Chicago.
New Hampshire	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New Jersey	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield.
New Mexico	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New York	W. B. Allen	Aurora.
Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
North Carolina	W. A. Stevens	Chicago.
Nova Scotia	L. B. Dixon	Chicago.
Ohio	S. S. Chance	Salem.
Oregon	Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel.
Pennsylvania	John M. Pearson	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island	E. T. F. Becker	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Rhode Island	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Scotland	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
South Carolina	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
South Australia	William L. Milligan	Aurora.
Tennessee	Haswell C. Clarke	Kankakee.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	Owen Scott	Bloomington.
Vermont	John L. McCullough	Olney.
Virginia	Daniel M. Browning	Benton.
Washington	John R. Thomas	Metropolis.
West Virginia	Vincent L. Hurlbut	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
Wyoming	John C. Bagby	Rushville.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	John M. Niglas	Peoria.

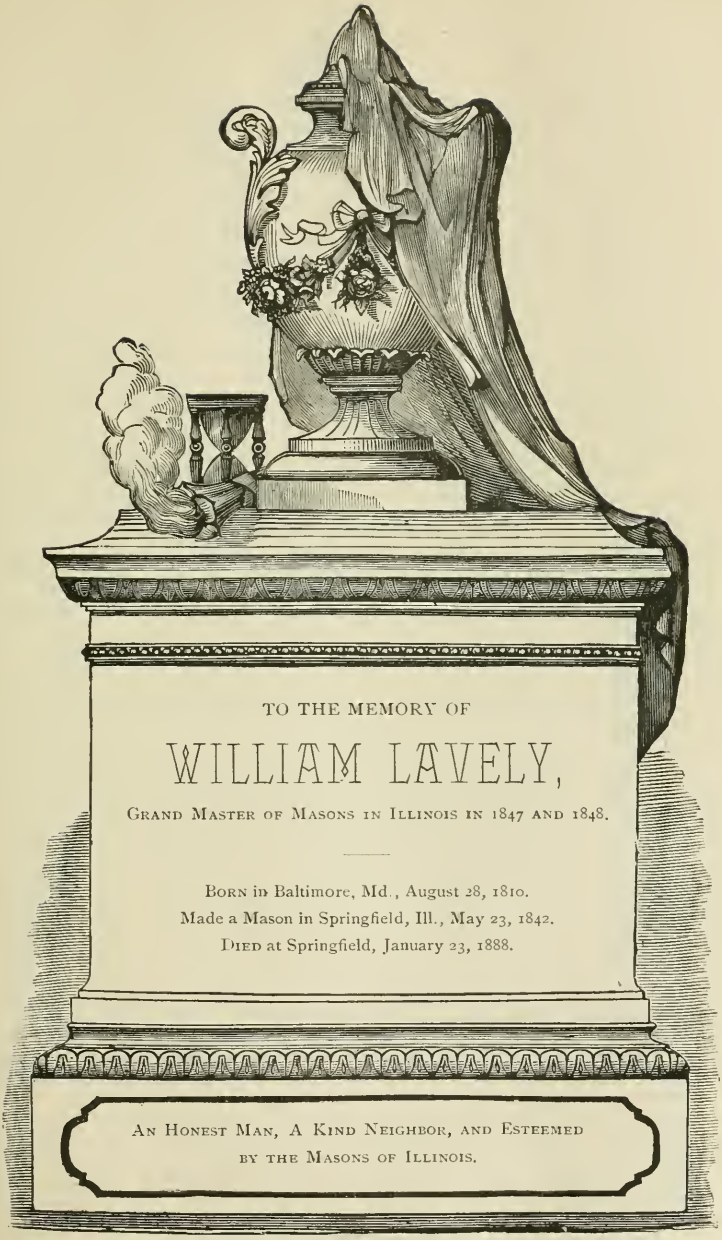
REPRESENTATIVES

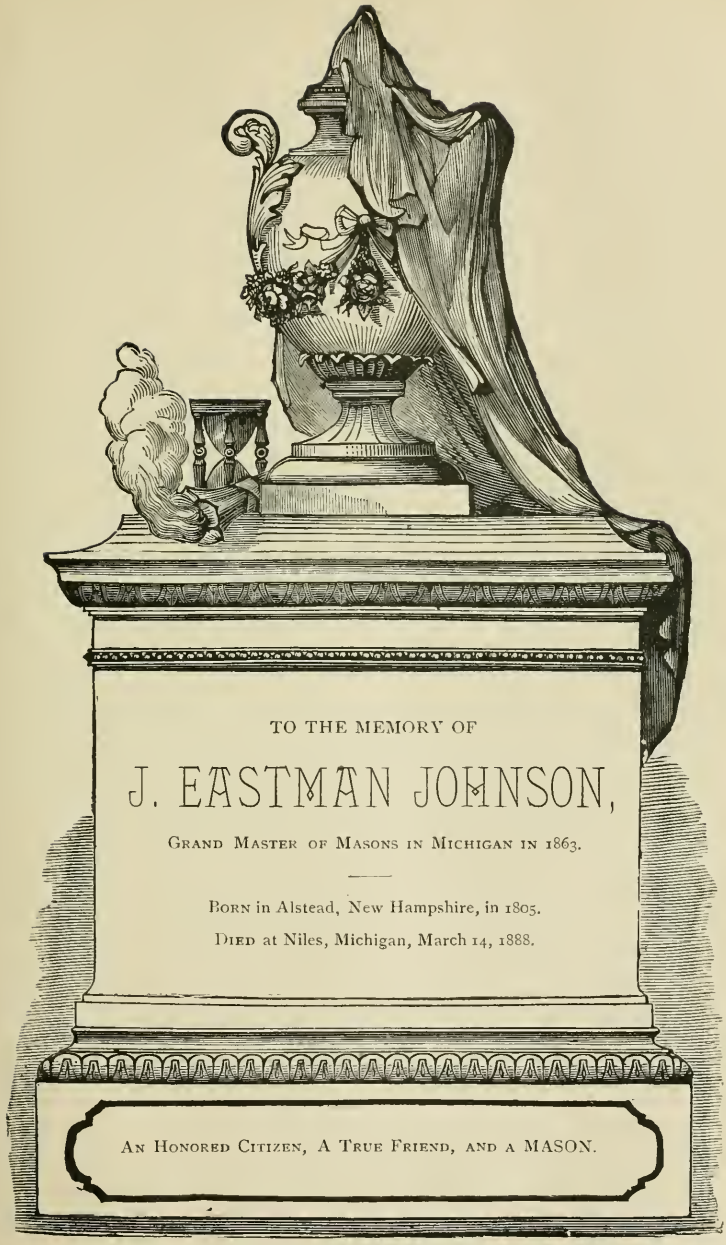
OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

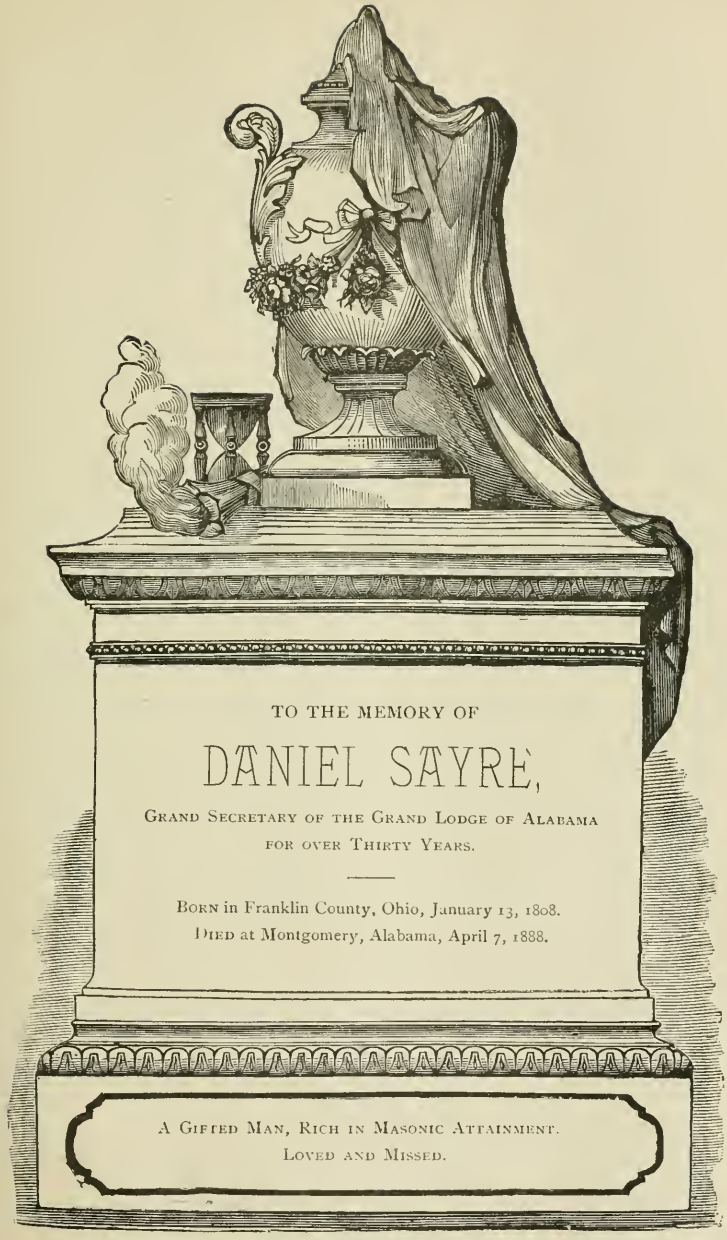
GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	John Gideon Harris	Montgomery.
Arizona	George Whitefield Curtis	Prescott.
Arkansas	D. D. Leach	
British Columbia	Edward C. Neufelder	Victoria.
California	Alex. G. Abell	San Francisco.
Canada	David McLellan	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central.
Connecticut	James L. Gould	Bridgeport.
Dakota	Joseph Haire	
Delaware	Daniel Goodwin	Milford.
District of Columbia	Edwin B. McGrotty	Washington.
Florida	D. C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrinton.
Idaho	J. W. Brown	Idaho City.
Indiana	Daniel McDonald	Plymouth.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Joseph Chapman	Dubuque.
Ireland	William F. Black	
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller	
Kentucky	Edward B. Jones	Paducah.
Louisiana	J. Q. A. Fellows	New Orleans.
Manitoba	Samuel L. Bedson	Winnipeg.
Maine	George W. Deering	Portland.
Maryland	Jonn A. Berry	
Michigan	Henry Chamberlain	Three Oaks.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. M. Boon	Macon.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thrummel	Grand Island.
New Hampshire	Nathaniel W. Cumner	Manchester.
New Mexico	Henry L. Waldo	Santa Fe.
New Jersey	Hamilton Wallis	
New York	Wm. J. McDonald	New York.
Nevada	Robert W. Bollen	Carson City.
North Carolina	D. W. Bain	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia	Theodore A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	W. S. Phares	Columbus.
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Pennsylvania	Richard Vaux	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	Alexander Chisholm	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Alvord O. Miles	Providence.
Scotland	Colonel Patrick Stirling	Kippenross.
South Australia	John Trail McLaren	
South Carolina		
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Rossville.
Texas	Philip C. Tucker	Galveston.
Utah	James Lowe	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.	Richmond.
Washington	Levi Ankeney	
West Virginia	H. R. Howard	
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming		
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	Adolph Bohme	Berlin.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P. G. M., Benton, No. 64.
M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Alexander T. Darrah, P. G. M., Bloomington, No. 43.
M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, G. M., Miners, No. 273.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade-Barney, No. 512
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, D. G. M. Piasa, No. 27.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57. 611.
R. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, S. G. W., Jonesboro, No. 111.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, J. G. W., Marion, Fellowship, No. 89.


TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM LAVELY,
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN ILLINOIS IN 1847 AND 1848.
BORN in Baltimore, Md., August 28, 1810.
Made a Mason in Springfield, Ill., May 23, 1842.
DIED at Springfield, January 23, 1888.
AN HONEST MAN, A KIND NEIGHBOR, AND ESTEEMED
BY THE MASONS OF ILLINOIS.


TO THE MEMORY OF
J. EASTMAN JOHNSON,
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN MICHIGAN IN 1863.
BORN in Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1805.
DIED at Niles, Michigan, March 14, 1888.
AN HONORED CITIZEN, A TRUE FRIEND, AND A MASON.


TO THE MEMORY OF
DANIEL SAYRE,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Alabama
for over Thirty Years.
Born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 13, 1808.
Died at Montgomery, Alabama, April 7, 1888.
A Gifted Man, Rich in Masonic Attainment.
Loved and Missed.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:

In the succeeding pages we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-two American grand lodges, two of them for two years, and of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We have to regret the absence of the proceedings of the grand lodges of Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and of Maine for 1888; the proceedings of the latter for 1887 we have reviewed. We had contemplated availing ourselves as usual of the result of the labors of M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND in a way that we could give credit for (we all of us profit by them in many ways for which no credit is given), by transferring to our pages his annual table of statistics. But in the absence of the Maine proceedings for 1888, we have taken the table submitted by M. W. Bro. FELLOWS to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, in February of this year, and we desire to acknowledge our debt for his painstaking and discriminating labor.

In completing this review, now eight years since our last previous report was written, our mind naturally turns backward to the time and through the intervening years to our first entrance into the reviewers' guild, eleven years earlier. Of the writers in this department whose work we first took up in 1869, we this year encounter only seven, viz.: HILL, of California; WHEELER, Connecticut; DRUMMOND, Maine; PIERSON, Minnesota; SIMONS, New York; CUNNINGHAM, Ohio, and CHADWICK, Oregon.

Of the other marked men of the corps at that time, LAWRENCE, of Georgia, is living, but old, blind, and poor in all things save those that go to make up the real riches of life—sterling character and the love and veneration of all those about him; GUILBERT, of Iowa, BELL, of New Hampshire, and HOUGH are still living, the latter

just now completing his half century as grand secretary of New Jersey; and ROBERT H. TAYLOR, of Nevada—will somebody tell us where he is, if he is still in the land of the living? GOULEY'S fiery spirit went up in the Southern Hotel holacaust, at St. Louis; BRUNS succeeded to the grand mastership of South Carolina and died with the swan-song on his lips; and SCOT, of Louisiana, the ever-courteous, brilliant, generous SCOT who bound everybody to him as with hooks of steel, and CUSHING, of Texas—of a scarcely later period, and scarcely less an ideal reviewer—they also lie sleeping beneath the shade of the magnolias. Others, too, whose strong thought made instant impress on the minds of the Fraternity have gone on before. BLACKIE, of Tennessee; MARSHALL B. SMITH, of New Jersey; WHITTAKER, of Louisiana; and our own GURNEY, the praises of whose life and work, floating in upon us from all quarters with the still fresh echoes of his funeral bells, bring us back from the past with its memories to the present with its duties.

In looking over the field of discussion for the year, certain questions still claim attention that have long been before the Craft. Such are the Prerogatives of Grand Masters, Perpetual Jurisdiction over Rejected Material, and the Physical Qualifications of Candidates.

The doctrine that the grand master has only such powers as are expressly delegated to him by the constitution of his grand lodge, and that he derives none from the Constitutions of Masonry, may fairly be said to have been at flood tide for the past few years, and to have been temporarily strengthened by the discovery that grand masters did not exist prior to 1717, but that the office was created simultaneously with the formation of the first grand lodge. We say temporarily strengthened, because not only do we think that the violence of the attack upon the prerogative doctrine is already somewhat abating, but that the view is a superficial one which makes the possession of such prerogatives hinge upon the independent existence of the office at any time. It will not be claimed that the office of master existed independent of something to be master of, namely, the lodge, and yet notwithstanding the master is elected by the free suffrages of all the members of his lodge—and the memory of man runneth not back to the time when it was not so—he is recognized, and always has been recognized as possessing in many particulars, autocratic power. That the grand lodge is modeled on the lodges of which it is composed goes without saying, and it seems to us wellnigh impossible for one to study the Charges of a Freemason and the "regulations of the general or grand lodge thereunto annexed," without feeling that the brethren who agreed to the first as embodying the irrevocable law, and fashioned the latter in conformity to the letter and spirit thereof, felt that they had given final shape to a system in which the dispensing power was recognized as an essential feature, but limited by the *inherent* rights of the lodge, and—more sacred still—of the individual; and the history of the Society from that day to this shows that this has been regarded as the view then taken.

With reference to the continued jurisdiction of lodges over rejected material after it has left their territory, it is undeniable that the tendency has been towards a relaxation of the rule, and we feel quite sure that this tendency has received a strong, if

not its chief impetus from the doctrine of grand lodge sovereignty, the minds of the brethren being led from the law and equities of the subject itself, by the agitation of the secondary and really irrelevant question whether one grand jurisdiction can make laws to bind another. It is admitted, of course, that the regulations of a grand lodge prevail only within its own territory, but no grand lodge can properly permit the question of its powers, as related to other grand lodges, to obscure the greater question whether any given regulation is or is not rooted in the law which constrains all Masonic bodies as well as all individual Masons.

The question of the physical qualifications of candidates is gradually gravitating downwards to the inevitable equilibrium of common sense, in accord with the manifest interpretation of the Ancient Charges: not that the candidate shall be an absolutely "perfect youth," for there are none such, but that he shall be so perfect a youth that he shall have "no maim or defect in his body, that may render him uncapable of learning the art of serving his Master's lord, and of being made a brother." For a time we shall continue to hear that he must be "without blemish," "sound in all his members," and the like, particularly among those who inherited their Masonry from the DERMOTT grand lodge, and there will always be individual cases in which efforts will be made to evade the law; but we look for a general consensus of opinion that he who can do all the things essential to acquiring and imparting the several degrees, comes up to the demands of the law.

But by far the most important factors in the year's events and discussions, are those which involve the relations of Masonry with associations of Masons other than lodges, calling themselves "Masonic bodies." This crops out chiefly in two directions: in new forms of the Massachusetts departure, as in Ohio, where instead of amending the constitution of the grand lodge in order to declare a lot of side degrees an integral part of Masonry, as was done in Massachusetts, the same end is sought to be reached by far-fetched and sophistical interpretations of existing regulations; and *second*, in the attempt to secure recognition for so-called grand lodges in Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, and through that recognition get the assent of the legitimate grand lodges of the world to the doctrine that supreme councils and grand orients can create just and lawfully constituted lodges of Symbolic Masonry. We say "Symbolic Masonry" because it is a term in common use to designate the three degrees conferred in what are commonly called "blue lodges," the Masonry of the lodge; but we do not mean that there is or can be any other Masonry—whatever we may say from habit or for convenience.

Some of these so-called grand lodges, made up of "lodges" without legitimate parentage and composed of alleged Masons whom the Grand Lodge of Illinois has again and again decided cannot visit her lodges, have secured recognition by some grand lodges in the United States, and by some others recognition once accorded has been withdrawn. Similar European bodies were formerly in correspondence with many of our grand lodges, but that was before their true nature and composition was understood. The thorough examination which their claims to be called Masonic bodies has undergone in recent years, has placed within reach of all grand lodges the

information necessary to an intelligent judgment, and none need recognize them now without being conscious that they are countenancing "dissenters from the original plan of Masonry."

They are made up of so-called lodges created by supreme councils and grand orients of the mis-called Scottish Rite, and the fact that ALBERT PIKE, the grand commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, is advising the supreme councils of Mexico and the South American continent to relinquish jurisdiction over the blue degrees and encourage the formation of independent "symbolic grand lodges" should throw no loyal Mason off his guard. In the advice to *relinquish* jurisdiction *lies the claim that they possess it*, no matter how much smooth talk may partly cover the claim. This claim should not be admitted for one instant by any loyal Mason, and we warn the Ancient Craft everywhere to beware lest under some specious plea for harmony and good neighborhood, the cuckoo's egg gets deposited in their nest to hatch out mischief in the future.

It may suit the present purpose of others of these supreme councils to raise the "stop thief" cry that the particular faction of the rite composing the "Cerneau bodies" are claiming the right to confer the three degrees of Freemasonry, but it is difficult to see why they should trouble themselves in that behalf. The grand lodge is the only governing body having any interest in the matter, and it is fully competent to deal with it. For ourselves we have no disposition to condemn them on this point unheard, and we await the result of inquiries addressed to those high in authority in the Cerneau faction before expressing an opinion as to the correctness of the charge. We have been disappointed in not receiving the information sought before being compelled to close our report.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

Committee.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 13, 1888.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ALABAMA, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Montgomery, Dec. 5, 1887. The representative of Illinois was present.

The grand master (JOHN GIDEON HARRIS) says a good deal in his brief address. He thinks that beneficial results follow every public Masonic gathering when prudence and judgment guide and direct. He strongly urges action looking to the establishment of a home for the widows and orphans of deceased Masons, but suggests no definite plan of action. It is to be hoped that when action is taken, our Alabama brethren will be warned by the example of Kentucky and not attempt to carry out the enterprise under grand lodge auspices, but make it, like the Illinois Home, a purely voluntary matter, thus hewing to the line of Masonic principle by leaving each individual brother the judge of his ability to contribute.

Of the seven decisions reported by the grand master, five were approved and two referred to the committee on jurisprudence but were not reported upon. The two so referred were—First, that a candidate otherwise qualified should not be barred out by inability to read and write, whence we infer that the Alabama law is silent on that subject, unlike our own law which prescribes the ability to do both as among the necessary qualifications of candidates; and Second, that an Alabama lodge could not comply with the request of a lodge in Tennessee to confer the degree of Entered Apprentice upon a candidate elected by the latter. We see no reason why the work should not be done as requested unless it is forbidden by local law.

Among the decisions approved is one to the effect that the only degrees known to the Grand Lodge of Alabama, are Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Alabama upon this pointed declaration that it has not become like the grand lodges of Massachusetts and Ohio—reduced to the position of a makeweight between warring factions of Scotch Riters. We presume Grand Master HARRIS to have been constrained by local law in his decision—also approved—that the grand master cannot authorize a lodge to bury a dimitted Mason; because under the general law of Masonry no such authority is required to enable a lodge to bury any Master Mason who dies in good standing in the Fraternity.

Past Grand Master PILLANS, chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, submitted a special report on the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario, into which, through a superficial examination of the subject, he has managed to get a great deal of misinformation.

Bro. PILLANS says:

> The Grand Lodge of Canada was organized before what are now various provinces of the Dominion of Canada were united into the Dominion. After this union of provinces grand lodges sprung up in each of them, thus diminishing the area of rule of the Grand Lodge of Canada until its jurisdiction was confined to the Province of Ontario. Many of the brethren of this province holding that the Grand Lodge of Canada was now a misnomer, proceeded to the organization of that of Ontario, and the very gist of the quarrel appears to be about the name. Those of the last named Grand Lodge hold that it is as ridiculous to keep the old name while the term Canada is now applied to a union of many provinces in which are grand lodges, as for the grand lodge of any one State to style itself "The Grand Lodge of the United States," while its jurisdiction was circumscribed by the limits of the State. This is the whole matter, and we sincerely hope that ere long brotherly feeling may prevail to such an extent as to induce harmonious action, and bring about a union of the two bodies.

So far from the gist of the quarrel being about the name, as it appears to Bro. PILLANS, the gist of it lies primarily in the question whether the formation of a grand lodge in the Province of Quebec (formerly Lower Canada), left the Province of Ontario (formerly Upper Canada) Masonically unoccupied or open territory. Passing over for the moment the fact that the whole Masonic world agreed in considering that province fully occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada, which had heretofore occupied both provinces, and supposing for the time being that it was unoccupied, then there was one way in which a grand lodge could be lawfully established there, viz.: by the concurrent action of not less than three lodges, these three constituting a majority of the lodges already existing in such territory, or subsequently planted there by lawful authority.

A grand lodge thus formed would have jurisdiction in the province whether it called itself the Grand Lodge of Ontario, the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, or the Grand Lodge of the Four Jack Planes. So we see that the gist of the quarrel could not be about the name, as is falsely claimed by the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario.

Further, we are quite sure that Bro. PILLANS will cease to hope that a union of the two bodies may be brought about when his attention is called to the manner in which the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario was formed, and, for a stronger reason, when his memory is refreshed as to the principles on which that organization is based.

We have not the proceedings of the organization of that body before us, and must therefore state the facts from memory, but we think we state them correctly when we say that it was formed without any constituency, that is, by individuals not authorized to represent the lodges to which they belonged, if indeed they belonged to any, and that it was only after they had built their steeple that they began to build the structure to put under it. Surely not all the names in the calendar could legitimize such a body as that.

But—and here we come to matters which we know we state correctly—the organization set on foot by these parties was not a Masonic body at all, but a mutual benefit and insurance society, whose organic law provides that each member of the subordinate bodies which, in imitation of Masonry, are styled lodges, shall receive three dollars per week in case he is sick, and his family—if he have one—a lump sum of fifty dollars in case of his death. Such a provision takes the concern at once out of the category of Masonic bodies, and while it may possibly render it eligible for union with the Druids, or United Workmen, it makes a union of it with the Grand Lodge of Canada an impossibility.

The grand lodge witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees; listened to a lecture on Masonry in the Holy Land, by Bro. H. R. COLEMAN, of Kentucky; districted the State for the appointment of grand lecturers, and provided, most justly, we think, that the lodges needing the services of lecturers should pay the expenses thereof; granted four charters, and continued two dispensations; and sought to do away with a glaring wrong by submitting to the lodges a constitutional amendment providing that the reversal by the grand lodge of the decision of a lodge suspending or expelling a brother, shall operate to restore the accused to all his rights, including full membership in the lodge.

MYLES J. GREENE, M. D., of Talladega, was elected grand master; DANIEL SAYRE, Montgomery, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 103), reviewing the proceedings of fifty grand lodges, is from the trained and discriminating hand of Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS. Illinois receives fraternal notice, Grand Master DARRAH'S remarks on the necessity of tyling a Masonic procession, and his decision relative to insanity being copied with commendation, and Bro. BROWNING'S report being highly praised. Of Bro. GURNEY the reviewer says:

> The brightest light in the Masonic firmament is obscured and a very pall of grief settled upon our brethren of the jurisdiction. It will be very long ere we find so vigorous, so clear, so exhaustive, so caustic a writer on Masonic subjects. If not always in our opinion entirely correct in his views, yet he was very rarely in error. May the turf rest lightly on his head.

Bro. PILLANS gives some attention to the Masonic convention held in Chicago last year, and noting the appointment of a committee on credentials, asks why. "Were any of those present delegates from their grand lodges and by it authorized to speak for it, and if so, how many?" It seems to us hardly necessary to answer this question in order to make apparent the necessity of a committee to determine the composition of a body met to discuss Masonic topics, many of whose members must have been strangers to each other. He says Alabama is in entire accord with the sentiments expressed by the convention, and puzzles us by expressing the opinion that the passage of the iron-clad resolutions affirming the absolute and exclusive power of the grand lodge in Freemasonry, left "the whole object of the convention unsatisfactorily undetermined."

Bro. PILLANS deprecates the Arkansas resolutions forbidding the initiation of saloon-keepers and defining liquor-selling as a Masonic offense, as being an effort to make Masonry a part of the temperance movement which he says will recoil and eventually prove useless; in which we think he does not quite mean what he says, but rather that he would agree with us that while Masonry should be kept clean by the amply protective power of the black ball, or purged, if necessary, of those who live by disreputable means, through the operation of the already sufficient disciplinary power of the lodge, nothing can justify us in attempting by legislation to add to or take from the qualifications upon which the obtaining, and hence, logically, the retaining of membership is conditioned by the landmarks.

Bro. PILLANS looks with manifest disfavor upon the introduction of the technical procedures of the civil courts into Masonic trials, such as in California led to the dismissal by a Master of a lodge of a case on demurrer; does not, if we read him correctly, and we hope we do, approve the Alabama law forbidding a lodge to bury an unaffiliated Mason; holds in consonance with Alabama and Illinois law to the right of peremptory objection to a visitor by a member; notes without comment the proposition of Grand Master WITT, of Kentucky, to abolish the so-called Past Master's degree, as Illinois has long since done; vigorously confesses his inability, while noticing Minnesota, to see why any grand lodge should put its finger into the pie which is cooking in the heat engendered by warring factions of the so-called Scottish Rite, and pertinently inquires what any grand lodge can know of what are called the higher degrees; holds as we do that when a lodge has failed to discipline an erring brother it cannot say after his death that he was not in good standing simply because his life was bad; calls the Grand Lodge of Virginia, the proceedings of whose 109th annual communication he was reviewing, the oldest on this continent, although we notice that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts which was in session at about the same time called its meeting its 153d anniversary; and finds frequent occasion to regret that those who dissent from the doctrine laid down by him that the grand master of Masons in Alabama has powers that were not conferred upon him by the constitution of that grand lodge, do not attempt to show the fallacy of his arguments, which leads us to say in closing that while we agree with his conclusion that the grand master does possess such powers, we have found ourselves

compelled to abandon so much of the premises which we formerly held in common with him, as is involved in the statement that grand masters existed before grand lodges. We think that is effectually disproved.

ARIZONA, 1887.

This elegant pamphlet contains the proceedings of the sixth annual communication, held at Tombstone, Nov. 8, 1887. The representative of Illinois was not present.

The address of the grand master (MARTIN W. KALES) is a brief, clear statement of his official acts, ending with an earnest exhortation to better lives. He had refused a dispensation to permit a lodge to parade as such with the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration Day, and the committee on jurisprudence commended his action on the ground that while parading jointly with other societies might not be wrong in itself, it was likely to lead to dissensions as to questions of precedence which were better avoided.

The grand treasurer had left the Territory with the widows' and orphans' fund and the general fund in his pocket. The unwonted attention given to the subject of official bonds leads us to doubt whether the grand lodge felt very sanguine of the success of the new treasurer in carrying out his instructions to collect the amount at once from the absent officer.

One lodge was chartered, making six in all on the registry, with an aggregate membership of 355.

FRANCIS ASBURY SHAW, of Phœnix, was elected grand master; GEORGE JAMES ROSKRUGE, of Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

The next meeting is to be held at Prescott.

The grand lodge wisely provided for an album in which to preserve the photographs of the past grand masters. If Illinois had a complete set it would be beyond price.

Grand Orator JAMES A. ZABRISKIE furnished an oration somewhat lurid in style and sufficiently pessimistic to suggest the inquiry whether the sepulchral influence of the name of the city in which the grand lodge met could have been reflected back upon the writer.

The report on correspondence (pp. 67), reviewing forty-five grand lodges, is the work of Bro. MORRIS GOLDWATER. The reviewer has caught the secret of condensation to a remarkable degree, and in a little space gives a very complete idea of what was done in the bodies under review. Where Bro. GOLDWATER permits himself to give his own views on the subjects touched upon, he makes us wish he was less sparing of his comments.

Illinois receives extended notice, the report of the special committee on the death of Bro. GURNEY being copied entire, besides extracts from the address of Grand Master DARRAH. The oration of Bro. CLEMENTS is highly praised. Of a decision touching a ritualistic point he says:

> According to Illinois "work," lodges must open and close on the step-ladder principle. At public installations the lodge must be opened on the first, second and third degrees, then called off; when again called to labor it must close in the third, second and first degrees. We mention this as it differs from our custom, which we presume is what is called the "short form." We have a patent on the "step-ladder," and mean no offense by the title.

We infer that he regards that as the "short form" where a lodge pursues the common sense method of opening at special meetings directly on the degree in which it is to work, whereas we understand the term "short form" to refer to the cutting of the work of opening in any one degree, as in Pennsylvania, for instance, where the "short way" is almost wholly manual, not oral.

He chronicles without comment the defeat of the proposed amendment to our by-laws declaring that "the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be considered an act tending to impair the good name of Masonry." For the information of himself and others it may be well to state that the vote on the proposed amendment did not turn on the truth or falsity of that declaration; the disinclination of the grand lodge to legislate on the subject hinged on other considerations. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has repeatedly sustained the action of lodges in subjecting to discipline members guilty of selling liquor in violation of law, and we think may be relied on to do so whenever cases coming up on appeal require its action.

Bro. GOLDWATER quotes the following from the address of the Grand Master of Rhode Island:

> "Having been consulted by the chaplains of some of our subordinate lodges in reference to their official duties, we take this opportunity of saying a few words in answer to the question: '*Does the institution of Freemasonry ever require or expect from any of her members the sacrifice of their religious convictions?*' To this question we answer, without hesitation, No! never."

To our Arizona brother there is something more at stake here than mere speculative theorizing upon an abstraction. Being of the Israelitish faith—a pure Theist—the question is to him a concrete one, and we commend his just comments to those who persist in airing within the lodge the theological opinions which the fundamental law of Masonry concedes their right to hold, but gives them no warrant to utter in the name of the Institution. He says:

We regret our inability to quote our brother's entire reply, and dislike to garble his answer to this question, which covers more than a page. If he had contented himself with what we have quoted above, the most hypercritical could have found no fault. But when he tells us that "the devout Israelite joins with those who, on bended knee, offer their devotions to the Great Jehovah, through the merits of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Jesus Christ, our Lord," he speaks to us of an unknown people, who, by his own testimony, are arrant hypocrites and unworthy of any trust. Nor have we yet found in our Masonic reading, any authority for his definition of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah. While from a Christian standpoint, or from a Christian pulpit, his remarks would be eminently proper, they have no place in Masonry or in a lodge. Instead of the rule of Charity, they inculcate the spirit of Tyranny which caused Roger Williams to seek a home in Rhode Island.

Imagine an Israelite, Grand Master of Rhode Island; listen to him as he daily repeats, from the articles of his creed: "I believe, with a perfect faith, that to the Creator (blessed be his name), and to HIM only, it is proper to address our prayers; and that it is not proper to pray to any other being." And then ask him to solemnly aver, in the language of Rhode Island's ritual, that—

"In the Faith of Him who is the Chief Corner Stone hewn from the mountain without hands, we lay this Foundation Stone; in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Could there be a greater travesty on *Truth?* Only by denying the universality of Masonry can we see any justification for the promulgation of the Grand Master's religion.

Noting in the Kansas record that "the Grand Master directed the Grand Custodian of the Work and the Assistant Lecturers to exemplify the *first* three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry," Bro. GOLDWATER begs some one to kindly tell him what are the *second* three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and might have added force to his already telling question by leaving out the words "Ancient Craft;" confesses that the report of the grand master of Louisiana that he had informed a certain supreme council that another supreme council was clandestine, is not intelligible to him, but shows that he has struck the core of the wretched "Massachusetts difficulty," by naively remarking that he would suppose that one supreme council could better judge the qualifications of another supreme council than a grand lodge could; asks some one to tell, what he credits the Mississippi committee on jurisprudence with saying it does not know, viz.: what is meant by "proper vouchers," to which it will be a partial answer to say that the "proper vouchers of their having been initiated into a regular lodge" required by the terms of the Installation covenants with reference to visitors, are in some jurisdictions—Massachusetts, for instance—documentary in form, the visitor being required to present the same prior to examination; in other jurisdictions the "proper voucher" is interpreted to mean the preliminary declaration in which all present participate. He discloses the fact that the Arizona custom, derived from California, is for the lodge to be at refreshment while burying the dead, which we think is contrary to the nearly universal practice; dissents from the New Jersey decision that an officer of the grand lodge cannot be suspended by a subordinate lodge during his term of office, in which he is in accord with Illinois law which recognizes the right of a lodge to exercise discipline over all its members except its master or the grand master; regards non-affiliation as the great evil of the day, as do most Masons in new communities; intimates that the want of a Masonic Congress is most keenly felt by those who are ambitious for new worlds to

conquer, new titles to gain; and closes with a suggestion of real merit, and possibly a practicable one—the adoption of a universal telegraphic code, or cipher, by means of which inquiries could be promptly and cheaply made, as to the merits of applicants for relief.

ARKANSAS, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Little Rock, Nov. 22, 1887. Illinois was one of the thirty-six grand lodges whose representatives were present. The address of the grand master (W. H. Gee) opens with a first-class advertisement of the advantages of Arkansas for either business or residence, followed by some general remarks on the beneficent character of Masonry, and this in turn by a business-like report of his official acts. He reports twenty decisions. The fate of No. 1 recalls the advice of the old judge to his young successor, not to give reasons for his rulings, for while the rulings would probably be correct the reasons assigned for them would probably be wrong. He decided that a brother "square on the books," but charged under indictment in the courts of the country with a crime, had not a right to a dimit, and continuing, says:

> If the accused evades criminal process and conceals himself from the officers of the law, such fact justifies a presumption of guilt, and the brother thereby becomes a proper object of fraternal displeasure and distrust, and should be subjected to inquiry and charges, and dealt with accordingly.

The committee on law and usage, with the approval of the grand lodge, justly say:

> As to decision No. one (1), your committee concur in the same with this qualification: That an indictment and concealment, as stated in the second clause of the decision, does not necessarily raise a presumption of moral guilt so as to preclude a lodge from acting on a petition for a dimit. It raises such a presumption as should put the lodge upon its guard, and elicit investigation; but, if after investigation, it appears to the satisfaction of the lodge that there is no ground for charges and no moral guilt, it may grant a dimit.

Another decision, No. 11, is as follows:

> The law requiring twelve months' residence in this Grand Jurisdiction to make a man eligible to be made a Mason, is one the Grand Master has no power to suspend, except in the exercise of his prerogative in making Masons at sight, which power he cannot delegate to another.

Of this the committee say:

> As to decision No. eleven (11), your committee are of opinion that the Grand Master may grant a dispensation, dispensing with the necessity of twelve months' residence in this State before a lodge can initiate an applicant for degrees, as this regulation is not a landmark and the dispensing

power of the Grand Master is always an implied exception to these rules, which are designed to regulate the action of subordinate lodges in selecting material for initiation; and as this regulation permits the lodges to initiate a candidate short of a twelve months' residence by leave of the Grand Master of the jurisdiction from which the applicant emigrated, or even by consent of a subordinate lodge to whose jurisdiction he belonged before immigrating here, we see no reason when he is a resident here for less than twelve months that we should by mere implication from this prohibition to a subordinate lodge presume that the powers of the Grand Master, as they exist by Masonic usage, are shorn. We are of opinion that it is the most regular mode of getting the consent of the foreign jurisdiction: For a subordinate lodge to apply to the Grand Master for a dispensation, and discretion would permit the Grand Master, if he found it necessary, to apply for consent to the jurisdiction from which the applicant emigrated.

We agree with the committee that the regulation requiring one year's residence is subject to the dispensing power of the grand master, but we confess to some surprise that any grand lodge should think it necessary in the case of an original petitioner to ask leave to receive his petition from the Masonic authorities of the jurisdiction from which he emigrated. The potential jurisdiction which a lodge has over a profane residing within its territorial limits is only the exclusive right to receive his petition if he should ever seek to become a Mason while he lives there; and this ceases as absolutely the next minute after he has made a bona fide removal from its territory as if he had left it half a century before. The mere fact of his having lived within its bailiwick never gave the lodge a shadow of a right to say what he should do, or what any lodge should do with him, after he has gone elsewhere.

We do not share the opinion of the committee that the proper way to get the consent of a foreign jurisdiction, when such consent is required, is through the Grand Master. On the contrary, we are fully in accord with the Illinois law, which holds that as the power to waive jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge so there it is full and complete, and may be exercised in favor of a lodge either within or without this grand jurisdiction.

In a case in which Lodge C had initiated and passed a candidate and then, learning that he had previously been rejected by Lodge B, the grand master decided that C could not confer the remaining degree without the consent of B, saying that it was a well settled principle of Masonic law that no act of the candidate or of the lodge to which he applies, whether through ignorance or otherwise, can deprive the rejecting lodge of its jurisdiction over him. This was disapproved, the committee taking the ground that a precedent was established in 1877 by a decision that where one lodge infringes the jurisdiction of another by taking its material, though the action is irregular, "the applicant, nevertheless, becomes a member of the lodge doing the work, after he has joined," and holding that decision equally applicable to an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft as to a Master Mason.

The committee say they take this ground with some hesitation, and inasmuch as they acknowledge the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge we think the hesitation should have been made perpetual.

The grand master had granted eighteen dispensations for new lodges, and four to revive old ones, defunct. Seventeen of these received charters, and five had their dispensations continued.

The grand orator, R. W. Bro. W. M. MELLETTE, delivered an oration much above the average of such addresses in philosophical spirit and in perception of the essentials of Masonry.

The trustees of St. John's College reported the partial conversion of the property of that institution into a site for a Masonic temple, the rentals of which will be used for educational purposes.

The report of the committee on appeals and grievances contains no points of special interest to Illinois Masons except in showing that in Arkansas, as with us, the Grand Lodge exercises complete jurisdiction in appeal cases, modifying the sentences of the lodges at pleasure.

W. H. GEE, of Dardanelle, was re-elected grand master; FAY HEMPSTEAD, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

The grand lodge disposed of a large amount of routine business; decided to celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary at its next annual meeting; was presented with the first charter granted by it (to Washington Lodge, No. 1, Fayetteville,) in 1838; welcomed a number of newly-appointed grand representatives, among them Bro. D. D. LEACH, representing Illinois; witnessed an exemplification of the work, and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies a monument built by the offerings of the Craft in Arkansas to the lamented past grand master, ELBERT HARTWELL ENGLISH, whose character, ability and labors had shed so much lustre upon his grand lodge; upon which occasion Past Grand Master THORNBURGH delivered an eloquent and appropriate eulogy on the deceased.

We regret to find no report on correspondence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Nanaimo, June 18, 1887. Illinois was one of the fourteen jurisdictions having representatives present. The grand master (WM. DALBY) announced the death of Bro. J. C. HUGHES, senior grand warden. Of the general prosperity he says the year has been one of the best in their history. He longs for a restoration of the old Board of General Purposes which most jurisdictions directly derived from the Grand Lodge of England have copied from the mother grand lodge, but which had given way to the system of committees prevailing in the United States. The grand lodge decided not to abandon the American system.

For some reason which appears neither in nor between the lines, the appointee of the grand master of England for grand representative near the Grand Lodge of

British Columbia, who had been recommended by Grand Master DALBY, was not satisfactory, and the grand lodge formally recommended the brother of its choice in his stead.

ALEX. R. MILNE, of Victoria, was elected grand master; EDWARD C. NEUFELDER, Victoria, re-elected grand secretary.

The grand lodge granted one charter; adopted a revised constitution; called from labor to refreshment on Sunday morning—after having elected officers—long enough to attend divine service at the Wesleyan Church; decided to hold its next annual communication at New Westminster; and, composed as it was of representatives working under different rituals, adopted a resolution recognizing the desirability of securing uniformity of work.

It is always easy enough to get unanimous assent to an abstract proposition for uniformity; it is only when it is proposed to secure uniformity upon the basis of some particular ritual that those who "didn't get it that way" stand aghast lest the foundations of the vasty deep should be broken up.

There is no report on correspondence, but the proceedings of Illinois are among those whose receipt is acknowledged by the grand secretary.

CALIFORNIA, 1887.

The grand lodge met at San Francisco, October 11, 1887. The address of the grand master (EDMUND CLEMENT ATKINSON) belongs to what Bro. HILL, the veteran reviewer of his own grand lodge, would call the "somewhat ambitious" class of papers, but in it he handles his work as well as his periods most admirably. It is a faculty to be thankful for when one can clothe as beautiful a figure in as flowing and euphonious sentences as he has done in the following:

> The traveler in the south of Spain, leaving the beautiful vale where the Guadalquiver flows, and traversing barren hills and sterile wastes, finds himself at nightfall beneath the towering heights of Granada. As he lies down to rest he listens to the music of murmuring waters. He falls alseep to its lullaby; it ministers to him in his dreams, and greets his ear as the first glad voice of the morning. It is the sound of the irrigating rivulet, brought into existence by the Moorish inhabitants of Granada more than five hundred years ago. That unhappy people have long since been driven from the shores of Spain; their temples have been demolished, and the palaces of their Kings have crumbled into dust; but this simple work of their hands has remained to comfort and cheer the weary traveler through the succeeding ages. So the generous acts and kind offices which we perform under the guidance of the sublime principles of our ancient and honorable Fraternity, will live to feed the streams of moral fertility which shall continue to flow for the benefit of mankind, when the places we occupy shall be vacant and our names even shall be obliterated from the tablets of earth.

In the Arkansas proceedings we struck what we thought was a first-class advertisement of the city of Little Rock, but what shall we say of the following, except to advise the associations which here and there are engaged in advertising various portions of California to reprint it in their "booming" literature:

We meet to-day under circumstances the most auspicious. Our lots have been cast in the fairest land on which the sun ever shone—a land where honest labor finds a just return, and where wealth is the crowning reward of industry. Our great State brings forth every luxury which the earth produces. It is the home of the orange, the grape and the fig, and Ceres, with her golden train, has made it her abiding place. Our fertile valleys give a bountiful remuneration to the husbandman, and our mountains are rich with precious ores to gladden the hearts of the sons of toil. The trade-winds of the Pacific bring health and comfort on their viewless wings to the dwellers here, and render the Golden State the sanitarium of the world. Verily, we inhabit a favored land, for Peace and Plenty sit smiling at our doors. Grateful for the blessings which have beea so lavishly bestowed upon us, let us lift our hearts in praise to the Great Giver of All for His loving kindness unto us, and severally, with the Psalmist, rejoice: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He anointeth my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

The grand master reports that the condition of the Craft was never more prosperous than now, and for this we doubt not much is due to his active supervision, for he had attended many lodge and district meetings, including the lodge at Honolulu. Of this last he says:

On the twenty-fourth day of May, in company with about twenty members of the Grand Lodge, and many other brethren of the Jurisdiction, I sailed for Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, for the purpose of paying an official visit to our *Hawaiian* Lodge, No. 21. A very pleasant voyage of seven days on the steamer "Australia" brought us to the port of destination. We were very cordially welcomed and most hospitably entertained by our brethren of Honolulu. A magnificent banquet was given at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, in honor of our visit, and we were there reminded of what our Ritual teaches, that monarchs have not thought it derogatory to their dignity to join in our assemblies. Bro. DAVID KALAKAUA, the reigning sovereign, was present on the occasion, and, in a brief address, very cordially and gracefully welcomed us to his kingdom. It is but just and proper to add that our royal brother was unceasing in his efforts to make our visit one of great enjoyment. One of the most interesting features of this regal entertainment was a feast given in the native Hawaiian style. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by all who participated therein.

Their system of district inspection seems to work well, but this ought to be the rule where the inspectors are, what the grand master found them to be in almost every instance, "energetic, enthusiastic and accomplished Masons."

In declining to report many of the questions passed upon during the year, because they had been answered by simple reference to the Constitution, he made the practical suggestion that as by their regulations the Master elect is required to have a certificate of proficiency in the entire work and lectures of the three degrees before he can be installed, so also he ought to be further required to pass a satisfactory examination in so much of the Constitution and General Regulations as relates directly to the government of a lodge. The suggestion was a fruitful one, as a regulation embodying it was adopted.

Of the questions which he deemed of sufficient importance to report we select the following, prefixing figures for our own convenience:

1. *Question.* When a case has been remanded to a subordinate lodge for re-trial why cannot a demurrer to the charges be sustained?

Answer. Because the action of the Grand Lodge in remanding the case established the sufficiency of the charges.

2. *Question.* A brother applied for affiliation, but died in a few days after his application had been received by the lodge. Should he receive Masonic burial?

Answer. Yes.

3. *Question.* The Secretary of a lodge paid a private debt to a member by giving a receipt for dues and crediting the brother on the books of the lodge, but no money was paid into the treasury. Does such private arrangement release the brother from paying his dues?

Answer. Yes; the lodge is bound by the action of its officers.

4. *Question.* In the absence of the Master of a lodge has the Senior Warden the right to call a Past Master to preside?

Answer. Yes; In the absence of the Master the Senior Warden has the right so to do, and in the absence of both the Master and the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden may call a Past Master to preside; but said Warden must remain in the lodge during the meeting.

5. *Question.* If a suspended Mason on his death-bed pay his dues, and thereby re-instate himself, would the preferring of charges against him excuse the lodge from burying him with Masonic honors should he die before the case could be brought to trial?

Answer. No!

6. *Question.* Does the preferring of charges against a member of a lodge deprive him of any of his rights and privileges before said charges are proven?

Answer. No.

7. *Question.* In case of the death of a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues, and nothing else appearing against him, should the Master, at the request of any number of the brethren, call the lodge together for the purpose of determining whether or not he should be buried with Masonic honors?

Answer. Yes; and without such request if he believes that there would be a general disposition to pay the last tributes of respect to the deceased.

8. *Question.* Is it lawful to use the funds of a lodge to pay the funeral expenses of a Mason who has been suspended for non-payment of dues?

Answer. No.

9. *Question.* Is it lawful to use the funds of a lodge for charity outside of the Fraternity?

Answer. No. That charity which extends to all mankind is individual.

10. *Question.* When the Master has sustained the objection of a member to the admission of a visitor, should he divulge to the other members of the lodge the name of the brother who made the objection?

Answer. I advise that he do not.

11. *Question.* How should such visitor be notified, in open lodge or privately?

Answer. It is sufficient to notify the visitor privately.

12. *Question.* If said visitor should demand of the Master the name of the brother who objected and his reason, should he comply with this demand?

Answer. He should not. It is a private matter upon which the Master should exercise discretion, having in view the peace and harmony of his lodge; and when his decision is given it is final.

All of these indicate the ability of the grand master by showing his power of clear statement. In No. 1 the point is well made. No. 4 is good law in Illinois, but it is not all of the law—the presiding officer may call any brother to the chair

under such circumstances. No. 2 shows that the grand master is better than the letter of the law. Nos. 5 and 7 indicate that California does not, like Illinois, put those suspended for non-payment of dues on the same footing with those suspended for Masonic offenses, though in just what sort of a limbo it leaves him is not quite apparent. At this distance it is hard to reconcile the right of the lodge to incur the expense of burying a suspended brother with Masonic honors, as set forth in No. 7, and the denial of its right to pay other funeral expenses of the deceased, by No. 8.

With reference to No. 9, while it is true in a general way that the lodge funds, or the lodge surplus after paying legitimate lodge expenses—and on the question of what are legitimate expenses opinions differ widely—while it is true in a general way that the surplus is held in trust for Masonic charity, yet occasions arise when its diversion for the relief of the profane will be justified by the strictest of strict constructionists; like the case, for instance, cited by Bro. HILL in his review of West Virginia, p. 141 *post*, where by a colliery explosion thirty-nine men were killed, leaving twenty-three widows and forty-three children wholly unprovided for. "Not one of these men were members of the Fraternity, but, says the grand master, 'Masonic charity did not stop to inquire as to the nationality or creed of these sufferers, but, in the sacred name of humanity, came nobly to the rescue.' A number of lodges, unsolicited, emptied their treasuries into the hands of the Citizens' Relief Committee, and large contributions came from individual Masons. The grand master directed that one hundred dollars should be sent from the grand lodge funds, and the grand lodge approved his action."

Notwithstanding it takes space that we can ill spare, we quote at length the grand master's report in the case of Santa Clara Lodge, because it involves a question brought before our own grand lodge last year in the cases of Providence and Cobden lodges. It will be seen that in the grand lodges of Illinois and California, the one forty-seven and the other thirty-seven years old, the question of the competency of the grand lodge to delegate a power which the Constitution devolves upon that body alone—the power to revoke a charter—was first mooted last year:

A resolution was adopted at our last Annual Communication authorizing the appointment of a committee to visit our suspended *Santa Clara* Lodge, for the purpose of investigating the trouble therein existing, and empowering the grand master, upon the rendition of the report of the committee, to take such steps as in his judgment might be deemed expedient. The committee, consisting of Past Grand Masters NATHANIEL GREENE CURTIS and WILLIAM ABRAHAM DAVIES, and Grand Treasurer NATHAN WESTON SPAULDING, proceeded to the performance of their duty, and reported, in substance, that the lodge was in such a state of discord that they deemed it unwise to return the charter. Desiring if possible, to restore harmony and save the lodge, I determined to visit the brethren and make a last effort to effect a reconciliation. I therefore informed the acting Master of my intended visit and requested him to call the brethren together. At the appointed time I went to Santa Clara and found the major part of the brethren assembled at the lodge room. Upon thorough investigation I discovered that offenses had been committed which the lodge had not sufficient vitality to punish, and that the restoration of the charter would cause the well-disposed members immediately to dimit, and would also remove the ban of suspension from those who had evidently been guilty of un-Masonic conduct. New difficulties here arose. While I was satisfied that the charter ought to be revoked, and understood that the resolution of this Grand Body empowered me to exercise such authority as the exigencies required, I felt then, and am still of the opinion, that

the revocation of a charter is a sovereign act, or the exercise of a power which resides in the Grand Lodge alone, and which ought not to be delegated. I further saw that an appeal, notice of which had been given prior to the arrest of the charter, could not be entertained by the Grand Lodge when the body from whose decision it had been taken was not in existence. I therefore ordered the charter continued in arrest until this Annual Communication, and cited the acting Master to appear before you and show cause, if any, why the lodge should not be declared extinct. I recommend the revocation of the charter, and ask your careful attention to the offenses committed, in the hope that in your wisdom some measures may be adopted whereby suitable punishment may be meted out to the offenders who have caused discord and confusion in a once useful and honored subordinate of our Jurisdiction.

In reference to this the committee on jurisprudence, the grand lodge approving, say:

In the matters relating to Santa Clara Lodge, No. 34, in addition to their previous report thereon, your committee desire to say that the careful action of the Grand Master, under the somewhat indefinitely expressed authority given him at the last Annual Communication concerning the revocation of the charter of that lodge, has their full approval; and that they fully agree with him in his conclusion that the revocation of a charter is an act which can only be exercised by the Sovereign Power, the Grand Lodge.

When we said that opinions differed widely as to what constituted legitimate lodge expenses, we had in mind the question involved in another case reported by Grand Master ATKINSON, in which having learned that a lodge had voted to invite another fraternal organization to an installation banquet, and proposed to defray the expenses of the feast out of the lodge funds, he informed the lodge that such action would be a direct violation of an edict of the grand lodge, and that the brethren should find some other source from which to pay the expenses of the proposed banquet. Compliance was promised, but subsequently the grand master was led by a certain question propounded, among others, by the secretary of the lodge, to suspect that evasion had been practiced, and on investigating the matter in person he found that the senior warden had contributed enough to exactly cover the *per capita quota* of the number of visitors present, and that at a subsequent meeting that officer was reported to be in distress, whereupon a donation was made for his relief, out of the lodge funds, which was exactly equal to the sum advanced by him for the banquet. Confession then followed that this had been done "to whip the devil round the stump," and the lodge was severely dealt with, as it deserved to be, for what the committee on jurisprudence called its "unmanly and dishonorable proceeding."

We agree with the jurisprudence committee that "the grand lodge has, and ought to exercise, the same right to call any lodge and its members to account for an improper use of its funds, as for any other Masonic offense," but from the following we are led to infer that the edict referred to was the committee's deliverance in 1873, and that it is interpreted to inhibit "eats and drinks" at the expense of the lodge funds even where none but Masons are present. The committee say:

This matter of using the lodge moneys for providing sumptuous collations, or even little "eats and drinks," as they were termed by one of the members, in honor of newly installed officers, was brought to the attention of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge in 1872: and in 1873 your committee in its report for that year, referred to the unwarrantable practice in the following language:—

"A Masonic Lodge is established for certain purposes of charity and society, and gathers its unds for the promotion of those purposes. For such purposes it has the inalienable right to expend all its available funds, and, if need be, to call upon its members for unusual contributions. It holds the funds in trust for those purposes, and none other, and whenever it uses them or allows them to be used for any other, it becomes false to its trust and should be held to strict account."

If our inference is correct, and we further judge that it is so from the remark of the committee that "it is well enough, if the members of a lodge choose to give dinners or collations to their newly installed officers, and can afford to pay for them individually, that they should do so, but it is simply shameful to take the funds of the lodge to pay the bills," then we think the just indignation of the committee over the case in hand has led them into an assertion that is too sweeping. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth," and we think there are occasions when the "society" purpose of the lodge may be as properly looked after as the charity purpose, and when a judicious expenditure of lodge funds for social purposes, including collations, may be as proper and lawful and as conducive to the real welfare of the lodge and of the Fraternity as their expenditure for the sumptuous fitting and furnishing of lodge premises, which goes on unquestioned in California, as elsewhere.

The grand master announced the death of two distinguished past grand masters, LEONIDAS E. PRATT and JONATHAN DOAN HINES, both men of marked ability. Bro. HINES met his death by accident while returning from a meeting of his lodge, at which he had been installed for the sixth time as Master. His horses took fright, became unmanagable, and he was thrown out, receiving injuries which soon proved fatal.

The report of Grand Secretary ABELL, which exhibits the same excellence that has caused its predecessors to be everywhere quoted as models, contains the usual statement that "the annual returns of all the lodges have been received, and that all their dues have been paid in full."

The reports of the Masonic boards of relief at San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Stockton and San Jose are published in the proceedings. Four cases from Illinois received aid from the San Francisco board, aggregating $348.70, and one brother, C. S. MOODY, of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, was buried with Masonic honors, under its direction. Three Illinoisans received aid from the Los Angeles board, the amount not given, and another who died was embalmed and shipped home at the request and expense of the lodge of which he was a member, at Sullivan. Our California brethren through these organized charities have set the Fraternity throughout the country a noble example of mindfulness of their duty to indigent and suffering strangers within their gates.

The grand lodge could not see its way clear to contribute to the building of a monument to THOMAS STARR KING, past grand orator, whose tongue of flame was perhaps the most potent factor in holding California to the support of the Union during the war, because, it said that neither itself nor any of its subordinates could appropriate any of their funds except for charity or necessary expenses. We are

glad that this view did not prevent the grand lodge from asking the retiring grand master to sit for his portrait, or from choosing a committee to select a testimonial for him.

The grand orator, JOHN NELLES YOUNG, delivered an oration quite brilliant in its way, in which much that is true about the conservative and moral force of the Institution is mixed with much repetition of exploded theories as to its origin and antiquity.

Six charters were granted, and two dispensations continued.

HIRAM NEWTON RUCKER, of Merced, was elected grand master; ALEX. GURDON ABELL, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 83), by Bro. WM. HENRY HILL, reviews the proceedings of fifty-three American grand lodges, and to his work is appended nineteen pages of translations and abstracts of the proceedings of foreign grand bodies, furnished by the grand secretary.

We had the pleasure of reviewing Bro. HILL'S work in this department in our first report, written nineteen years ago, and yet to-day his pages have all the breeziness of youth. Illinois gets extended and fraternal notice, and quotations are made from Grand Master DARRAH'S remarks upon the twin vices of intemperance and profanity, and from the address of Grand Chaplain THOMAS at the dedication of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. He heartily endorses the strictures of the grand master on unaffiliated Masons; and, noting that Bro. CLEMENTS in his "excellent oration" half suggests that MOSES originated Masonry, says: "SOLOMON is far back enough for us." Considering that only a few years ago the grand mastership of ENOCH was quite generally swallowed, this is hopeful progress. The work and character of the lamented GURNEY receive the highest praise. Bro. HILL seems the least bit uneasy because since Illinois decided that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was the very highest authority as to what lodges were regular in that Province, England won't swing on our gate any more. We dislike to be the cause of solicitude to our friends, but we can't well see how to help it; and if to-morrow Masons should come knocking at our doors, hailing from lodges in San Francisco chartered by the Grand Lodge of Patagonia, we suppose that Illinois, having recognized the Grand Lodge of California as sovereign within its territorial jurisdiction, would be just foolish enough to feel bound to accept the decision of California, rather than Patagonia, as to their legitimacy.

Bro. HILL wonders what sort of a Mason he was who asked the grand master whether a Mason "can vote as he pleases on any question before the lodge," but we have heard of Masons who were "smoked out" of lodges for doing that; concedes that the Georgia decision that "the Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden constitute a lodge, and may transact all the ordinary business of the lodge," corresponds to the ritual of the Master Mason's degree, but is at a loss to know how these three only can open and close a lodge in form, which leads us to remark that a good many

brethren generally find themselves at a loss when their grand master lets himself loose to hunt law in other portions of the ritual besides the covenants; is waiting, with reference to the "perfect youth" question, to see the "false teeth" objector rise next, as he believes that every other defect, except, perhaps, it may be the bald head, has been honored by judicial notice; sensibly believes that the daughter of a Mason is none the less a Mason's daughter for getting married; queries whether the assumption of Grand Master WITT, of Kentucky, that nearly 270,000 of the 600,000 Masons in the United States are descended directly or indirectly from the grand lodge of the Blue Grass Commonwealth, is not "somewhat gushy;" agrees, as we do, with Bro. STATON, of Kentucky, that public work cannot be done while the lodge is at refreshment and under the supervision of the Junior Warden, but must be performed while the lodge is at labor, under the supervision of the Master; properly takes occasion to correct the threadbare misstatement that of all the generals of the Revolution ARNOLD alone was not a Mason, this time made use of by a Maryland orator; says of the recommendation of Grand Master SHOEMAKER, of Michigan, that the grand lodge should require that all Masonic funerals should be conducted by lodges, and that a specified number of the members of the commanderies be requested to act as escort, when the deceased is a member of the Templar order, that such is the usage in California, respecting which we may say that the preparation of a burial service by a body whose members are all Masons, to supercede the regular burial service of the Craft, is an impertinence, if not disloyalty; holds with the grand master of Montana that "the God believed in by Masons must be the God of the Bible," by which we suppose he means, if he means anything, that a Mason's conception of God must be the average Jewish conception of from two thousand to four thousand years ago, and which we venture to say is not entertained either by Bro. HILL or our Montana brother, all of which goes to show how soon we strike into profitless discord when we depart from the law of Masonry "concerning God and religion," and attempt to define where that great statute of religious liberty simply affirms; betrays a desire to see the work performed with the accessories of wardrobe and scenery, and hankers after the "lodge of sorrow" which some grand lodges have borrowed from the so-called Scottish Rite bodies.

CANADA, 1887.

This volume contains the proceedings of an especial communication held at Petrolia, Ont., June 28, 1887, when Grand Master ROBERTSON laid the corner-stone of a new Masonic temple, and of the annual communication, held at Brockville, July 13, 1887, when among others present was the representative of Illinois. The address of the grand master (HENRY L. ROBERTSON, LL. B.,) reports the condition

of the Craft as one of the greatest harmony and prosperity, new lodges organized, new temples built, the work improved, and more than the usual relief extended to the suffering. The jubilee year of the reign of Queen VICTORIA gave the grand master occasion to refer to her in terms of loyal devotion. Among other things, he says:

She has further claims upon the Craft from her Masonic associations. Her Royal ancestors have been patrons of the Fraternity. Seventeen of the Princes of blood royal of England have been Freemasons. Our gracious Sovereign is the danghter of a Freemason, her uncles were Freemasons, her sons are Freemasons, and she has a grandson who is also a member of our Order.

The Board of General Purposes, a body having within itself all the functions which with us are distributed among numerous committees, in seconding the suggestion of the grand master for an address to the Queen, say:

Our beloved Sovereign, surrounded as she is by our atmosphere of Masonry, would seem to regulate her life and govern her actions by Masonic precepts. What an answer it is to those who allege that Masonry is disloyal and revolutionary in its teachings, that those whose interests are in the highest degree dependent upon loyalty and stable and wise government, should become members of our Order; and that we should find among the princes, the judges and the soldiers of the Empire, a band of Masons prepared to maintain to the last integrity of the free Institutions under which we live.

The grand master having attended the Masonic Convention at Chicago, reports his impressions. Among other things, he says:

The attendance was not large, but the proceedings and discussions were exceedingly interesting and instructive. No one present favored the idea of a general Grand Lodge, and a resolution was passed strongly upholding the doctrine of the absolute supremacy of Grand Lodges in their several jurisdictions.

The question of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates was strongly argued on both sides, but the weight of opinion and argument was decidedly against that doctrine.

On physical qualifications, the rule was stated to be that a candidate who was capable of complying literally with all the requirements of the degrees was eligible to admission.

On avouchment, the prevailing sentiment was that no brother should vouch for a visitor, unless he had sat with him in a regular lodge or had examined him as one of a committee appointed by the Master for that purpose.

It has been proposed that these meetings should be continued annually, and in my opinion great good would result therefrom, in the advisory settlement of disputed questions of inter-jurisdictional interest, in the knowledge obtained of improved methods of conducting our Masonic work and in the more complete development of fraternal intercourse. It afforded me much pleasure to extend to these distinguished brethren an invitation to hold their next meeting in the City of Toronto.

He reports hopefully on measures instituted by him to secure greater uniformity of work; cautions young brethren against canvassing for members; and enforced the necessity of greater care in the admission of visitors by reporting a case in which an impostor, claiming to hail from a Michigan lodge, gained admission and finally affiliated with one of their lodges.

That our younger readers may fully understand the following reference to the Grand Orient of France, it may be necessary to remind them that in 1878 the Grand

Lodge of Canada interdicted all intercourse with that body and the Masons of its obedience, because it had ceased to make a belief in DEITY a prerequisite to membership. Most American grand lodges had previously issued edicts of non-intercourse either on account of the Grand Orient having countenanced an invasion of Louisiana, or on account of its having, at a later date, abolished the grand mastership. Grand Master ROBERTSON says:

> In answer to certain queries which were submitted by our Royal Solomon Mother Lodge at Jerusalem, and which were referred to me by the Board of General Purposes, I directed the Grand Secretary to reply as follows: "That a brother who acknowledges and professes a belief in the Grand Architect of the Universe, and who acknowledges this belief to be an essential landmark of the Order, and who was made a Mason in a lodge holding under the Grand Orient of France before the Grand Orient altered its constitution as to that belief, may be admitted to any lodge under the Grand Registery of Canada."
>
> "A petition for a new lodge should be signed by such brothers only as come under the above rule."
>
> "The Royal Solomon Mother Lodge may receive petitions for affiliation from, and may admit as members, brothers who come within the terms of the above rule, as applicable to Masons of French origin or that of any other Grand Jurisdiction."

Both the grand master and the board of general purposes speak of the death of Bro. GURNEY in terms of regret, and of his character with high appreciation.

The grand master reported that he had refused to permit Masons to appear in public with other societies, or jointly to occupy halls with them. Three charters were granted and two dispensations continued.

A revised Constitution was adopted whereof only the clauses that were amended appear in this volume, the original draft having been published in 1886. The grand master and deputy grand master are chosen by nomination to be handed to the grand secretary, and if more than one brother be nominated, then by ballot of grand lodge; the district deputy grand masters by a majority of the past masters and representatives of their district present at the grand lodge, subject to the confirmation of the grand master; honorary membership and brevet rank may be conferred by the grand lodge on eminent brethren of other grand jurisdictions, and brevet rank on any of its own members. The board of general purposes is retained and with it the anomaly of the grand master being a member of a body over which he does not preside, the deputy grand master being *ex officio* president of the board. District deputy grand masters are grand masters in fact, for the time being, in their respective districts, being clothed with the power to order the immediate reinstatement of any brother who in their judgment has been unjustly or illegally suspended from any of his Masonic functions or privileges, and to suspend any lodge or brother who shall fail to comply with such order, reporting the circumstances to the grand master. No criticism is to be made on this so far as it refers to brethren who have been illegally suspended, it being one of the proper functions of the grand master to require of all lodges conformity to law; but where the proceedings have been regular and lawful, the question of the *justice* of the sentence imposed by the lodge is one whose settlement the Charges of a Freemason leaves to the grand lodge alone.

HENRY ROBERTSON, LL. B., of Collingwood, was re-elected grand master; J. J. MASON, Hamilton, re-elected grand secretary.

Toronto was selected as the next place of meeting.

There is no report on correspondence, and we find no mention of the subject. The volume before us, however, is an imperfect one, some of the matter being duplicated by the binder and another block of ten pages omitted altogether. That portion of the revised Constitution containing the name is missing, but from the cover we judge the name of the grand lodge now to be, "The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, in the Province of Ontario."

COLORADO, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Denver, Sept. 20, 1887. In his brief, business-like address the grand master (ALBERT H. BRANCH) states that when installed he fully expected to have been so situated that he could devote much of his time to Masonic work, but was disappointed, having been called to an official position most exacting in its demands to the public. He states that while there has been no marked increase of membership during the year, he finds it was not because the lodges were not doing the usual amount of work, but because many of them had been weeding out their delinquent members. Like all other grand masters he reports that a majority of the letters received were answered by referring the writers to the particular sections of the law applicable to the respective cases, but we see that he found it necessary to decide that a man having lost the little finger of the right hand is eligible for the degrees, and the decision was properly approved.

Speaking out of his brief experience, the grand master recommended that it be made obligatory upon lodges to require of all visiting brethren either a receipt for dues or a certificate of membership from their respective lodges, under seal and of a date not later than the beginning of the current year, in order to protect the lodges against those who had been suspended or expelled. 2nd. That lodges ought not to be burdened with giving a brother a Masonic trial who had been convicted under the laws of the State of any crime whereof the punishment is confinement in the county jail or State penitentiary, and that they should be authorized to expel such parties summarily. 3rd. That the by-laws relating to liquor selling (Sec. 125) should be made more stringent. The committee on jurisprudence without pointing out other objections to the first recommendation, say, with the unanimous approval of the grand

lodge, that no rule can justly apply to all cases, and that masters of lodges should satisfy themselves in their own way. Of the proposed liquor legislation, with like unanimous approval, the committee say:

Concerning the recommendations of the M. W. Grand Master that further steps be taken to emphasize the position of the Grand Lodge upon the subject of temperance, the committee are of opinion, if they understand the sentiment of this Grand Lodge correctly,

1st. That the Masters and Wardens of lodges will do a service to their members who may be engaged in the liquor traffic, by explaining to them what the tendency is, and advising them to retire from the business before further action be taken by the Grand Lodge. And

2d. That as our law prohibits the affiliation or initiation of one engaged in the liquor traffic, lodges be hereby instructed to add to blank petitions the following question, and require answer thereto; and that the question be added to those printed in the form on page 261 of the proceedings of 1886: "Are you engaged in any manner in the liquor traffic, and do you agree not to become so engaged in the future?"

The committee are not favorable to other legislation as proposed in the address of the M. W. Grand Master, and would deprecate any change whatever in section 125 of the by-laws.

The deputy grand master (GEO. K. KIMBALL) had charge of the Craft from December to the following September. Of the points presented in his address those approved by the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge present nothing novel. Two were disapproved: the first in which he had advised that a waiver of jurisdiction over a non-affiliated Mason by the lodge in whose territory he lived, was necessary before he could join in the organization of a new lodge; the second in which the deputy grand master instructed a lodge not to recognize as a Mason a citizen of Colorado who had received the degrees in St. Louis. Of these the committee say:

A waiver of jurisdiction in case of a brother seeking to join in the organization of a new lodge, is improper. If he resides in the place where the new lodge is to start, he is competent to join in the request for a dispensation. Not joining therein, and yet desiring to become a charter member, the law points the way.

Relative to the citizen of Leadville who received the degrees in St. Louis, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master instructed the Master at Leadville not to recognize him as a Mason. By our law the lodges in this jurisdiction are permitted to exercise their own discretion in such cases, and therefore correspondence thereon from the Grand Master should be in the nature of advice only.

The subject of the burial of non-affiliates was referred to the committee on jurisprudence last year, and we are glad to copy the substance of the report made this year, because its moderate tone is in sharp contrast to utterances of a decade ago in all the younger jurisdictions. It is a good deal for a frontier grand lodge in whose sparsely settled territory the burdens of the Institution are necessarily so heavy that to evade them seems the climax of meanness to those who are ever ready to bear their share—it is a good deal for the grand lodge to recognize the fact that the unaffiliated Mason may possibly have an equitable claim to fraternal treatment. By and by it will see that he has also a lawful claim as well. The committee say:

That a lodge being requested to act should use its discretion according to the circumstances. There are many Masons who have contributed to the support of the Fraternity and their needy brethren for years, who entertain for it a high respect, who are themselves worthy and honorable men, blessed with many Masonic friends, and are yet for the time being unaffiliated. At the decease of such, upon proper request, we conceive it to be eminently proper that the lodge should confer burial.

On the other hand, at the death of a non-affiliate who has lived without friendship for the Institution, or whose character has been one of reproach, we would not bestow burial. We think the decision of these questions may be committed to the lodges where the parties have resided, to pass verdict according to the circumstances, just as they now decide upon the worthiness of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry. The non-affiliate possessing no inherent right to the services of the lodge the favorable disposition of the brethren should be substantially unanimous, of which the master should be satisfied by a ballot or otherwise. Strong objections by members to the burial of a non-affiliate should not be lightly waived.

Besides a brief, unequal, but in the main excellent oration by the grand orator, Bro. JOHN M. MAXWELL, addresses were made by Past Grand Master BROMWELL, of Illinois, now a member of Denver Lodge, No. 5, and Past Grand Master TELLER, of Colorado, the representative of Illinois.

The committee on jurisprudence in a special report on life membership manifestly look upon it with misgiving, and apparently rather in deference to the will of the grand lodge than as expressing their own choice, reported the following guarded provision, which was adopted:

134. A lodge may exempt its members from the payment of dues for a series of years or through life, upon the payment of such sum or sums as the lodge may determine, but not to exceed ten per cent. of the members shall be exempt at the same time unless the lodge shall set apart and invest the amount paid for exemption, and expend only its income; in which event no restriction shall attain upon the number of exemptions the lodge may create. Exemptions from dues shall cease upon dimission and affiliation with another lodge. *Provided*, nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul or in any manner affect the by-laws of any lodge, now in force, exempting its members from payment of dues after attaining the age of sixty years.

The grand lodge disposed of a brief appeal docket of three cases and granted five charters.

A certificate was presented to the grand lodge, issued by the Master of Michigan Lodge, No. 50, Jackson, Mich., that in 1878 CALVIN C. BURT was expelled by said lodge, that he appealed to the grand lodge, and that in January, 1880, that body sustained the sentence. The paper was placed on file, and as there is nothing in the proceedings leading to or from this particular item of business, showing that Colorado had any material interest in it, we can only conclude that it is always in order out West, when no other business presents itself, to take a whack at BURT.

GEORGE K. KIMBALL, of Golden, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Pueblo, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 74) by Bro. GEORGE WYMAN, briefly reviews the proceedings of forty-six American grand lodges, among them Illinois, six pages being devoted to our proceedings. Extended quotations are made from the address of Grand Master DARRAH, Grand Orator CLEMENTS' oration is highly praised, and the remarks of Bro. CREGIER on presenting Bro. GURNEY'S last report are copied entire, as is also the report of Bro. GINTHER, from the committee on petitions, relative to the establishment of lodges to work in the German language; the latter being selected as containing about all there is to be said on one side of the question.

The views of Grand Master DARRAH upon "physical qualifications" are characterized as being quite liberal, and, as Bro. WYMAN believes, in accord with the current of true Masonic usage to-day.

Bro. WYMAN in the kindness of his heart worries a good deal about the last estate of those grand lodges who have interdicted intercourse with the lodges in Quebec which the grand lodge of that province declares to be unlawful bodies, and thereby incurred the displeasure of the Grand Lodge of England, and Illinois comes in for her share of his fraternal sympathy. While she has this Illinois cannot be wholly unhappy.

Bro. WYMAN thinks there is a good deal of unnecessary appealing to grand masters on the subject of physical qualifications, and that a lodge can judge as well as he, and, he might have added as a better reason, that nothing the grand master can say can relieve the lodge of the necessity of deciding the question for itself, because he can no more set aside the landmark than the lodge can; is glad to see Delaware take a "moderate attitude" in the England-Quebec quarrel; is led by a Michigan case where the progress of a candidate was stopped at the threshold, to say that senior deacons should allow candidates to answer the most momentous question they meet in their progress without suggestion or interference, to which we would add that Masters should also allow him to answer unprompted when once satisfied that the purport of the question has been fully comprehended; is not inclined "to kick on three-eighths of an inch," that being the amount of shortening of an index finger upon which judicial notice was invoked in Mississippi; pertinently says of the timid concession by a Missouri committee that a grand master might be justified in granting a dispensation to bury a non-affiliate who had become so by non-payment of dues—wherein inability from ill-health was a partial factor—and had slowly accumulated by day labor money sufficient to pay his arrearages, but was taken ill and died before reinstatement could be accomplished—"If this unwilling approval is the charity that 'extends beyond the grave' please give us some other kind in ours;" thinks with the grand master of North Carolina that there should be a greater observance of the social features of Masonry; seems to think that the strict constructionists on the "physical qualifications" questions would be in a stronger position if they stood squarely on the landmark and declined to enter into argument to explain the reason for its existence, whereas the landmark affords no standing ground for those who can fairly be called strict constructionists, its plain requirement being only the absence of such maim or defect as would prevent such conformity to the requirements of the several degrees as will place the candidate on an equal footing with his fellows in the matter of preferment; discloses what had before escaped our notice, that Colorado has followed Illinois in declaring that the so-called past master's degree is not essential for installation; and shows his own level-headedness by the remark that a brother reviewer's head is level who declares that blue lodge Masonry should not be allowed to suffer from any conflict that may go on between "high degree" Masons.

CONNECTICUT, 1888.

This volume contains the proceedings of nine emergent communications for dedicating halls, laying corner-stones, etc., at nearly all of which addresses were delivered and which, taken together, are of an unusually high order of merit. Easily the most interesting of them is the historical address by the Rev. Brother A. N. LEWIS, at the dedication of the new hall and the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Frederick Lodge, No. 14, at Plainville. The lodge had been located at Farmington originally, declined during the anti-Masonic crusade, was dormant for several years, and became extinct in 1849. In 1859 it was resuscitated at Plainville. The original Frederick Lodge was one of the six chartered in Connecticut by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Bay. It was really a daughter of the American Union Lodge, an army lodge, constituted while the patriot army was at Roxbury, Mass., in 1776, and traveling with the Connecticut Line. It met and did work at Redding, Conn.; Nelson's Point, N. Y.; Morristown, N. J.; Verplanck's Point and West Point, N. Y. At Nelson's Point, N. Y., June 24, 1779, this lodge kept the festival of St. John the Baptist, and Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON participated in the banquet and celebration; retiring at the close, to the barge, attended by the wardens and secretary, amidst a crowd of brethren, the music playing 'God Save America,' where he embarked, his departure being announced by three cheers from the shore, answered by three from the barge, the music playing the 'Grenadier March.'" At the festival of St. John the Evangelist, Dec. 27, 1779, which was celebrated at Morristown, N. J., WASHINGTON was present in the lodge as a visitor. The leading members of Frederick Lodge were made in this lodge. The old records quoted by Bro. LEWIS throw some side lights on the habits of the brethren, the "bill of expense for the evening" making its appearance in the minutes in 1792 and from that time forward. From collateral evidence Bro. LEWIS concludes that the "bill of expense" was for "trimmings," but lest it might be thought that Masons were sinners above all others in a convivial way, in those days, he introduces a bill taken from the records of South Congregational Society of Hartford, paid to one ISRAEL SEYMOUR for "Keeping Ministers, Etc.," wherein the toddy, wine, punch and flip costs far more than the dinners and lodgings. For the benefit of some of our younger readers who have little idea of what the "Morgan excitement" really was, we must permit ourselves the following quotation:

> The lodge now enters upon a period of decline and adversity. In the autumn of 1826, a tempest of public feeling was excited by the abduction of WILLIAM MORGAN from Batavia, N. Y., which arose with astounding suddenness and raged for six years with almost unabated violence. The feeling aroused by this sad and unjustifiable transaction took to itself the name of "Anti-Masonry," which became a power of so great a magnitude as to suspend all other issues. It diffused itself like wild-fire through the neighboring states, developing an extraordinary degree of strength as a political party in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont. It elected a senator in the eighth district of New York by the unprecedented majority of 8,000. It nearly elected a governor in Pennsylvania, in 1835, and was triumphant in Vermont for three years. A national Anti-Masonic convention was held in 1831, which denounced Masonry in the most violent terms, and nominated WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, for president, and AMOS ELLMAKER, of Pennsylvania, for vice president. No man who was known to be a Mason could be elected to office in any of the infected districts.

But this tempestuous sentiment was not confined to the arena of politics. Households were divided against themselves by the angry conflicts between Masons and Anti-Masons. Members of the same family sat at the same table without speaking to each other. Matrimonial as well as business engagements were ruptured from the same cause. Boys formed themselves into Mason and Anti-Mason bands and stoned each other. The sewing societies and quiltings, caucuses and street discussions were invaded by the same acrimonious dispute; and for a time all the social interests of western New York were threatened with disintegration.

From the record of the emergent communication held to dedicate the new Masonic hall of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, at Norwalk, we learn that an eloquent and earnest oration was delivered by the Rev. Bro. EDWARD ANDERSON, formerly a member of an Illinois lodge, Quincy, No. 296.

The annual communication was held at Hartford, Jan. 18, 1888. Our representative, Past Grand Master GOULD, was not present.

The grand master (HENRY H. GREEN) reports that during the past year peace and unusual prosperity have been with the lodges and among the brethren of the jurisdiction, and that, notwithstanding the ripple of excitement which threatened them at the beginning of the year, the Institution has continued to exert that benign influence which tends so effectually to unite men of all nations and all conditions in one great universal brotherhood. The "ripple of excitement" to which the grand master refers was the difficulty with Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven. The facts in the case appear in the proceedings of a special communication of the grand lodge held at a date later than that covered by Bro. BROWNING'S review of last year, and as they did not find their way into his report it is necessary that enough of them should be stated here to protect Illinois lodges from imposition by those not in good standing.

Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, is one of the largest (having a membership of about 900) as well as one of the oldest lodges in the country, it having been chartered by the St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1750, under the provincial grand mastership of THOMAS OXNARD. Joining with other lodges in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1789, in 1790 it sent up, in common with the other lodges, its original charter, in obedience to a resolution of the grand lodge authorizing the grand master to issue new charters to them on their former charters being produced to him, and authorizing the grand secretary to return such former charters, if the lodges required it, after having first registered them with the new charters in the records of the grand lodge and certified such registry on the back of the old instrument. Hiram Lodge accordingly received its new charter and the former charter was returned it with the fact of its registry written across the margin of its face.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut adopted some years ago a system of work differing in one point from that practiced in Hiram Lodge, viz.: in the manner of giving the D. G. of a M. M. Hiram Lodge ignored the action of the grand lodge, and when the grand master took notice of the failure to conform to the regulation of the grand lodge, the lodge refused to obey it on the ground that no grand lodge had the power to change a landmark, claiming that the method pursued by the lodge for one

hundred and thirty-seven years, with reference to the point mentioned, was an established landmark of the Fraternity. Persistent disobedience led to the suspension of some of the officers of the lodge by the grand master, and they refusing to promise obedience in the future, the grand lodge deposed them from office, and instructed the grand master to order a new election. Taking the ground that this procedure was only one of the steps by which the grand lodge sought to compel Hiram Lodge to do an unlawful act, the lodge refused to obey the edict. A good deal of acrimonious discussion passed, and the defiant attitude of the lodge finally induced the grand master to call a special communication of the grand lodge. Before doing so he visited New Haven, taking with him some of the members of the grand lodge on whose ability and judgment he relied, and invited the leading members of the lodge to meet him at the hotel. Some few responded, but the result of the interview was not satisfactory, and after consultation with the other grand officers present the junior grand warden was directed to prefer charges against the lodge, against the master, wardens, secretary and treasurer, and against three of the members, all of whom were summoned to appear and answer at the special communication. At the special, proceeding with the trial of the charges, the lodge put in an answer signed by the secretary. Upon hearing the evidence the grand lodge, with two dissenting votes, found the lodge guilty, and by a vote of 221 to 28 revoked its charter, and by a unanimous vote adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That all Masonic intercourse be and the same is hereby interdicted with any member of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, until he declare his allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and promise obedience thereto. Such declaration and promise must be filed with each lodge visited, or the same may be filed in the office of the grand secretary, who is hereby authorized to issue a certificate of such filing, and the production of such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of compliance with this resolution.

"*Resolved*, That in the event that a sufficient number of the members of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, shall present to the grand master satisfactory evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and shall request a dispensation for the opening of a lodge in the city of New Haven, in place of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, the grand master be and is hereby authorized to issue such dispensation, which shall remain in force until the next session of the grand lodge, unless sooner revoked."

The charges against the brethren summoned were then tried, and all were found guilty and expelled (except one, whose case was continued) by votes varying from 147 to 46, to 150 to 17.

At the annual communication which we are now reviewing the case of the brother above alluded to, wherein punishment was suspended, was taken up, and it appearing that he had since accepted office in Hiram Lodge, he was expelled by a vote of 173 to 6.

Both the grand master and Hiram Lodge claim that they were desirous of reaching an amicable settlement of the matter, the former giving out that the last straw which broke the camel's back and finally determined the order to prefer charges, was the fact that on his visit to New Haven for a last effort to avoid extreme meas-

ures, he found on reaching the ante-room of the lodge, for the purpose of visiting, that the lodge was opened in due form, with the deposed officers in their respective stations, which looks very much as if the lodge intended to emphasize its defiance of the grand lodge edict deposing them. On the other hand the lodge claims that it was ready to make an absolute concession by recognizing the right which it had denied, as shown by the following resolution, which constituted the main feature of the proposed compromise submitted to the grand lodge at the special communication :

"*Resolved*, That Hiram Lodge shall hold a new election of officers on Thursday evening, April 28th, thereby recognizing the right of the grand lodge to depose subordinate lodge officers for any cause that may seem to it proper; all members of Hiram Lodge to be eligible to office; and that thereafter the master of Hiram Lodge shall, in instructing candidates in the third degree, explain the manner of giving the D. G. of a M. M. as practiced by the grand lodge, in addition to the explanation of the practice of Hiram Lodge in the matter."

Since the revocation of its charter Hiram Lodge has continued to work, claiming to hold its Masonic privileges all intact except its membership in the grand lodge, and to hold them by virtue of the Oxnard charter, alleging that as it had never been voluntarily surrendered by the lodge, nor revoked or arrested by the authority which granted it, it is still a living instrument.

This claim we regard as utterly untenable. From the moment when Hiram Lodge accepted the charter from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, under which it has worked for nearly a hundred years, the Oxnard charter became a piece of dead parchment, and no power on earth could re-endow it with the old life. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut might have given it new life by using it as a charter instead of using one of its own forms, which it could have done by a proper endorsement upon its face, but it would have been a new life—not the old; the guarantee of Masonic rights would have rested upon the authority of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut just as completely as if the provincial grand mastership of OXNARD had never existed. Hiram Lodge exists now only as a revolutionary body. Whether its revolutionary action was justifiable is another question, but one which the Masonic world is likely to answer in the negative, independent of considerations of "grand lodge courtesy."

We can conceive of circumstances under which a lodge would not only be justified in rebelling, but under which it would be its duty to rebel whatever might be the cost to itself, because we believe there is a law that is paramount to all grand lodge constitutions and regulations, loyalty to which is a Mason's first duty. But we do not believe that these conditions existed in the case before us. The point in the work on which Hiram Lodge has made its stand is not, in our judgment, a landmark, not only because it is a question of *form* simply, involving within itself no principle, but because it came into existence (with the degree of which it is a part) later than the time when the Charges of a Freemason were agreed to, in which body of written law we hold all that can claim the quality of landmark to be rooted.

The situation is one in every way to be deplored. We do not see how the grand lodge at the last when its authority had been openly defied, could do any less

than it has done, yet we think greater executive wisdom would have hesitated more at the outset before embarking upon an enterprise so charged with dynamite—particularly since the work has been so unduly magnified as of late years—as that of forcing a prompt change in a mode of work that had obtained continuously in the lodge for nearly one hundred and forty years. That we are not alone in this opinion we infer from the following remarks of Bro. DRUMMOND, on whose report we have drawn for some of the facts in the case:

> As we have already said (p. 724), we regard this unfortunate occurrence to be the outgrowth of the undue (as we think) importance that for many years has been given to the work. The result is that very many Masons practically have the idea that Masonry consists *only* of "the work," and, therefore, that *any* change in the work is a change in the body of Masonry. This is the legitimate result of the teachings of the last thirty years; such efforts have been made to secure literal uniformity in the work that the body of the Craft have naturally come to the conclusion that to be a good Mason one has only to learn the work; and we fully believe that the prevalence of this idea is the great cause of the waning interest of many Masons in the Institution.

Returning to the grand master's address we find that he reports but one decision, and that a mere matter of obvious detail growing out of the extinction of Hiram Lodge. He had declined to confer the past master's degree on past masters' asking, and in some instances demanding it as a matter of right. He says "it is a custom not in harmony with the general system of Freemasonry, and is of no practical use. What there is in it of importance, certainly, so far as known to the symbolic lodge, might with propriety be incorporated with the installation service; the balance had better be omitted." He recommends the incorporation of the Masonic Charity Fund, now amounting to upwards of ten thousand dollars.

The grand lodge appropriated fifty dollars to the Veteran Masonic Association to enable the printing of its early records; ordered that no lodge should attempt to get an act of incorporation from the State legislature without first submitting the proposed act to the grand lodge for approval and consent; provided for celebrating its centennial on July 8, 1889; and fixed the *per capita* tax for the year at thirty cents.

JOHN W. MIX, of Yalesville, was elected grand master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 160), reviewing the proceedings of fifty-one American grand lodges, Illinois among them, is as usual from the hand of Grand Secretary WHEELER, and it is high praise to say that it is of customary excellence.

Of Bro. GURNEY he says that he had won for himself enduring praise for his splendid reports, which had come to be recognized among the very first in the country. Quotations are made from the address of Grand Master DARRAH, which is characterized as very complete, and Bro. BROWNING'S views as to the Masonic method of establishing and maintaining Masonic homes, are commended.

Bro. WHEELER questions whether a member should ever vouch for a brother on his own examination alone, without the concurrence and approval of the master of

the lodge; thinks the Canada decision that persons initiated in lodges working under the spurious and clandestine Grand Lodge of Ontario must be treated as other non-Masons, and if accepted on petition must be initiated in the same manner as other profanes, is undoubtedly correct when applied to so-called Masons who have received the degrees in lodges working without authority of the grand lodge exercising jurisdictional control, with which we agree if he means lodges situated within the territory of such grand lodges and working in defiance of its authority, but not if he means to apply it to persons living in such territory who go elsewhere and receive the degrees in lawful lodges; seems to be in the same state of mind regarding the Chicago congress of grand masters as Bro. PARVIN, who thinks they have a perfect right to amuse themselves if they so desire, that some good may come from such gatherings, but that there are enough conservative members to prevent the infliction of an imperial head upon the grand lodges of the country; endorses the declarations of Bro. PARVIN that "the European system of Freemasonry is older than the American system," which we deny if we correctly understand—as we think we do—Bro. PARVIN to use "European" and "Scotch Rite" interchangeably; that "the fact that the continental European symbolic lodges derive their charters from the supreme bodies of the Scotch Rite is their matter and not ours, and we have no business to interfere or meddle with them," with which we agree to the extent of holding that as they cannot be identified as Masonic by the tests imposed by the Charges of a Freemason, which we claim, with Bro. PARVIN, we presume, to be the paramount law of the Fraternity, we ought to let them alone altogether; does not approve the recommendation of the grand master of Kansas for steps to arrange that the dividing lines of States should be no bar to the presentation of petitions to the nearest lodge, foreseeing that any question of jurisdiction between lodges would involve two grand lodges in its settlement; holds that membership is acquired by an affirmative vote on the petition, signing the by-laws not being a necessary factor, but we presume he would admit that signing the by-laws is essential when as in Illinois the law expressly makes it a prerequisite; states, apparently on the authority of Bro. DRUMMOND, that to THOMAS DUNKERLY (1770) is attributed the invention of the two parallel lines and the point within the circle, the theological ladder, and some other ideas extant in our ritual, but does not mention that the broken column, virgin, etc., were invented by JEREMY L. CROSS, about the year 1825; recommends, with a good show of propriety, that the title of District Deputy Grand Master be shortened by striking off the "Grand Master," one grand master and one deputy grand master being sufficient for one jurisdiction; apparently doubts the necessity of the past master's degree, but thinks if it is so considered an esoteric ritual should be formulated and controlled by the grand lodge, and thereby avoid such nonsensical proceedings as toting a master elect off to a Royal Arch Chapter to be qualified; agrees with Bro. CHADWICK that the California decision that the fee of a Mason for affiliation need not be returned to him, in case of rejection, "is a compromise of one of the first principles of Masonry, for there is no justice in it;" and does not consider it necessary to enact statutory provisions prohibiting lodges from admitting saloon-keepers, gamblers and the like, because he thinks the matter covered by old existing regulations that have the force of landmarks, which is just the ground upon which the

Grand Lodge of Illinois voted down a proposition to define certain things as Masonic offenses.

The volume of proceedings is adorned with two fine steel portraits, the frontispiece being that of Past Grand Master DWIGHT WAUGH, while facing the report on correspondence is the face of a fine looking youth whom we who have known Bro. WHEELER as grand secretary of Connecticut time out of mind, are asked to install in our consciousness in place of our venerable, gray-bearded ideal.

DELAWARE, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Wilmington, October 6, 1887.

The grand master (GEORGE W. MARSHALL) thinks the system of grand representation is hardly as successful as it could be made and recommended that representatives be appointed for a term of three years, that no Mason in Delaware shall represent more than one grand lodge, and that all representatives who have become non-affiliated be cited to show cause why their commissions should not be revoked. The grand lodge concurred in the first two recommendations, but said nothing about the third. He recommends a digest of laws and decisions for the guidance of successive grand masters in order to secure uniformity and consistency. This the grand lodge also agreed to, as it did to another suggestion for a sort of council of war, a committee on law and jurisprudence with whom the grand master might confer before rendering decisions, and this committee, which was ordered to do the codifying, was authorized to purchase books on Masonic law not exceeding in cost $50 a year. The only decision of the seven reported by him that was not in accord with well settled usage was reversed by the grand lodge. It was to the effect that a candidate who had been elected could not be barred from initiation by the objection of a brother, and was based on queer grounds, as will be seen by the text:

> The weight of Masonic opinion in other jurisdictions is, that a member can object at any time, but By-Law 10 and Article 14, says: "After the ballot has been taken and examined according to custom the result shall be declared by the master"—"which shall in all cases be *final* nor can it be set aside by the lodge, master, grand master or even the grand lodge." Hence I hold that when every requirement has been complied with, a simple objection by a brother is void, and I know of no law in this jurisdiction by which the objection of a brother can prevent the advancement of a candidate duly elected and qualified.

The grand master evidently lost sight of the fact that the right of objection does not come into existence until after the ballot has been had, and that it came into existence because certain proceedings were final so far as the ballot was concerned. He may be quite right in saying that there was no provision of their law to sustain

an objection; indeed we suspect that he was, for the committee under whose lead the decision was reversed did not cite any law to sustain their recommendation, but based it wholly on Masonic usage.

There was another case in which the ruling of the grand master was not sustained, in which the point involved is novel to us, and in which we think that he and the dissenting committee were both wrong. The grand master tells it thus:

> It having come to my knowledge that Armstrong Lodge had elected a senior warden (formerly the junior warden) who has been so unfortunate as to have lost his left arm since his initiation, it became my painful duty to object to his installation as Senior Warden, although a very worthy and a very bright Mason. I issued the following decree, viz.: "Any one who has been so maimed that it will prevent him from transmitting the work, cannot be installed as a warden or master of a lodge."

The following dissenting report of the committee was adopted:

> In the matter of the S. W. of Armstrong Lodge we dissent from the decision inasmuch as the wardens are prohibited from conferring any degrees in this jurisdiction. The loss of the left arm does not in any way disqualify the brother from doing all the work that may be necessary for him to do in his station, and that he is as fully entitled to be elected to the station of S. W. as to the office of secretary or treasurer or any other subordinate office in the lodge, but he is not qualified for the station of W. M. where duties will devolve upon him which he cannot perform.

When we learn incidentally, as we do here, that in Delaware the wardens are prohibited from conferring degrees, we begin to appreciate the wisdom of the fifty dollar annual appropriation for books on Masonic law. We think the committee are right in holding that the loss of the arm does not prevent the brother from doing all that is expected of a Delaware warden, in his own proper person; it is their *obiter dictum* that he is disqualified for the office of master from which we dissent. We have seen many a master in the chair whose limbs were all perfect, but who was obliged to call on some other brother, perhaps a one-armed one, to deliver the lecture to the candidate. It may be said that such an one ought not to be elected master; granted, but the brethren in the exercise of their undoubted franchises had seen fit to put him there, and we see no reason why they might not as lawfully and properly have put the brighter but maimed brother in the chair and permitted him to do what any master has the right to do—call on the other to perform such manual parts of the work as he himself was unable to do.

The grand master presented the edict of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, interdicting intercourse with the members of the late Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, and also the address of Hiram Lodge to the Masons of Connecticut, and the grand lodge endorsed the interdict.

The grand lodge reviewed its finances, finding them in a satisfactory condition; decided that where a Mason has been suspended by his lodge for non-payment of dues, alone, the payment of such dues reinstates him without further action by the lodge; and declared its opinion that the grand master should answer no Masonic questions, unless presented under the seal of the lodge, attested by the secretary.

We infer that the power of the grand lodge to do full justice on an appeal has

been questioned, as we find the following proposed amendment to the by-laws, which was read a first and second time and laid over under the rules, we trust for adoption :

ARTICLE 12. When the grand lodge, upon appeal, decides that a Mason has been unjustly or illegally expelled or suspended by a subordinate lodge, such decision restores him to membership in the lodge from which the appeal was taken.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, of Milford, was re-elected grand master; WILLIAM S. HAYES, Wilmington, re-elected grand secretary.

Special memorial pages are dedicated to deceased brethren JOHN W. PHILLIPS, past senior grand warden, and JACOB MOORE, past deputy grand master.

The report on correspondence, by Bro. T. N. WILLIAMS, consists of a brief notice of forty-eight grand lodges, including Illinois; how brief may be judged from the fact that the report—including a fair amount of "fat"—occupies nineteen pages.

Bro. WILLIAMS invites criticism. We would say, get a condenser of less power, if we were not afraid some one would advise us to swap with him.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1887.

The communications of the grand lodge are held at the Masonic Temple, Washington. One evening sufficed for the business of the semi-annual, held May 11, 1887, the chief items of which were approving a plan for a board of relief to be organized by the lodges of the district, and the sending of congratulations to the Grand Lodge of Maryland then celebrating its centennial.

The annual communication was held Nov. 9, 1887.

The address of the grand master (JOSE M. YZNAGA) is devoted largely to correspondence on questions of jurisdictional eligibility of candidates, and the centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to the grand parade incidental to which the twenty-one lodges in line from the district contributed 1,370 Master Masons, clad in dark clothes, black silk hats and new white lamb-skin aprons. He gives the details of a special communication held when Past Grand Master CARTER, of Maryland, came to extend an invitation, in person, to attend this celebration, and in the course of his remarks alluded especially to the four lodges of the district which formerly held Maryland charters, viz.: Federal, Columbia, Naval and Potomac; and it appears from his remarks that the early charter of the last named lodge, from Scotland, dates back to 1732! Of Federal Lodge he said that it held a charter as Federal Lodge, No. 15, from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated in 1770, and that it retained its old number on the Maryland registry although it was the thirteenth lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

The grand master had visited all the lodges and at each visitation an address was generally delivered by some one of the guests. We find the name of Bro. A. E. STEVENSON, past master of Bloomington Lodge, No. 43, in the list of speakers.

The General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada receives appreciative mention.

JESSE W. LEE, Jr., of Washington (2455 P Street, N. W.), was elected grand master; WM. R. SINGLETON, Washington (909 F Street, N. W., Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

At the installation communication, Dec. 27, 1887, there was a large attendance of grand representatives, but the ambassador of Illinois was not among them.

The grand lodges of Jacob de Molay, State of Tamaulipas, and Hidalgo, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, and of Porto Rico and Venezuela were recognized. We thought this cleaned the platter, but later we find that several of these nondescript bodies have escaped recognition.

In his inaugural address Grand Master LEE attributes much of the prosperity of the lodges to the custom inaugurated in nearly all of them, of dispensing substantial refreshment when called from labor, and gives his official endorsement to a business corporation engaged in selling life insurance in that neighborhood—"The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia." We know of several old and reliable life insurance companies in which Masons are largely interested as stockholders, directors, officers, etc., which have never traded on the Masonic name and are therefore quite as worthy of mention from the grand East.

The report on correspondence (pp. 68) is as usual from the hand of Bro. W. R. SINGLETON, grand secretary. That it is interesting goes without saying with all who are familiar with his work. Illinois gets brief mention, but under another head he takes considerable space in an attempt to justify the action of his grand lodge in recognizing a horde of bastard bodies calling themselves grand lodges, and to break the force of Bro. GURNEY'S adjuration to the Craft—which proved to be a death-bed warning—to beware of the machinations of the oligarchy of the so-called Scottish Rite.

Before going further, it is proper to notice the complaint of Bro. SINGLETON that "certain chairmen of committees have not been courteous to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in relation to her action in admitting to fraternal relations certain new grand lodges," and his intimation that some of his opponents have descended to personalities. We feel called upon to notice this because Bro. GURNEY is the only one of his opponents whom he names in the article. We have gone over Bro. GURNEY'S review of the proceedings of the District of Columbia and found there was not, as we felt sure there could not be, an unfraternal word about our esteemed *confrere;* so the charge of descending to personalities must have been aimed elsewhere. Nor do we think Bro. GURNEY could be charged with lack of courtesy to the grand lodge. He did say respecting the recognition of a couple of so-called

grand lodges in Mexican States, that the grand lodge of the District of Columbia was a sovereign Masonic power, and at perfect liberty to gulp down any organization that presented itself for recognition, but the most that could be said of this remark is that while it might be pungent it was not unparliamentary, as the chairman of the committee of the whole of the national house of representatives said of words spoken in debate, upon which he was called to rule.

For ourselves, we desire to treat all grand lodges with courtesy, but we do not think that courtesy forbids criticism of the acts of a grand lodge, or that it demands that we should sugar-coat our words if it shall appear that the integrity of Masonry is threatened by those acts, no matter how pure and praiseworthy may be the motives which prompted them.

In his review of Mexico, Bro. SINGLETON refers to criticisms of his grand lodge for having decided to recognize what he calls the regularly constituted grand lodges in the States of Mexico, and enters upon the subject at some length confessedly for the purpose of enlightening the brethren of the District, and the critics as to the whys and wherefores. In doing this he has added a fresh illustration of the fact that whoever undertakes to prove the legitimacy of a lodge elsewhere whose genesis would at once stamp it as illegitimate in his own jurisdiction, invariably starts out by introducing the befogging word "Rite" with a big R, a word based on the assumption that the sources of power in Masonry are as various as the ingenuity of man to devise departures from the original plan, an assumption which finds not the slightest support in the rituals, the constitutions or the immemorial law of Masonry as it was received by Bro. SINGLETON.

Bro. SINGLETON has no difficulty in showing that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was among the first to enter into official relations with foreign grand orients, and states that from the time of its organization, visitors from foreign countries who presented themselves as Masons were received and no questions asked as to the authority under which they received their degrees. We trust that it will be no offense to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to say that in our judgment a grand lodge situated at a national capital is subjected to influences which in the nature of things tend to make it unreliable as a conservator of its Masonic heritage. The presence of distinguished foreigners, diplomats and others, of whom resident Masons are wont to make much, predisposes them against a too rigid scrutiny of the Masonic genealogy of such of them as claim to be members of the Fraternity. This suggestion does not, however, warrant us in overlooking Bro. SINGLETON'S claim that "from the earliest time, in the history of the oldest grand lodges on this continent, it was the universal custom to acknowledge the validity of the Masonry of the Blue Degrees on the continent of Europe, of all the various rites," and that "the records of all the grand lodges constituted prior to 1830, will show correspondence between those grand lodges and the European grand orients."

That this was the case then affords no justification for its being so now. It is not too much to say that at that time, and later, the body of the Craft was densely ignorant as to the relations of these parasitic bodies and rites to Masonry itself. Re-

ports on correspondence which have done so much to enlighten the Fraternity by discussions and by diffusing the results of the work of the present generation of Masonic historical students, had not begun to be written, and the field was almost wholly left to a class of Masonic authors who wrote history from the imagination, most of whom bolstered up the "high degree" imposition, some innocently, perhaps, and some because like the jury who so swiftly acquitted the pig-stealer, they had some of the pork. Now the case is bravely altered. The genesis of the whole brood of parasitic bodies is coming to be generally understood, so that Masons of even limited reading can see the utter absurdity of the claim of any one of them to administer, or to exercise the remotest authority in Masonry itself; and the downright disloyalty of recognizing any one of them, by any Mason, or body of Masons legitimately descended from the Masons who formed the first grand lodge and solemnly covenanted with themselves and with each other to accept the Charges of a Freemason as embodying the fundamental laws of the Fraternity, as duly constituted Masonic bodies. For this better knowledge—we might almost say for this only accurate knowledge of the history of Masonry, to no one is the Craft more indebted—not to forget HUGHAN, FINDEL, WOODFORD and LYON—than to ROBERT FREKE GOULD, from whose recent history of Masonry Bro. SINGLETON makes some quotations ostensibly in reply to Bro. GURNEY, but which miss the point of Bro. GURNEY'S protest "against the assumption that there is a lawful grand lodge upon the earth that did not have its foundations laid by the Original Craft and their constitutional successors," so completely as make a nearly perfect *non sequitur*. Bro. SINGLETON summarizes the results of his examination of this work, which he admits is "the only authentic history of those bodies," and thinks he finds justification for his grand lodge in recognizing bodies of similar stripe, more especially bodies constituted by lodges holding charters from the grand orients and supreme councils of the miscalled Scottish Rite.

It has been claimed by some that one finds in a book just what he reads into it, and there may be some measure of truth in this; at all events it will be seen that Bro. SINGLETON'S conclusions after studying GOULD are precisely opposite Bro. GOULD'S after studying the subject more nearly at first hand. The latter concludes his article on "Scots Masonry"—in which he states that he uses the term "Scots" instead of Scottish because all so-called Scottish Masonry has nothing whatever to do with the Grand Lodge of Scotland—nor, with one possible exception—that of the Royal Order of Scotland—did it ever originate in that country—with the following:

"Foolish and unnecessary as it will always appear to destroy the original beautiful simplicity of the Craft, the great evil of these innovations lies in their destruction of an important principle. Freemasonry is founded upon the perfect equality of all its members, and its governing body is an elective and representative one. In fact the Craft governs itself. But in almost every one of these new systems, with scarcely an exception, the governing power is autocratic and irresponsible. A Hierarchy is formed, each superior degree directs without appeal those below it, and the highest class rules all the others. Each class is self elected, that is, it receives into its sacred circle those only whom it pleases, so that those of the lower classes have no voice whatever in the administration of their affairs or in the election of their rulers. This

one consideration alone precludes these systems from calling themselves Masonic. They are not and never can be Freemasonry. They are simply separate societies, all of whose members happened to be Freemasons."—*Hist. of Freemasonry, Vol. III., p. 348.*

Bro. GOULD here echoes precisely the position taken by Bro. GURNEY, and he echoes almost the precise words which we used in discussing this subject with Bro. SINGLETON, aforetime—thirteen years ago.

In the course of the remarks which precipitated that discussion, Bro. SINGLETON did us the honor to say that "when brethren entirely ignorant of subjects endeavor to discuss them there is invariably an exhibition of weakness," and also, that "as to the cry that it (the A. A. S. Rite) is not 'Masonry,' it is simply ridiculous, from whatever source it may emanate." Since then he has made some progress, but he still says:

If the objections urged by our critics be valid against the recognition of the grand lodges organized by constituent lodges, which had derived their authority originally from grand orients as such, and from supreme councils, then the United States grand lodges must, from consistency, proclaim that they will not admit as visitors to our lodges Masons who have been made in such foreign lodges, and strictly prohibit any of our own members from visiting such lodges abroad. In this case we declare non-intercourse with the whole world of Masonry, outside of English speaking nations. The whole thing is reduced to an absurdity. We who are the youngest Masons of the world, with rituals modernized by WEBB and CROSS in the present century; with a jurisprudence continually on the change and never settled; with a membership who "travel into foreign countries" more extensively than any other people, are thus to place ourselves outside of the pale of Masonry of the rest of the world. This course would compel all of our members, who wish to travel in foreign countries, to enter the bodies of the A.·.A.·.S.·.R.·.—for patents issued from the Supreme Councils of either the Southern or Northern Jurisdiction will admit a Mason *at once* into any lodge abroad working under foreign supreme councils or orients We of the District of Columbia do not assent to this.

Now without stopping to discuss the size of this mess of pottage for which—if the suggestion of possible foreign travel has any point—we are to barter our fealty to the ancient law, let us say that we are not the youngest Masons in the world, but that our Masonic birth antedates the formation of any grand lodge now existing, with the exception of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which was formed in 1729; that while our rituals, modernized first in England by DUNKERLY and others, have been further modernized by WEBB and CROSS, they are recognizable in essentials as identical with the rituals of 1730 as they prevailed in those lodges where the Master Mason's degree had been adopted, and are nearer in essentials to those of that date than are those of the Grand Lodge of England, because we escaped the innovation of adopting the order of the Royal Arch as a part of the third degree, as was done by the United Grand Lodge of England in 1813, that being the price of union insisted upon by the seceders' grand lodge and finally weakly yielded by the original grand lodge; and that with us no changes either in rituals or jurisprudence have *changed the structure of Masonry*, and that is the fundamentally vital point in this discussion. The self-governing, representative character of Masonry, rooted in the Charges of a Freemason and the Old Regulations has always been maintained in this country, and down to the recent "Massachusetts departure" has never been seriously threat-

ened save in the case of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana which fifty years ago, or thereabouts, as the result of compromises with spurious Masonry found itself reduced for some years to a condition of vassalage to a supreme council of the so-called Scottish Rite, then holding sway in New Orleans, more open if not more complete than that in which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is held by the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction.

The alternative which Bro. SINGLETON says is required by consistency, we accept and find ourselves in perfect accord with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which has repeatedly decided that visitors cannot be admitted to its lodges who cannot stand the test of the following, adopted in 1879:

"We utterly deny that any body save a representative grand lodge can by warrant or charter create a lodge that has any claim whatever to the name of Masonry, or that can administer its rites; and as emphatically deny that any body which establishes as a condition of eligibility to membership therein any distinctions save those known to 'The Charges of a Freemason,' viz.: Master, Fellow and Apprentice, or which admits that any organization based upon, or by virtue of distinctions, other than these, may supervise, veto, or in any manner restrict its action, within the sphere circumscribed by those charges, is a grand lodge within the meaning of Masonic law."

We said that our brother had made some progress in the last thirteen years, and it is indicated by the following:

The policy of our grand lodge, as well as of all right-thinking Masons, has been to encourage by all legitimate means the severance of symbolic Masonry from the grand orients and supreme councils, which being self-appointed and self-constituted bodies, without responsibility to the Craft, they should not control Masonry of the Blue degrees—which should be, as it was always designed to be, representative in its character. This result has been brought about by the efforts of the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction A.·.A.·.S.·.R.·. by his letters to the Supreme Councils of Mexico and Peru.

Just why his grand lodge should encourage the severance of symbolic Masonry from the grand orients and supreme councils, if these self-appointed and self-constituted bodies can create and maintain lodges sufficiently lawful to form a grand lodge which it can recognize, is not apparent; nor is it apparent how these bodies without responsibility to the Craft can fit themselves lawfully into a system which Bro. SINGLETON says should be, as it was always designed to be, representative in its character. But we will not look a gift horse in the mouth. We are sufficiently grateful that Bro. SINGLETON has got so far towards our position that he sees clearly that Masonry was designed to have and should have representative government. How to make it so everywhere, and keep it so, is the problem. Bro. SINGLETON's idea is that as we are in a minority in what is popularly known as the Masonry of the world, we can only impose upon the Masons of the majority our ideas as to ritual or jurisprudence after we have gotten them fully into line with us as symbolic grand lodges.

We must be pardoned if we suggest that apart from the question of fealty to the law of Masonry, such a course would find a perfect analogy in the way JOHN PHŒNIX whipped the Judge. Describing it, John said they clinched and finally went down, himself underneath, when, taking advantage of his position, he inserted his nose firmly between the Judge's teeth, and held him there!

As to invoking the aid of the authorities or rulers of any "Rite" in the settlement of these questions, we want no Trojan horse in ours. The only real service they can render Masonry in this connection is to acknowledge the absolute and exclusive competency of grand lodges—representative grand lodges, grand lodges in fact as well as name—to deal with the question of the government of the Masonry of the lodge. In so far as Bro. ALBERT PIKE does this he is entitled to due credit and to the thanks of the Fraternity.

Bro. SINGLETON thinks no one can complain of the provisions of the Arkansas resolution making it unlawful to initiate saloon-keepers and ordering all Masons so engaged to quit the business on pain of discipline, whereas we think that while no one ought to complain of the object aimed at, it is dangerous to add to or take from the qualifications prescribed by the landmarks, which are sufficient when enforced by the power of the negative ballot to keep our lodges just as clean; holds, in opposition to our law and practice, that inasmuch as a waiver of jurisdiction does not *elect* any one to receive the degrees, the vote by which it is accomplished need not be unanimous, but we suggest to him that in the case of a waiver of *personal* jurisdiction the course proposed by him might lead to the result of a ballot required to be unanimous, being negatived by a majority vote; agrees with Bro. PARVIN that as the duty and exclusive privilege of making Masons lies exclusively in the lodge, so no other power or authority can grant a waiver thereof, wherein he is in accord with Illinois law; concurs in the Louisiana opinion that petitions for reinstatement should not be required to lie over, upon the creditable ground that if he has been guilty of any additional offense he should be punished for it *after* conviction, and not before, without charges and a fair trial; would not object to requiring Masters elect to pass an examination as a prerequisite to installation, if to skill in the work could be added some leading questions on the government of lodges, and particularly on the "General Regulations" of Masonry, the constitution of their grand lodge, their lodge by-laws and parliamentary rules applicable in lodges; notes with his observant eye that in newly settled communities, having Masons from every jurisdiction who bring with them local notions and prejudices, a great variety of questions arise and hence the great number of decisions rendered by western grand masters; noting the expression of a grand master who called Death "the grim Tiler," would like to know whence the term originated, as he can see no analogy between the functions of the two; concurs in the dictum of the Grand Master of South Carolina who ruled out an amendment offered to the Constitution, "That no lodge be allowed to fix Sunday as the day for holding its communications," on the ground that it would infringe upon the universality of Masonry, and had never concurred in the propriety of the law of his own grand lodge forbidding any communication on that day, except for a funeral; judges from a Tennessee decision that where a profane leaves that State there are no jurisdictional rights maintained by the grand lodge, which in our judgment indicates the practical good sense of Tennessee, inasmuch as Masonry never had any actual interest in him while he lived there, there could be no claim of interest in him after he had gone; says the past master's degree should not be abolished until something better is found to take its place, as it is of real value to the master elect; and gives

several grand masters a vigorous and deserved rap over the knuckles for asserting that the purpose of the Chicago convention of grand masters was to establish a general grand lodge, when all the brethren participating in the call stated therein that they would under no circumstances consent to it.

FLORIDA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Jacksonville, Jan. 17, 1888, Illinois being among the twenty-six grand lodges having representatives present.

The address of the grand master (GEORGE S. HALLMARK), after a brief exordium excellent in tone and spirit, deals briefly with the official records of his office, and then passes into an oration on Masonry containing many fine thoughts beautifully expressed. It has the old ring about the impenetrable mystery and antiquity of its origin, just the same as if recent investigations had not traced its beginnings with as much certainty as obtains concerning many other forces and institutions; but we must look for this for many years to come.

He reports the issue of five dispensations for new lodges (four of which received charters, while the dispensation of the fifth was continued), announced the death of JOHN CHAIN, past district deputy, and of GEO. F. BALTZELL, past senior grand warden, and ruled in answer to a question that a candidate must wait one month between degrees although he might have become proficient earlier, notwithstanding the only provision touching the matter, in the Revised Regulations, was this, that "suitable proficiency shall be proven." He said the regulations formerly contained a clause forbidding advancement in less than a month, and that it was sustained by general Masonic usage. In Illinois a candidate may be advanced as soon as he is proficient, provided not more than one degree is conferred on the same day.

Grand Secretary DAWKINS in presenting his report, which marks the end of twenty years of service in his present office, indulges in some highly interesting reflections, and hints of the time—yet far distant, we trust—when he may lay down that and all other burdens.

The grand lodge learned through a committee appointed a year before, to investigate, that it had been incorporated by the Territorial legislature in 1843; presented a past grand master's jewel to Past Grand Master STEWART, and ordered one for the retiring grand master; listened to a brief but excellent practical oration by the grand orator, Bro. R. H. WELLER; fixed upon Jacksonville as the next place of meeting and took the initiatory steps towards building a Masonic temple there, an experiment

in which we wish the body success, but which we look upon as fraught with possibilities of danger and discord; refused to so change its regulations as to permit the Masonic burial service to be performed at an interval after interment, but recommended that upon dispensation the bereaved lodge might hold a public lodge of sorrow; and adopted as its own the opinion of the committee on jurisprudence, that where a charge is preferred to a lodge, against a brother, for the purpose of arresting his advancement, and the Mason preferring it refuses to give specifications, that the lodge should act upon the charge with great distrust, and that the Mason preferring such a charge and refusing to give specifications is himself liable to discipline.

NORVILLE R. CARTER, of Levyville, was elected grand master; DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 119) is by Grand Secretary DAWKINS, who breaks the almost complete silence of Florida for several years, in this department, to show that his hand has not forgot its cunning. Illinois receives appreciative notice. Paying his own warm tribute to the lamented GURNEY he says that all around the fraternal chain of nations have words of condolence and encouragement, and copies the memorial lines of Bro. WHEELER, of Connecticut, reproduced last year in Bro. BROWNING'S report. Grand Master DARRAH'S address is highly complimented, as is also Bro. BROWNING'S report. Of Bro. BROWNING, whom he met at the Chicago convention, he echoes the opinion of his Illinois brethren, that "he is handsome as a picture, great as the more pretentious, good as the best;" and of Grand Master DARRAH and Grand Secretary MUNN, whom he also met, that the Grand Lodge of Illinois may well be proud of them.

Bro. DAWKINS agrees with the grand master of Arizona that waiver of jurisdiction should require a unanimous vote, but dissents from his opinion that if the waiver is in favor of a lodge in another grand jurisdiction the consent of the grand lodge must be obtained, as he fails to see what interest the grand lodge has in the matter; is opposed to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material; does not think the Arkansas legislation forbidding the initiation or retention of saloon-keepers is either necessary or proper, the Masonic definition of temperance being good enough for all practical purposes; alluding to the issue of dispensations by the grand master of British Columbia for the burial of departed brethren, naturally wonders what a lodge in that jurisdiction can do standing all alone if it cannot bury a deceased member without special permission of the grand lodge; thinks the Georgia decision that a man with the front half of his foot cut off is physically disqualified for initiation, is unnecessarily rigid; sees no reason why an appropriate dimit or certificate may not be granted to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, and we don't know that we can tell him of any; agrees with the grand master of Maine that a fruitful cause of non-affiliation is the neglect to require prompt payment of dues, and has often noticed what all observant Masons have seen, that a lodge with a good collecting secretary is prosperous, and one with a lazy secretary in this respect lags, languishes and dies; thinks the Manitoba practice that where a lodge is called to confer the Entered Apprentice degree they have to open all the degrees to get at it is absurd, which is put-

ting it mildly; is of the opinion that the grand lodges of the country ought to chip in and pay the expenses of a high joint commission to be sent by three of the jurisdictions bordering on Mexico—say Texas, Louisiana and Kansas—down into that country to investigate the putative grand lodges existing there; agrees with Bro. PIERSON, of Minnesota, that in the American system the Master Mason is not given all the information which he is entitled to, or the degree called for, but don't agree with him that the eighteenth of the so-called higher degrees is more Masonic than the thirty-second, but both of them can save their pity for the poor Master Mason inasmuch as he has got all there ever was of it; seems to be in favor of mixed funerals; vigorously opposes the decision of Grand Master ELLIS, of New Brunswick, who refused to go behind the returns and set aside a ballot in which there were ten confessedly illegal votes, and says that in Florida it wouldn't stand two minutes, and we should hope it wouldn't stand one; properly takes issue with the decision of the grand master of Ohio, who, answering in the negative the question whether a lodge has the right or authority to instruct its master how he should vote on any given question in the grand lodge, says that "the master is a member of the grand lodge, made such by its constitution, and his lodge cannot interfere with or abridge his rights as such," respecting which it may be worth the while to remark on authority older than the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the law whence that body derives its structure, makes the *lodge* a member of the grand lodge—the law in obedience to whose mandates the Grand Lodge of Ohio has imposed upon every master elect the promise, in the sixth of the fifteenth points of the installation service, to submit to the awards and resolutions of his brethren when convened, in every case consistent with the Constitutions of the Fraternity; wonders what would become of some grand masters if they couldn't make a run on dispensations, and noting dispensations to *install* officers says it sounds as if those lodges had somehow been shorn of their inherent rights, and so it does, but we think he forgets for the moment that in such cases lodges have tied their own hands by a by-law requiring installation on a certain day; and appended to his report the following resolution which, after reference to the committee on jurisprudence, and favorable report, was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this grand lodge, the three lodges at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, holding under the English Constitution, in refusing to adhere to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, do not, under the circumstances of their origin and history, come within the rule of exclusive jurisdiction of grand lodges, and therefore all resolutions of non-intercourse predicated upon that basis are erroneous, and should be rescinded.

The argument by which the Grand Lodge of Florida convinces itself of the correctness of this position is, substantially, that the territory of Quebec was not unoccupied when the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, because there were lodges there! That we do not misrepresent them we cull the following from Bro. DAWKINS' report, to witness:

Under the rule, as before stated, grand lodges are usually organized in *unoccupied* territory, and in this respect Quebec appears to be an exception, and hence takes the territory just as surrendered to her by the preoccupant, the Grand Lodge of Canada, and when the recognition of the Grand Lodge of England was sought and obtained, a withdrawal of the charters of the three pre-existing lodges was not made a condition precedent; and therefore, from the English standpoint, at least, the presumption was that the status of said lodges would remain unchanged.

The term "unoccupied territory" does not necessarily, or usually, mean territory in which there are no lodges, but territory in which there is no grand lodge. The universal recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec shows that the Masonic world did not regard the Province of Quebec as occupied either by the Grand Lodge of Canada or the Grand Lodge of England, and it is difficult to see how lodges planted by the latter could stand on any sounder or more independent footing when the province found itself without any sovereign Masonic authority, than the lodges planted by the former. When the Grand Lodge of Quebec took possession it found lodges there both of Canadian and English origin that did not participate in its organization and were not of its obedience. It had an equal right to demand the allegiance of both, and it looks to us like the merest sophistry to claim that any of these recusant lodges could acquire rights not possessed by the others, or could establish any greater claim to forbearance, simply because it held out longer than the others. The varying parentage of the lodges in Quebec, not of the obedience of that grand lodge when it was erected, has never been a factor in the question of law involved, and all talk about is simply so much dust-throwing.

Bro. DAWKINS tips his reportorial hat to his *confreres* on re-entering the "circle of the quill," and we count ourselves fortunate that we are just in time to return the salute.

GEORGIA, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Macon, Oct. 25, 1887. The address of the grand master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) is a good business paper clad in a style which makes both his reflections and his statements of business facts exceedingly pleasant reading. But we never hear the expression which he uses when he calls Death "the pitiless enemy of mankind," but there arises at once in our mind the beautiful picture painted in the German legend, of the Angel of Death and the Angel of Slumber watching in loving embrace over the sleeping hamlet, while the former—a tear, such as the immortals weep, standing in his large dark eye as he thinks how he is shunned while the other is wooed—says to the Angel of Slumber, "Are we not brothers, and messengers of one Father?"

From the eleven decisions submitted by the grand master we quote such as may for any reason be of general interest:

1. The control of a subordinate lodge attaches to all Masons within its jurisdiction, whether they are dimitted or suspended, and for any violation of Masonic law they may be tried.

3. A man with only one eye is physically qualified to be a Mason.

5. Any member of a lodge in good standing is eligible to the office of master, and under our law he need never have held either an elective or appointive office. This decision has been made a number of times during the year.

8. While it is the practice, and desirable to lay the corner-stone of a building in the northeast corner, it is not absolutely necessary, and it may be placed at any corner of the edifice.

9. Under no circumstance can a lodge entertain a petition for degrees without the consent of the lodge from whose jurisdiction the applicant came, until twelve months have expired.

11. Under our present law a lodge cannot remit charge for degrees for a minister, simply because he is a minister. There must be such cause as to make it a case of Masonic charity.

Nos. 1 and 3 are in accord with our law and practice; No. 5 is not. Under Illinois law no brother is eligible to the office of master unless he has been installed warden of some chartered lodge, and if in case of emergency one not so qualified is elected he cannot be installed except by dispensation applied for by written petition of the lodge, signed by the present master and wardens and resident past masters and past wardens.

Referring to No. 9, in Illinois lodges no petition can be entertained unless the petitioner has resided in the State one year and in the jurisdiction of the lodge six months next preceding the date of his petition, but neither of these periods is fixed with reference to any supposed right of the lodge from whose territory the petitioner removed, any possible interest such lodge might have had in him ceasing the moment he made a bona fide removal beyond its territorial limits.

Referring to No. 11, it was formerly permissible for Illinois lodges to remit the fees for the degrees to ministers, but since the adoption of the revised code in 1874, any remission to any party, directly or indirectly, is expressly prohibited.

The grand master reports the year as having been one of almost unexampled growth and prosperity. Not only had there been numerous accessions, but many of the older members were renewing their allegiance and attending their lodges with regularity, and the Craft was reaping the benefit of their experience and wisdom.

He seems to have misapprehended the object of the Chicago convention of grand masters, as we know of no other movement to prompt his remark that there appears to be, on the part of some of the grand lodges of the United States, a disposition to organize a representative body of Masons to represent the Craft at large within certain restricted lines of action. He thinks there are some reasons why a properly selected body might further the interests of the Craft, by making rules and regulations for the ascertainment of fraud and its exposure, for the dispensing of Masonic charity to the worthy, and for the settlement of disputes between the different grand bodies, and matters germane thereto. He says, however:

But such organization should be entered into with very rigid requirements for the preservation of all the rights, powers and privileges of the grand lodges composing it, so as to guard against the centralizing influence such associations are likely to produce.

Masonry is one of the few institutions of human origin which has preserved unimpaired through the ages the fundamental principles of perfect liberty of action within well defined limits of authority, and it behooves us to maintain this form of government if we would preserve the admit-

ted advantages which have followed on its administration. The tendency of the profane world is to paternal forms of control in matters of government, and this tendency, unless carefully guarded against, may enter into the affairs of our institution, and when once admitted its voice, like unto the daughter of the horse leech, will be for more and more.

This is very true; but the danger lies not in the direction of a general grand lodge, because in that direction the yielding of sovereignty would be so palpable that we may always trust the natural jealousy of each grand lodge to prevent the formation of such a body. The danger lies rather in the departure in the direction of grand orientism, foreshadowed—dimly it may be, but none the less unmistakably—by the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and some lesser lights, in declaring associations of Masons having autocratic or oligarchical forms of government to be "duly constituted Masonic bodies." If they are duly constituted Masonic bodies then they have a right to have a voice in determining how Masonry shall be administered and governed, and to admit this is an abdication of the grand lodge, and after this there is no logical reason why the grand lodge should not become a mere bureau in a grand orient, useless except to register the decrees of the supreme council. The danger is the greater in this direction because it is the more insidious. All unknown to itself the grand lodge becomes honeycombed with Scotch Riteism until it is easy for trusted leaders to confuse the unwary Craftsman and make him believe that because the grand lodge has the admitted right to determine whether a confessedly Masonic body—that is, a body whose structure, government, distinctions and rites conform to the unchangeable law—is or is not lawfully formed, it is simply and innocently exercising that right when it declares that a new society formed by a squad of Masons, having none of the essentials referred to, except, it may be, some portion of the ritual of Masonry which its members are using unwarrantably, to be duly constituted Masonic bodies.

The grand master reports the issue of three dispensations for new lodges, but the grand lodge issued charters to eight, and we learn by the correspondence report that the grand lodge creates new lodges by charter direct to the petitioners, without the intervention of a period under dispensation. The grand lodge adopted a rule admitting the new lodges to the vacant numbers, to be followed until the vacancies on the registry are filled. In Illinois the law expressly provides that when a number is vacated it shall not again be used by a lodge, to the end that the registry itself shall epitomize the history of the lodges so far as seniority is concerned. Under the Georgia rule one of the lodges chartered at the communication under review, one hundred years after the grand lodge was formed, becomes No. 2. This is not the only anomaly in the Georgia registry. No. 1 is duplicated—Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, at Savannah, and Social Lodge, No. 1, Augusta. How this came about is told in a very full and interesting manner by R. W. Bro. J. H. Estill, junior grand warden, in an address entitled "Two Grand Lodges," delivered by him at the evening session of the first day. He details how, in 1820, in order to harmonize the conflicting interests of the upper and lower portions of the State (it being impossible in those days of slow transportation to get the representatives together at any one point), a new constitution was adopted which provided that the first two meetings in the

year (the grand lodge then met quarterly), viz., those in March and June, should be held in Savannah, and the last two, the September and December meetings, in Milledgeville, then the capital of the State, the grand officers being elected in March, at Savannah. How this worked is thus told by Bro. ESTILL:

> At the communication held in Savannah all the grand officers, who were either residents of that city or the adjoining counties, were present, and at the communications held in Milledgeville the chairs except on rare occasions were filled by officers *pro tempore*. This state of affairs became so much a matter of course that the up-country brethren eventually adopted an amendment to the constitution providing a deputy for every office. This movement created confusion, and where heretofore there had been only discomfort there was now discord. One body would revise the actions of the other, and, as a necessary result, occasionally nullify important proceedings.

The discord grew until it became apparent that some remedy must be found, and in December, 1825, at the Milledgeville meeting steps were taken to call a constitutional convention if the project were approved by a majority of the lodges. Seventeen of the eighteen chartered lodges taking action favored the convention and it was accordingly called at Milledgeville in December, 1826. When the Savannah side of the grand lodge met in March, 1826, the "brethren below," as they were called by their up-country brethren, agreed to the action of the Milledgeville grand lodge with the proviso that the new constitution should be submitted to the grand lodge for approval.

To this the up-country brethren responded by resolution, "That the power from which the framers of the constitution derive their authority has the right to ratify or reject it, and that power resides only with Masons comprising the subordinate lodges."

Bro. ESTILL continues:

> The issue was here plainly made between the old English ideas of the privileges of those in authority, and the American idea of the rights of the majority. Both parties argued the matter with ability, the Savannah grand lodge taking the ground that a convention made up in the manner set forth in the resolution was unconstitutional, but admitting that it was a majority of the lodges and not of the fraternity that had voted for it. The Milledgeville brethren argued from the standpoint foreshadowed by their resolution, that a majority had the right to do anything, and that a majority of the lodges had acted on the question. The convention met in December, 1826, and adopted the new constitution, abolished the quarterly meetings of the grand lodge, and provided that the annual communications should be held at Milledgeville. The grand lodge in Savannah refused to recognize the new order of things, and elected grand officers as usual at the quarterly meeting in March following (1827).

The lodges that adhered to the Savannah grand lodge one by one died out during the anti-Masonic excitement which swept over the land, reaching Georgia in 1829, until finally Solomon's Lodge was left as the sole representative of the old system.

In 1829 the grand lodge, after patient waiting, declared the charters of all the lodges in default forfeited, and ordered a re-numbering of the lodges in full fellowship. Solomon's Lodge was at the head of the list of lodges dropped, and its number (1) was given to St. Patrick's Lodge, of Louisville.

The grand lodge felt the effect of the anti-Masonic crusade so that in 1831 the number of lodges necessary to constitute a quorum was reduced to five. At the same session Solomon's Lodge whose charter had been declared forfeited, and its property confiscated in form, though not in fact, was cited to appear at the next annual and show cause why it should not be expelled and its members placed under the ban, but owing to a repetition of the citation in 1832, and the fact that the grand lodge had no quorum in 1833 and 1834, the expulsion did not take place until 1835. With the returning wave of prosperity came a manifest desire on both sides for a reconciliation, and timid approaches in 1837 finally led to accord in 1839, when on proper apology the lodge was restored, its acts condoned and its debts forgiven. Before this was accomplished, however, St. Patrick's Lodge, at Louisville, to which the ranking number (1) had been assigned had ceased to work, and in another re-numbering which had been ordered, the number had been assigned to Social Lodge, of Augusta. The Savannah lodge was nevertheless restored as Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, and heads the list as of yore; and with the growth of the State and the increased facilities for travel the jealousy between the "up" country and the "low" country disappeared.

Will the history of duplicate numbers in Georgia repeat itself in Connecticut? Possibly; yes, probably.

Besides the address of Bro. ESTILL, the grand lodge listened to one from Grand Master DAVIDSON, entitled "A Few Memories of Freemasonry and its Grand Masters," and to a lecture from Grand Chaplain COLEMAN, of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, on his travels and researches in the "Holy Land." Later, when the grand master was received as the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of England, W. Bro. PORTER KING addressed him at some length in presenting him with the official jewel which was sent him with his commission, and in response Bro. DAVIDSON made a speech of great eloquence if we may judge it by its echoes, but he had not had time to write it out for publication. In his presentation speech, Bro. KING says:

> If I am correctly informed, the United Grand Lodge of England has but two representatives throughout the length and breadth of these United States; one being near the Grand Lodge of New York, and the other near this grand lodge. It is the Empire State of the Union, the Empire State of the North and the Empire State of the South, and they only which have received these special marks of distinction. Why then, is this so? Would it be too self-arrogant to say that because of the high character of yourself as a representative, and the high plane of Masonry to which this and our sister grand lodge have risen, that the mother lodge, so to speak, has seen proper thus pointedly to recognize and honor them?

Bro. KING had not been correctly informed. If he had consulted Bro. BLACKSHEAR'S report on correspondence then in print before him, he would have observed that the Grand Master of England had just recalled the representative of his grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, appointed some years before. Two, at least, of the jurisdictions adjoining Georgia, viz., South Carolina and Tennessee, exchange representatives with England, and at least a dozen others that we have in mind, and perhaps more. Since the accession of the Prince of Wales to the grand

mastership of England the custom has been adopted of furnishing the representatives of the Grand Lodge of England with a jewel like Bro. DAVIDSON'S, emblazoned, if we remember rightly, with the arms of the Grand Lodge of England, surmounted by the crest of the Prince of Wales with its three feathers and the motto "Ich dien." We saw one in the possession of Past Grand Master PATTON, the representative of England near his grand lodge (Oregon), at the last Templar conclave in St. Louis.

The jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Georgia is peculiar, in that it claims the sole right to expel brethren from the Fraternity, and by its constitution places this power in the same category as the revocation of charters by providing that like the extinguishment of a lodge it shall not be delegated. Accordingly we find a long list of expulsions adjudged by the lodges reviewed by the grand lodge, in most of which we presume no appeal had been taken. We do not know where this practice comes from, as it is not founded in the Old Charges, the sixth of which places final as well as original jurisdiction in the lodge, unless an appeal is taken. Expulsion for non-payment of dues, which is forbidden in Illinois, seems to be the fashionable punishment for that offense in Georgia, judging from the formidable list of cases affirmed.

JOHN S. DAVIDSON, of Augusta, was re-elected grand master; A. M. WOLIHIN, Macon, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 112) is the production of three different individuals. Bro. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR took the grand lodges alphabetically down to and including Massachusetts; Bro. JAMES A. GRAY finished his allottment with Prince Edward Island, and Bro. BENJ. H. BIGHAM went through the remaining grand lodges.

We do not think it is a profitable plan, either for the reviewer or for the grand lodge. The greatest breadth can come only from surveying the whole field. It is likely to happen that in the proceedings which one of the three don't see, will be found just what he most needed to broaden his outlook in a certain direction, or to knock the foundation from some pet hobby in another. Bro. BLACKSHEAR says of the plan:

> We cannot say that we favor this segregate system—"farming out the report," as Brother PARVIN says. We are the rather in favor of giving the whole work to one man, making him a *permanent* committee, and paying him liberally for his services. We have observed that grand lodges who pursue this course always have the best reports. We can afford to advocate this system, not only because we regard it as the best, but for the reason also that we are not "hankering" after the job. We will cheerfully relinquish our claim—if we have any—to any one who may be appointed.

For the reason suggested the chief interest in this report centers in the work from the chairman's practiced hand, although the work of his co-laborers is meritorious.

Illinois receives generous notice at the hands of Bro. BLACKSHEAR. He epitomizes the salient points of the grand master's address and the reports on jurisprudence and correspondence, and says of Bro. CLEMENT'S oration:

The annual oration was delivered by Right Worshipful Brother ISAAC CLEMENTS. It is ably prepared, but covers the old beaten track. It seems hard for these orators, no matter how erudite, to get up anything new in this connection. In the rehashing, however, many good things are often developed.

Of the view maintained in the correspondence report, that the lodge should be called off preparatory to appearing in public for the performance of public work, he says:

We take it for granted that, by calling off, he means calling from labor to refreshment. The question that presents itself to our mind, therefore, is, who should conduct the ceremony? as we have always understood that the Craft, while at refreshment, was in charge of the Junior Warden. We have no objection to the plan proposed, provided it is shown to be consistent, though we have always performed this and all other public ceremonials, with the lodge open.

Bro. BLACKSHEAR in saying that it was not unusual in Georgia for the grand lodge to charter lodges without previous probation under dispensation, confesses that he did not suppose it to be unusual anywhere; holds, as we do, that when once a dimit has been granted the brother is no longer a member and cannot again be made so except by petition and election; is in accord with our law in holding that the advancement of a brother ought not to be barred by peremptory objection; is opposed to the Georgia system of expulsion for non-payment of dues; thinks that the right of the tiler to vote cannot be maintained, and that when a brother accepts that position he signs away his right to attend the communications of his lodge, but we think his suggestion that it is well enough when voting for candidates for the degrees to temporarily relieve him until he can enter and deposit his ballot, shows that the difficulties in the way of his voting on ordinary questions are not insuperable; begun to fight the "perfect man" myth many years ago, and we are glad to see that he shows no signs of weariness; believes that peace will be restored between the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and Hiram Lodge when heated blood on both sides has had time to cool; wisely says that while he holds intemperance to be an evil that should be rebuked in every conceivable manner, he is opposed to class legislation; does not believe in self-acting by-laws that suspend brethren without trial; agrees with Bro. PARVIN that if it is right and proper to grant a special dispensation, it ought to be granted without fee or reward, or the hope thereof; and also that a unanimous ballot for waiver of territorial jurisdiction should not be required, because it subjects the candidate to the ordeal of two ballots; and stands squarely on the doctrine that a brother made in a regular lodge is not attainted by any irregularity in the proceedings.

Bro. GRAY gives few opinions, but the few given indicate that he sees the point. Bro. BIGHAM is less chary of his comments, and we shall look with interest for his work next year in the chairmanship of the committee, to which he succeeds.

Bro. BLACKSHEAR received formal expression of the good wishes of the grand lodge on his contemplated trip to Europe, and we are sure all the old reviewers would have been glad to unite with that body in wishing him *bon voyage*.

INDIANA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Indianapolis, May 22, 1888. The representative of Illinois was absent.

After a few reflections of a practical character the grand master (MORTIMER NYE), in his address, takes hold of the business of the year with a firm, crisp hand. The year had been one of prosperity. He reports the death of WILLIAM M. BLACK, grand steward and tiler from 1869 to the time of his decease, and of CYRUS VIGUS, who held the same office from 1821 to 1828 inclusive. He was 94 years of age and had been a Mason for seventy-three years.

The grand master refers in repeated instances to the annulling and arresting of charters, of special deputies appointed to arrest charters that had been annulled, and of charters suspended and the lodges cited to show cause why their charters should not be arrested, until one is left in doubt what authority in Indiana decrees the extinguishment of lodges; but as near as we can make out, suspending a charter is equivalent to the Illinois use of the word arrest, annul equivalent to revoke, and arrest to the actual seizure of the *corpus*. He had refused twelve out of fifteen dispensations for new lodges, and for reasons given which show the conservative and sagacious character of his administration.

With reference to the powers of the grand master he says he shall always be ready to advocate the proposition that the grand master is not the grand lodge; but if the issue of special dispensations is held to indicate that the grand master considers himself above the law then he should have refused all instead of most of the applications for them, if he did not wish to yield the argument. Some of the things he was asked to do, and which he uses as illustrations of the belief of the brethren that the grand master *is* the grand lodge do not illustrate that point, such for example as authorizing the making Masons of men without legs, and arms, because the source of that inhibition is such that the grand lodge is as much constrained by it as the grand master.

Alluding to the fact that in the past two years five lodge halls had been dedicated with proper Masonic ceremonies, he says the ceremony of dedication is without doubt the most ancient of any Masonic ceremony. We think that in this, in his desire to enforce the importance of dedicating halls on all appropriate cases, he has spoken hastily. We do not know how ancient the practice is—we do not know that any one can tell—but the prevalence of holding lodges in taverns in the early days of the Fraternity makes it improbable that the ceremony of dedication also prevailed.

He laid before the grand lodge without recommendation a communication from the Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, and upon the report of the committee on correspondence, to which the matter was referred, that hybrid body was recognized and an interchange of representatives ordered.

The grand master deemed none of his decisions of sufficient importance to re-

port. Those who have noted the increase and the character of begging circulars in the last few years will readily acquit him of cynicism in the following:

A very peculiar practice has been gaining a foothold in the State, to which I now invite your attention. Some of the lodges and a few of the brethren have been sending out printed circulars asking charity, in some cases to rebuild a home destroyed by fire, buy a span of horses, pay off a mortgage, and in one case to pay a security debt of three hundred dollars, and asking the lodges to contribute a dollar or two toward the enterprise. I have in some cases given the lodges to understand in a very positive manner that this method of raising money did not meet with my approval. I suggest that the grand lodge adopt some rule relative thereto.

It is not to be wondered at that the grand lodge prohibited it entirely, but it is questionable whether such action was not too sweeping.

The concluding words of the grand master are creditable both to his head and heart:

I shall continue to be an active, zealous and working Mason, ready and willing to assume any station, or perform any service that will advance the interests of Freemasonry. I shall not go into elegant retirement, but shall always be an active and industrious Mason. The fact that for a time I have held the highest office within the gift of the Masonic Fraternity makes me no better than the most obscure member of our order.

All Masons are free and equal. Distinctions do not, and cannot arise. We all have duties to perform. Our service is never ended while we possess sufficient strength to perform them.

The report of the committee on grievances and appeals is a model of directness and clear statement. In one case where the specification was "Failure to pay or secure a debt due a brother," and in which the complainant appealed on the ground that the penalty (indefinite suspension) was inadequate, the committee in ordering a reversal in all things and the reinstatement of the accused, were in strict accord with Illinois law and practice:

The charges and specifications are insufficient. The failure to pay or secure a debt is not a Masonic offense, unless the brother is amply able to do so, or is in some way tainted with fraud, and this must be set out in the charges, and proven. It is not so alleged or proven in this case.

The following shows how the committee went to the core of the matter in another case belonging to a class with which all Masons are more or less familiar:

There is one thing, however, that the committee would emphasize, and that is the fact that a Masonic lodge is not the place for one brother to pursue another with charges founded on remote or far-fetched matters, with the real purpose of compelling payment of money fairly borrowed.

The grand lodge granted two charters; approved the action of the grand master in drawing on the treasury for one hundred dollars for the relief of sufferers by the earthquake at Charleston; decided that the emergency requiring the holding of only biennial sessions no longer existed, and they will accordingly be held annually hereafter; requested the lodges to instruct their representatives how to vote on a proposition to establish a home for destitute widows and orphans of Master Masons; concurred in an adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence on a resolution to limit the term of grand representatives to three years; and ordered printed with the proceedings a paper representing the results of an exhaustive examination of the pro-

ceedings of the grand lodge since its organization, made by a volunteer class formed at Evansville for mutual improvement in Masonry, with reference to the history of Masonic ritualism in Indiana, and arriving at the conclusion that the action of the grand lodge in 1818 adopting the THOMAS SMITH WEBB Work is still in force, and that the work as agreed upon by the board of district deputies in 1861 and exemplified before the grand lodge with its approval, by Bro. ROB MORRIS, in 1862, is the Webb work and the authorized work of the jurisdiction.

ISAAC P. LEYDEN, of New Albany, was elected grand master; WM. H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 111) is again by Bro. SIMEON S. JOHNSON, and in it he has achieved the seemingly impossible feat of condensing into that number of pages a review that fairly reflects the proceedings of the whole round of American grand lodges, and five foreign grand bodies, for two years. Such reviews are not the most profitable, because while the writer's crisp comments illuminate the whole subject to the trained reader, the steps by which he reaches his conclusions cannot be seen by the many in his own jurisdiction who ought to profit by his labor, and who for the most part have to have things spelled out to them before they fully comprehend them. We are glad that the resumption of annual sessions will enable him to do his work under less cramping conditions. Illinois for 1886 and 1887 find a place.

Bro. JOHNSON agrees—as all seem to theoretically—that the social features of Masonry ought to be more cultivated and practiced; says respecting the curt dissent of Arizona from the idea which prompted the Louisiana "International Resolutions," that Arizona may be small, but she speaks out audibly; has fully caught on to the idea that the one way in which members of grand lodges will not retrench is to cut off their mileage and per diem; dissents from the Arkansas decision that the tiler ought to be admitted to vote on charges; never knew until he heard it from the same jurisdiction that Masonic usage forbade the transaction of ordinary business on the festivals of the Saints John; thinks the Colorado decision that a brother against whom charges are pending for non-payment of dues does not, by paying a part of the amount, thereby defeat the action of his lodge, is correct, but the question strikes us as being one of equity rather than law, and we have never known a lodge to refuse to meet a brother half way when he showed a disposition to pay; does not like the requirement of written vouchers of a brother's standing as a prerequisite to examination for the purpose of visiting, having been through the Massachusetts mill and knows how it feels; hews closely to his own description of a good review—"to the point, concise and plain;" does not wish to appear in the present local disturbance in Connecticut, but thinks "there has been great blundering, and from away back," as he has known other instances where the making of too much law, or the changing of old forms, has produced discord and ill results; properly condemns the Dakota resolution that no representative shall receive in mileage and per diem a greater amount than his lodge pays for fees and dues, the theory of which, as he justly says, is wrong and will work hardship to small lodges distant from the place of meeting;

does not believe in the nonsense that the loss of an eye disqualifies a man for the degrees, which reminds us that we know a lady who, now over eighty years of age, has been blind in one eye from her youth yet no one suspects it; thinks, as we do not, that it is not enough for the lodge within whose territory a man lives to waive jurisdiction in favor of a foreign lodge, but that the grand lodge also has a jurisdiction which must be surrendered, whereas we think the grand lodge has *already* acted when it placed the charter in the hands of the lodge giving it the control of the material in its territory; says respecting the astonishment of Bro. PARVIN on reading the declaration of the grand master of Indiana that he had "annulled the charters of fourteen lodges for failure and refusal to pay grand lodge dues," and his comment that "for the first time in forty years of study and research he had learned that a grand master can make a charter absolutely null and void," that "this proves the old saying 'one is never too old to learn;'" lifts a warning voice to grand lodges proposing to go into the temple-building business, and says that while they in Indiana have a temple now, and paid for, they are "not wishing for any more at the same price," a bit of experience that seems in danger of being forgotten when Indiana proposes to build a home for widows and orphans, under grand lodge auspices; properly discountenances the fad of a Maryland grand master, that the grand lodge ought to be held responsible for the views and words of reporters on correspondence; condemns the act of the grand master of Montana in granting a dispensation to a lodge to elect officers on the 11th of December when the regular time was the 25th of December, "because it appeared that they could not get a quorum at that time," holding that the act authorized a lodge to violate its by-laws, and assumed a state of facts that might never occur, but what seemed to us to be a sufficient reason for declining to issue a dispensation to *anticipate* the regular date for holding an election—when the question arose during our own service in the executive chair—was the reflection that members who were absent on business or pleasure might very likely time their return with a view to being present at the election, and so we replied that while we would grant a dispensation for holding the election later than the regular time, we could not permit one earlier; noting that in New Hampshire disfavor with the "past master's degree" is said to be increasing, he says, "Indiana considers it necessary, but where its especial usefulness is we do not say; only it is here," to which we may add: Illinois did not consider it necessary; it is not here; quotes the remark of a reviewer that his "comments are generally too short to be quotable," which gives us the opportunity to say that they lend themselves admirably to a running epitome—make it write itself, as it were; has the true Masonic idea that membership is voluntary, and that it is unwise and un-Masonic to force it; betrays a sensible horror of display of jewels and toggery, and strengthens the impression conveyed by the proceedings proper that the idiosyncrasies which in years gone by were accounted for by a determination "to keep up with the procession," are disappearing from Indiana Masonry.

IDAHO, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Boise City, Sept. 13, 1887, Illinois being one of the twenty-one grand lodges whose representatives were present.

The address of the grand master (GEORGE H. DAVIS) is a good, clear business paper, closing with some reflections on the general character of Masonry and the duties and responsibilities of its members. Of live matters more or less occupying the attention of American Masons last year, he says:

December 1st, 1886, I received a communication from the Grand Master of Minnesota propounding certain queries which had been sent to the various Grand Masters of the country. Two of these I deem of sufficient importance to lay before you, as the questions involved may, at some future time, call for your consideration:

First. Has the Grand Lodge of Idaho taken any action relative to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, as propagated by Joseph Cerneau?

To this I replied: "Cerneauism has not troubled us in this Grand Jurisdiction, and we have therefore not been called to give the subject consideration. I have at times been flooded with Cerneauistic and anti-Cerneauistic literature, but have had no time to read it. Knowing the spirit of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, I can say that she will not feel called to legislate either for or against *any body* which does not trespass upon her rights or the rights of her sister Grand Lodges. As a Grand Lodge, having in charge the three Symbolic degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in this territory, she knows nothing of organizations which dispense so-called 'higher degrees.' Should such bodies ever invade her territory, by presuming to exercise any authority or control over the degrees named, or in any manner whatever to interfere with her Masonic rights, she will speak unhesitatingly, clearly, and emphatically. Personally, I am heartily in accord with the spirit of my Grand Lodge, believing it to be her right and duty to insist on the unswerving loyalty of all her subjects, but that it is neither her right nor interest to seek to control in matters foreign."

Second. Are you in favor of a Grand Masonic Congress for advice and consultation?

To this I replied: "I have no objections to 'a Grand Masonic Congress for advice and consultation,' but I strenuously object to the erection of any general body which shall either arrogate to itself, or have deputed to it, any authority over independent Grand Lodges, believing every such Grand Body to be supreme within its own jurisdiction. A danger to be apprehended in any such plan as you indicate, is that a Masonic Congress will in time fancy itself possessed of powers not at all contemplated in its inception."

Subsequently I received an invitation to attend a Masonic convention of present and Past Grand Masters, to be held in Chicago, on the 22d of June, 1887, but found myself unable to accept the same. A convention was held, a considerable number of officials being present, but no report of the proceedings has come to hand.

The question thus brought to the attention of the craft is an old one, having been first suggested at a communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the year 1780, when the eminent man and Mason—George Washington—was proposed as General Grand Master of Masons of the United States. From time to time the project has been revived; proposals for the formation of a Grand Lodge with powers to legislate in matters of general interest to the craft have emanated from various Grand Lodges, and conventions have been held. These efforts so often repeated, have as yet resulted in nothing of importance or value to the craft, and it is doubtful whether any more worthy results will be attained in the future. With very few exceptions, the various Grand Lodges of the country have firmly declined to surrender in any degree their independence to any central body, and the experience of the past seems to indicate that a General Grand Body, to which is delegated only advisory powers, does not possess sufficient cohesiveness to render it permanent and effective.

The grand master reports a case of invasion of jurisdiction wherein an Oregon lodge having made a Mason of CHARLES AKINS, a railroad engineer whose home was at Shoshone, Idaho, he directed, pending an investigation, that AKINS should not be recognized Masonically; but the grand master of Oregon having made "a courteous apology for an offense unwittingly committed," he not only hastened to express his entire satisfaction with the reparation, but directed the Idaho lodge to recognize Bro. AKINS as a regularly made Mason. As no pretense can be made that the courteous remarks of the grand master of Oregon changed the facts attendant upon the brother's making, this case admirably illustrates the absurdity of the original order denying the Masonic character to a brother who had confessedly been made in a regular lodge. Not that Bro. DAVIS is a sinner above many others in this respect, for he has the countenance of some highly respectable grand lodges in the course pursued, but neither his act nor theirs can change the fact that a Mason made such in a regular lodge, is a lawful Mason.

The following, in answer to a question as to what course should be pursued when a member objects to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice and gives his reasons in writing therefor, fully recognizes the principle embodied in the Illinois law:

> Charges must be preferred in regular form, and trial had, in order to stay the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft. This trial must be held in a lodge opened on the highest degree to which the accused has attained, and he has the right to be present, although only Master Masons are competent to act as members of the tribunal. Judgment can be pronounced only in a Master Mason's lodge. Should the accused not be convicted, he will be entitled to advancement. The principle involved is that when a man has been made an Entered Apprentice he has acquired certain rights, one of which is advancement *unless for good cause shown* he shall be debarred.

The grand lodge took things leisurely, consuming as much time as does the Grand Lodge of Illinois with upwards of 700 lodges, but where brethren travel such long distances to meet as they do in Idaho they ought to make much of their meeting; granted one charter and issued one dispensation for a new lodge; adopted a resolution excluding intoxicants from all Masonic premises, substantially the same as the provision found in the by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Illinois; and besides the usual routine business, wrestled with plans for securing uniformity of work with the result of requesting the grand master to appoint a committee to exemplify a proposed work at the next annual communication.

We notice one thing in the proceedings, which Illinois might profitably copy, not common in the younger grand lodges, although the plan is pursued in some of the older ones, viz.: the report by the appropriate committee of the names of the members constituting the lodge to which charters are recommended to be granted. By this means information which many often desire finds its way into the published proceedings, instead of becoming simply a portion of the archives in the grand secretary's office, not always accessible for timely use.

EDWARD A. STEVENSON was elected grand master; JAMES H. WICKERSHAM, re-elected grand secretary, both of Boise City.

A handsome memorial page of the Iowa pattern is inscribed to M. W. Bro. GURNEY.

There is no report on correspondence.

A brief but valuable historical record of the lodges in Idaho is given by the grand secretary, showing their genealogy, and organization under dispensation and charter. The record is brought down to 1872.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Eufaula, Muskogee Nation, Nov. 1, 1887, the representative of Illinois being in his place in the Southeast, but acting also as grand chaplain and a sort of overseer of the work.

The grand master (FLORIAN H. NASH) says a little discord has existed in some lodges, but all happily ended. He finds one fruitful cause of dissension to be the selection of lodge officers, and says it is natural and commendable for brethren to desire the respect of their lodges, but it does not always follow that to hold office will command respect, for all are not competent, and it often happens that the most competent, on account of their modesty, are kept in the background. He advises that officers be selected with a view to morals as well as ritual. Another point to be considered is the gentlemanly conduct of members during lodge hours, and in this connection he pertinently asks if we all consult the comfort and pleasure of others in the indulgence of the tobacco habit. There is much in this point made by the grand master, and one need not go to the Indian Territory to find lodges to which his animadversions apply. Of course the stream will not rise above the fountain, but there is no reason why it should not rise as high as the fountain, and hence no reason why we should not find in western lodge-rooms what we find in those of some of the older jurisdictions, in the matter of dress, care of person, and manners, a school of polite society.

The grand master urged the grand lodge to give its attention to the question of one ballot for the three degrees, feeling certain that it is the true way of conducting business. On this point the grand lodge concurred in the report of a special committee who reported that it was not advisable to change "the old established custom of passing the ballot for each degree." We presume that because the three ballot system has obtained since their grand lodge was formed, a dozen years ago, the committee think it has always obtained. On the contrary it is a modern innovation, and so far from being general, the system of one ballot prevails in the oldest jurisdictions

of this country, as it does also in England where the practice has been unbroken from the formation of the first grand lodge.

The grand master expressed great regret at being unable, when the time came, to attend the Chicago convention of grand masters, the call for which he had signed.

If Bro. BERRY, who had been charged with the duty of collating their constitution, by-laws and general regulations, has struck their gait correctly, our "aboriginal brethren," as Bro. GURNEY was wont to call them, don't want taffy. He says:

These inconsistencies, repetitions, contradictions and vagaries must be weeded out, and the sooner it is done the better. The great majority of the Masons of the Indian Territory want a plain, simple, matter of fact Code of Laws. They don't care a rap for the "genius" of Masonry, or any other fol-de-rol of that sort. They want something they can understand, and understanding live up to.

An item in the report of the grand secretary illustrates the difficulty of getting lodges to take action on constitutional amendments submitted to them. He says:

Three lodges only have officially reported action on the amendment to the Constitution proposed at the last communication, reducing the dues to Grand Lodge from one dollar to fifty cents per member. Jim-Town, No. 16, and Bennington, No. 19, voted for, and Lone Grove against the amendment.

There are twenty-five lodges on the roll, and only a scant eighth of these could be got to act on a proposition *reducing* their taxes!

The grand orator, the Rev. Bro. A. FRANK ROSS, delivered an exceedingly practical, and the grand secretary also says a "timely" address on "Square Work," in which gambling, intemperance, profanity and slander are handled without gloves.

From the report of the committee on law and usage we copy to commend the two decisions which were general in their character:

3. We would respectfully recommend that Decision No. 2 be changed to read as follows: "A Worshipful Master cannot be tried by his lodge, after his term has expired, for an official offense committed while in office; he should be impeached while in office."

4. In regard to Decision No. 5, we are of the opinion that a member of a lodge *can*, by unanimous consent of his lodge, be excused from ballotting on a petition for initiation or advancement.

The grand lodge adopted the following by unanimous, rising vote:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Indian Territory, and the several tribal nations have endorsed these laws by enacting similar ones; and whereas, the evil of intemperance is one of the greatest curses to our country and one of the most prolific causes of dissention among the Craft; and,

WHEREAS, Temperance is one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry; and we, as Masons, are pledged to uphold and support the laws of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, Whenever any Mason shall appear in public in an intoxicated condition, the W. M. of his lodge, at the next regular meeting, shall order the J. W. to prefer charges against the brother; and should any Mason appear in a Masonic hall, during labor, in an intoxicated condition, the W. M. shall temporarily suspend such brother until the J. W. shall have preferred charges, and the matter be passed upon by the lodge; and be it further

Resolved, That when any subordinate lodge refuses to properly discipline its members for intemperance or other un-Masonic conduct, it shall be the duty of the M. W. G. M. to arrest the charter of such lodge, and report the facts to the Grand Lodge at its next meeting.

In so far as the first of these resolutions assumes to add anything to the powers of the master its adoption is to be deprecated. His power to exclude from the lodge room any brother entering it in a state of intoxication is already ample, to be exercised at his peril, of course, if he abuses it; if it were possible to add to it by resolution the power of suspension from the rights and privileges of Masonry, it would be a power with which no one man ought to be invested. Temporary exclusion for manifest intoxication would always command the respect and support of the members; the power to suspend from any right save that of sitting in the lodge, resting upon his own judgment whether the alleged offender had passed the line between sobriety and inebriety, might be exercised in a way to forfeit both support and respect. Apart from and above all this is the fatal objection that the resolution recognizes the assumption that Masonic rights may be alienated without due process of law, that is, that they be alienated in advance of a trial and conviction; a heresy in whatever guise it may present itself.

FLORIAN H. NASH, of Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, was re-elected grand master; JOSEPH S. MURROW, Atoka, Choctaw Nation, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 53), noticing the American grand lodges, is the work of Grand Secretary MURROW.

He characterizes the action of the Grand Lodge of England in severing fraternal relations with Illinois, for forbidding Masonic intercourse with the alien lodges in Quebec, as silly; commends the decisions of Grand Master DARRAH, and of Bro. GURNEY says:

> Away back yonder in 1877 and 1878, when we were struggling against opposition at home and abroad, to establish the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory in the confidence of the people of the Territory and the Grand Lodges in the States, Brother T. T. Gurney took us by the hand and bade us hope and continue to work. From that time until his death he was our true friend, and we weep unfeignedly over his untimely grave.
>
> Fare thee well, Brother Gurney. We prized your friendship while you lived, and your memory is enshrined in our heart. Some time we shall meet again.

Of course in so brief a report as the finances of his grand lodge compel him to make—for he says he once wrote one so long that they couldn't print it, and he don't propose to be caught in that trap again—he can give few opinions, but occasionally they crop out. He says of the Connecticut trouble that a conflict arose which imprudence on both sides has deepened and widened; expresses pity for the Dakota committee charged with the duty of reporting on what is legitimate Masonry, and what is the status of a non-affiliate, and considering how much darkness has been shed on both questions by Masonic "lights," it is no wonder he feels that way; says of the Mississippi decision that a candidate with the right index finger dislocated backwards at the "metacarpo phalangal articulation," etc., that "if the poor fellow can survive that sort of thing it looks like he ought to be eligible to almost anything;"

doubts the propriety of such heroic measures as those adopted by Quebec in the controversy with England, but admires the firmness of the grand master and grand lodge of that Province; gives vent to his feelings on reading the Tennessee record that the "degree" of past master was conferred on certain actual masters, by an italicized "*Bosh!*"; gives evidence that he has experimental knowledge of how it affects one to have the printer close to his heels; does not know why Indian Territory does not appear in the review of Bro. DRINKARD, unless it is because they are not of the first families, and admonishes their Virginia brother to remember POCAHONTAS; and with startling but charming naivete says of Masonic orations:

> We are often perplexed to discover the special theme of Masonic orations. We wish Masonic orators would do like most preachers, announce the theme or subject of their discourses; it would save a good deal of thought trying to find this out while reading these orations.

How many members of the reviewing corps will make their confession to themselves and say, "Thank you, my brother!"

IOWA, 1888.

Volume XI., Part 1, of the Annuals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, is a notable volume, but after all this is saying nothing new. It is adorned with two fine steel portraits, one of the present grand master, M. W. E. C. BLACKMAR, and the other of Past Grand Master JOHN F. SANFORD, whom it was our good fortune to know personally, but better as a brilliant surgeon than as a Mason. The title page bears a fac similie of the medal struck in commemoration of the library, the pride of the reading Masons of Iowa, and one of the monuments of Grand Secretary PARVIN. We say one of the monuments, for the less tangible results of his fifty years of Masonic labor will constitute a monument no less enduring.

The grand lodge met at Cedar Rapids, June 5, 1888.

Grand Master BLACKMAR makes no attempt in his address to thresh over the old straw from which the flails of grand masters and grand orators have succeeded time out of mind in raising dusty clouds of misinformation. If, however, his self-depreciating estimate of his training is correct from his standpoint, his address gives abundant evidence of a fact often demonstrated, that contact with men, and the struggle for life which is too closely matched in youth to permit the acquisition of what the world calls an education, may be the best training for executive responsibilities.

He takes his position with the most advanced opposition to the doctrine that grand masters possess prerogatives not conferred by the constitution, and the report

of his official acts shows that he tried to hew carefully to his own line. We do not think his reasoning is conclusive. Nor do we think he and those who think with him will occupy tenable ground, viewed from their own standpoint, until they shall deny the dispensing power in all things. We do not claim for the grand master the power to dispense with any regulation which is essential to any *inherent* right of a lodge or a brother; but if he may not dispense with the law on *any* point that is covered by grand lodge regulations, how can he exercise the dispensing power to relieve a lodge from the operation of its own laws, laws that are just as much laws as those of the grand lodge, because so long as its enactments do not conflict with the prescriptions of the grand lodge, the right of the lodge to make laws for its own government is as complete as that of the grand lodge itself.

On the question of physical qualifications his position is in strict accord with the law and the utterances of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as it is also in cases where his interference was invoked in such a manner as practically to amount to an appeal, in which he decided that an appeal lay to the grand lodge, not to the grand master.

One of the best evidences of the manner in which the personality of the grand master had impressed itself upon the Craft in Iowa is found in the result of his communication to the lodges notifying them that he should enforce the law requiring the payment of grand lodge dues by a certain date. The masters and secretaries had been admonished, and scolded, and pleaded with by the grand secretary for these many years without effect. The time fixed upon passed, always finding many in arrears, and the annual communication, held months afterward, always found many delinquent in returns and dues. But when the grand master spoke out they got themselves round speedily, and for the first time in the history of the grand lodge the grand secretary was able to report that all the lodges had sent up their returns and dues, and all but two of them within the time fixed by law.

In the matter of dispensations for new lodges the grand master pursued a very sagacious course to secure thorough information as to the situation in each case, sending a searching inquiry sheet to the master of each lodge adjacent to the proposed new jurisdiction, and to the proposed new lodge a blank to be filled by the first master and wardens—

Embracing a "statement of facts" in relation to the proposed lodge and its petitioners, giving a description of the hall engaged for its use, the rental to be paid, its occupancy, the population of the town, the population of the proposed new territory, number of anticipated new members within the current year, whether or not all the petitioners are *bona fide* and expect to remain members of the new lodge, whether or not any of them are saloon-keepers or engaged directly or indirectly in the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, and whether or not any of them are in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

After proper reference to the question of work, and the library, he urged, as his predecessor had done, the adoption of some plan to secure the erection and maintenance of a home for the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

On this subject the committee on grand master's address reported the following:

That there may be a beginning to this laudable and worthy object, we ask the grand lodge to

consider at this session the advancement of dues to one dollar per annum, and that 33⅓ per cent. of the gross receipts of this grand lodge be set apart as a sinking fund for the founding of an institution to be known as The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and that upon the passage of this act the grand secretary be instructed to immediately advise all lodges of the change, setting forth in detail the reasons therefor. The advance to take effect from and after July 1st, next.

We had supposed that after the experience of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, no jurisdiction as well informed of what is going on elsewhere as is Iowa, would embark in asylum building on a plan which involved taxation by the grand lodge—a plan which takes no account of the fundamental idea of Masonic charity, that is, the relative ability of individuals to pay, and which in 1879 Grand Master PETTIT confessed had been "the rock that came well nigh dividing, if not stranding it [the Craft of Kentucky] forever."

In conclusion the grand master paid a high and deserved compliment to Grand Secretary PARVIN "whose half century experience in the Masonic field" had so eminently qualified him to aid and advise him. In his own report Bro. PARVIN alludes to his jubilee reception (March 14, 1888,) when the Library was informally opened to welcome the friends—Masonic and otherwise—who came to greet and congratulate him on having reached the fiftieth mile-stone in his Masonic pilgrimage. Closing, he says:

To the many, from Maine to Utah, who by letter and friendly sentiment joined the happy throng that evening, we can only say how much we appreciate such little deeds of kindness, and how much they serve to lighten the burdens of a busy life, saddened in late years by sorrows the world knows not of.

I have the consciousness of the reward arising from the discharge of my duties to the Grand Lodge and the Masons of Iowa. No praise from brethren can ever equal this, and no ingratitude can make it less. Such an approval I enjoy, and hope to transmit to my children as their heritage. It is all I have to leave them.

Later Bro. PARVIN found that not he alone was conscious of the value of his services to Masonry and to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, when, immediately upon the announcement of his re-election as grand secretary, Bro. CLARK VARNUM stood by his side on the dais and in language so appreciative that it must have been more grateful than the gift itself, presented him with a certificate of deposit for $1,530, made up of the mites of all who felt disposed to contribute to the "PARVIN Jubilee Fund."

As we read the closing words of Bro. PARVIN'S record of the event, how—"Until the delegates had assembled and we could look into their faces and 'behold what manner of men they were,' we had, from the experience of the past year, been led to fear a returning cyclone rather than look for the gentle zephyr so refreshing to the weary pilgrim journeying over life's rugged way,"—we do not wonder that he found himself unable to respond to the request of the grand master to reproduce what he said in reply.

Bro. PARVIN presented eloquent memorial tributes, which he had prepared at the request of the grand master, to MOSES BICKFORD, past master of Winchester

Lodge, No. 33, nearly sixty-four years a Mason and the oldest Mason in Iowa, and to several distinguished brethren deceased in other jurisdictions.

As usual the grand secretary's report is replete with valuable matter, but we cannot pause here to notice it all. Upon his recommendation the following distinguished brethren were elected honorary members of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, with the honorary rank of past senior grand warden (the first five in recognition of their valuable literary labors in Masonry, and the last two because of their interest in and contributions to the library) viz.: WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, ROBERT FREKE GOULD and JOHN LANE, of England; DAVID MURRAY LYON, Scotland; Dr. J. G. FINDEL, Germany; JOHN F. MATTHEWS, New Brunswick; and WILLIAM B. ALLISON, Iowa.

The grand lodge did an immense amount of work in adopting a new constitution, and in considering and adopting a new code of laws drawn to conform to the new organic law, both the work of Past Grand Master GRANGER. In his report submitting the code Bro. GRANGER announced that he had dropped the term *By-Law*, believing "that it possesses no significance justifying its retention," and in its place used the term "*law*," which he said was equally comprehensive, and indeed more so, and that thereby the impression that a by-law is a law distinguished from other general laws will be avoided. We like the change.

The report of the committee on grievances and appeals is very thorough and instructive. The committee argue at length that a brother cannot be twice put on trial for the same offense, and that after charges have become the property of the lodge, if the lodge permits a charge to be withdrawn or dismissed it is to be taken as meaning thereby that no Masonic crime has been committed, and the action is therefore tantamount to an acquittal on that charge, and he cannot again be called to answer to it. The grand lodge concurred.

Nine charters were granted.

The report on correspondence (pp. 185) is one of Grand Secretary PARVIN'S inimitable ones, crammed with erudition, bristling all over with his personality, and as refreshingly outspoken as is his wont. Sometimes he goes off at half-cock, as in his review of Illinois to which he devotes four pages. Copying Grand Master DARRAH'S statement that our relations with the grand lodges of the world were most amicable and satisfactory, with a single exception, and that he was much gratified that nothing had transpired in the case of the exception to prevent members of both jurisdictions from clasping each other by the hand as Masons, of visiting lodges in either jurisdiction, etc., Bro. PARVIN says:

> The only exception revealed in the proceedings of this or previous years is the Grand Lodge of England, against which the Grand Lodge of Illinois has issued her edict of non-intercourse, because the Grand Lodge of England will not compel three of her lodges located in the city of Montreal to withdraw from her jurisdiction and come under that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. What are we to understand as the meaning of that edict if it be so easily set aside, as is declared in the grand master's address?

The Grand Lodge of Illinois not having issued any edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of England, we might, if we cared to be hypercritical, ask what we are to understand as the meaning of the above; but the reason he assigns for the supposed edict shows that he had either carelessly read, or forgotten what the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois really was, and if the latter, that his memory was still treacherous when he came to Bro. BROWNING'S report, in his very kindly notice of which, he says:

> Bro. BROWNING takes us to task for our remark that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in its edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of England, was subject to the charge of child's play.
>
> He then adds that because we courteously asked the Grand Lodge of England to recommend the recusant lodges to withdraw from its jurisdiction and affiliate with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we are guilty of child's play. We can't see it. It is easy to lead a horse to water, but not so easy to make him drink. We could show our good intentions, and ask the Grand Lodge of England to do a good thing. If she refused, we had certainly done no wrong; but the Grand Lodge of Illinois undertook to compel the grand lodge to do it, and most signally failed. Better not attempt to do an impossible thing.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec which the Grand Lodge of Illinois long since recognized as the sovereign source of authority in the Province of Quebec, and which is considered sufficiently sovereign in Iowa to be accorded an interchange of representatives, having called attention to the fact that there were three putative Masonic lodges in the city of Montreal, situate within its territory, which were not lawful lodges of Masons, Illinois, as in duty bound by her engagements voluntarily assumed, took notice of the fact and ordered that the Masons of her obedience should hold no Masonic intercourse with these unlawful bodies or their members. The Grand Lodge of England took umbrage at this and terminated diplomatic relations with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but neither grand lodge has issued an edict of non-intercourse against the other. The Grand Lodge of Illinois could not fail in what it undertook, because it undertook nothing the success of which was contingent upon the action of any other body. Its action was complete in itself. The Grand Lodge of Iowa could show its good intentions, as our brother says, but it required the assent of another grand lodge to give them value except as paving material for a jurisdiction which he would regard with a horror akin to that which he feels for a Cerneau supreme council. No symptom of that assent being given has yet shown itself. Meanwhile what becomes of the duty of the Grand Lodge of Iowa towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to which it could only have accorded recognition because it regarded that grand lodge as the only legitimate source of authority in that Province, a light in which the avowed object of its action that don't act, shows that it still regards it.

Bro. PARVIN finds much which he commends in the address of Grand Master DARRAH; acknowledges the receipt of the Illinois proceedings in less than two weeks after the grand lodge closed, and thereupon compliments Grand Secretary MUNN as being in that respect *the* first among his equals; pays a high tribute to Bro. GURNEY, of whom he justly says that no better, purer, or abler man ever filled the place of reviewer for his grand lodge; speaks highly of Past Grand Master BUCK, whose acquaintance he made in 1856; commends Bro. HOOPER'S oration; quotes

many points from Bro. BROWNING'S report with which he is in accord, but alluding to his expressed doubt as to whether the absence of Grand Master ALLEN, of Iowa, from the Chicago meeting, was not intentional, says he is unable to enlighten him, but gives it as his private opinion that Bro. ALLEN "honored more in the breach than he would have done in the observance of his first intention and had gone;" and finding Iowa at the heel of Bro. BROWNING'S docket, inquires why it is thus and wants to know of Bro. MUNN if he did not receipt for their proceedings on the first of July. When they have settled their differences we shall inquire why he spells our name with one b.

Bro. PARVIN has the same complaint to make as Bro. MURROW of certain published orations, and wishes like him that grand orators, like preachers should announce their text that he may know what their subject is.

Referring to the allusion of Bro. GOLDWATER to the one ballot rule as "good old Masonry," he says he is not prepared to say how old this Masonry is, but from the experience of Iowa he declares it to be very good; which seems a sufficient provocation for us to repeat the statement which we made in our report of 1873, when we were discussing this subject with the lamented SCOT, of Louisiana, that it is as old as the first grand lodge, a statement which we made on the authority of a private letter from Bro. HUGHAN, "who," we said, "had carefully examined the constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England from its formation down to the present year, with reference to this very question, and finds that no more than one ballot has ever been required. Nor is he aware that anywhere in England is a ballot taken for the second and third degrees, although frequently fees are charged additional to the initiation sum."

With reference to two cognate questions, *first*, whether it is proper to permit those who are not Masons to act as pall-bearers at a Masonic funeral, and *second*, whether when performing the funeral ceremony the lodge should be at labor or refreshment, he says:

> Without entering into a discussion at this time of either of these questions, we yet venture an opinion that it is both Masonic and eminently proper in many cases to permit persons who are not Masons to act as pall-bearers. A few years since we were called upon to conduct the funeral services of a past grand master of this jurisdiction who was at the same time a prominent officer of the Episcopal church in the city of his residence. The services were held in the church, the religious services being conducted by the rector of the church, when at their conclusion we conducted the Masonic services. The brother had in life designated who he wished to act as pall-bearers, selecting them from the church as well as his lodge.
>
> And we here put it upon record that when such services shall be performed over our remains, we wish a portion of the pall-bearers to be taken from the church with which we are connected, and we have little regard for the narrow-mindedness of the Mason who preaches such exclusiveness on such occasions.

In Illinois, where the lodge is at labor on such occasions, we have followed a plan when called upon to bury the dead, that avoided all jarring and yet satisfied the strict rule. In cases where the family, while desiring for the deceased Masonic burial yet wished some to participate as pall-bearers who were not Masons, the lodge

did not take charge of the body until its arrival at the grave, simply having the place of escort until that time, when those who had acted in that capacity at the church, or home, gave place to those appointed by the master, who removed it from the hearse and had full charge thereafter. We have never known an instance in which this was not satisfactory to all.

In correcting the error of a reviewer who spoke of Bro. SIMONS as "the oldest reporter by service now on duty," he presents a short table of statistics gathered from the proceedings of the last fifty years, showing the years in which those now on duty wrote their first reports: PARVIN, of Iowa, 1845; REED, Washington, 1859; DRUMMOND, Maine, 1865; SIMONS, New York, 1868; CHADWICK, Oregon, 1868; HEDGES, Montana, 1868; PIERSON, Minnesota, 1869. Until we read this it never occurred to us that we were among the veterans of the corps. Our first report was also written in 1869.

Bro. PARVIN'S report gives abundant evidence that "Cerneauism" is his red rag. For the information ot most of our home readers perhaps we ought to explain that the term Cerneau is adjectively applied to certain bodies of the so-called Scottish Rite who find their warrant for existence in what in the vernacular of that multitudinous agglomeration is called a "patent," from one JOSEPH CERNEAU, by certain other bodies of the same species who hold a "patent" from some other fellow, by virtue ot which they claim that the sole right to confer these side degrees, in certain States, belongs to a spectacular combination known as the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Holy Empire of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America. For legitimate Masonry the question which of these two is the real heir, or whether neither of them is—there being in Boston alone three or four other more or less obscure holders of patents, each claiming to be the original TICHBORNE—for legitimate Masonry this question would have no more essential interest than the disputed authorship of "The Beautiful Snow," were it not that the warring factions have transferred the seat of war from their pinchbeck empire to the republic of the true Fraternity. The grand lodges in several jurisdictions have been dragged into the quarrel, through the influence of trusted and honored members, whose brethren could never believe them capable of forgetting their primary duty to genuine Masonry, with its common level of equal rights and equal eligibilities, in a mad scramble for the baubles and distinctions of a seven-by-nine by-play of imperialism.

Through such influences, wielded at the behest of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was induced to abdicate its position as the conservator of Masonry, and the only power which could create regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies, and voluntarily parcel out to a half dozen other bodies the heritage whose preservation intact was the sole warrant of its being.

No evidence was required to make clear to our mind the real animus of the Massachusetts constitutional amendment, beyond the ear-marks which it bore, not-

withstanding the ostentatious pretence with which it was put forward that it was an assertion of the sovereignty of the grand lodge and designed to protect its lodges from imposition. Because the Rite of Memphis hadn't friends enough anywhere to make it dangerous to provoke their opposition, the promoters of the Massachusetts scheme beat the Memphis tom-toms until multitudes of guileless brethren really believed the movement was directed against that concern. Bro. PARVIN, however, furnishes the evidence that the action of Massachusetts was, as we unhesitatingly declared at the time, simply designed to bolster up one faction of Scotch Riters as against a rival body of the same. He congratulates himself that the same influence that compelled the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to do a lackey's work for the supreme council, has also captured the Grand Lodge of Ohio, but he credits the former grand lodge with being "the leader of the movement" against "the Cerneau bodies." That we have not misunderstood him as to the particular body against which the Massachusetts amendment was aimed, and that we hit the nail on the head as to the body in whose interest it was brought forward, is further made apparent by his comments on the answer of Grand Master WILLIAMS, of Ohio, to questions concerning bodies "which go under the name of Cerneau Bodies of the A. and A. S. Rite," viz.: that they "are irregular, illegal, and un-Masonic." Of this Bro. PARVIN says:

> We therefore publicly affirm our endorsement of the regularity, legality and Masonic correctness of this forcible utterance of Grand Master Williams. The entire body of Cerneaus are mischief-makers, breeding disturbance and destroying the peace and harmony of every Grand Lodge into whose jurisdiction they have thus far "irregularly, illegally and un-Masonically" entered, in violation of the universally recognized Masonic law of sovereignty of Grand Bodies, whether they be lodges, Chapters, Commanderies or Supreme Councils, as held by every true Mason of the present day.

Of course the only sovereignty that could be touched by them is the sovereignty of the other faction. But this is not the only cat which he lets out of the meal bag while talking on this subject. Commenting on the belief expressed by Bro. STATON, of Kentucky, that the grand lodge has the power to define who may use its ritual and ceremonies in the propagation of any rite whatever, he says:

> Now it is a fact well known to every Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and Thirty-second degree Mason of the Scotch Rite, that in all chapters, commanderies and councils, the ritual and ceremonies of grand lodge Masons are used to a certain extent, and no one has ever doubted the right of grand lodges to declare what grand chapters and grand commanderies are legal, and have a right to use her ritual and ceremonies. Why, then, has she not a right to declare between two contending grand councils, both of them using her ritual, and one of which cannot possibly be legal, which shall be permitted to do so?

In view of this remarkable confession of a condition of things in chapters, commanderies and councils which of course a portion of the membership on the equal floor of the grand lodge cannot *know* to exist, and in view of the still more remarkable assumption that no one has ever doubted the right of the grand lodge to declare what chapters and commanderies have a right to use her ritual and ceremonies, the question becomes startlingly pertinent—By what right could any grand lodge assume to absolve a brother from the duty imposed upon him by a law older and higher than itself, laying him under obligations not to communicate the rituals and ceremonies

within the body of any organization save that of a just and lawfully constituted lodge?

Perhaps because it has never occurred to him to doubt the right of the grand lodge to declare some other body besides a lawfully constituted lodge to be in lawful possession of its ritual and ceremonies, he does not think it possible for others to doubt it. But it is possible, and when once the attention of the Craft is directed to the subject, the more it is reflected upon the larger will be the number of the doubters. As long ago as 1883 we placed on record not only our denial of its right to so declare, but our conviction of its duty to do otherwise. In reviewing the Massachusetts departure, we said:

"What are the essential functions of a grand lodge, if it is not on the one hand to see that the mysteries of which it is the custodian are organized, taught, and practiced only in lawful lodges of its own creation, and on the other hand to expose and prevent the teaching as Masonry of that which is not Masonry?—and what excuse is there for weakly surrendering its trust when all those who might possibly offend in either of these directions are members of its constituent lodges and within the reach of its decrees?"

* * * * * * * * *

"It goes without saying that the grand lodge has full power to say that none of its mysteries shall be practiced by bodies not of its own creation; and if bodies exist claiming to be organized for the practice of Masonic mysteries, it knows that they are either practicing mysteries which belong to its exclusive charge, or that their claim that they are teaching Masonry is an imposition upon the Craftsmen of its obedience."

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"If the grand lodge has reason to believe that bodies exist that are practicing its mysteries, it is its province to recall to their forgotten duties the Masons who compose them, and warn them that those mysteries cannot be lawfully practiced except it be within a just and lawfully constituted lodge of its own creation; if it does not believe they are practicing these, or any of them, but accepts the otherwise inevitable conviction that their claim to the possession of Masonic mysteries is but a pretense, designed to impose upon the Craftsmen, it is its duty to protect the latter from imposition by reiterating the fundamental fact—the fact for which the grand lodge stands, if it stands for anything—*that there is no Masonry outside of that known to the Charges of a Freemason and the first grand lodge, viz., the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason.*"

In his last report the lamented GURNEY expressed in his vigorous fashion his doubts of what Bro. PARVIN says no one has ever doubted. Under the head of New Hampshire he said:

"In the first place, we unhesitatingly endorse the position of the committee, that a grand lodge is of supreme authority in Masonry; but we positively deny that there is any *Masonic* body beyond the lodge. It is, therefore, true in law, logic and common sense, that the powers of a legitimate grand body are limited to defining and regulating that Masonry only found in the three degrees of E. A., F. C. and Master Mason. For a vindication of this truth, appeal is taken to the ancient constitutions of the organization, at the same time contending that the acts of any schismatic body of the Fraternity are without remote authority over the Craft. It is also unreservedly denied that there is any justification for associations of Masons, outside the lodge, to

employ or use its esoteric rituals or ceremonials—adding to this denial a denial of the right of a grand lodge to grant authority for 'innovations.' We furthermore maintain that the fundamental law which interdicts innovations in the body of Masonry, is rooted in the very essence of lodge law, and has its only but irrevocable application *therein;* therefore arriving at the irresistible conclusion that there is not any approved law of the ancient and only Masonic Fraternity that justifies the assumption that there can be associations of Masons, apart from the lodge, that a grand lodge can recognize as 'duly constituted Masonic bodies.'"

It was in the same report that our deceased brother, in the discussion of this question raised the voice of warning, and, *apropos* of the ritualistic phase of it significantly asked:

"Why is it that the following is found in the constitution of the A. and A. Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States? It is found on page 60 of that instrument, published in 1884, to-wit: 'Every Lodge of Perfection must have one copy of the ritual of the BLUE DEGREES, with the secret work, and may have FOUR COPIES of that ritual.'"

When with reference to this, to the Massachusetts departure and its echoes, and the recognition of so-called grand lodges of Scottish Rite origin as legitimate Masonic powers, he said, "There is some recondite, mysterious meaning to all this; and we call on grand lodges, speaking our mother tongue, to watch the course of events," he plainly indicated his suspicion, if not his conviction, that these outcroppings were not sporadic and accidental, but that there existed a conspiracy which threatened the integrity of legitimate Masonry. If we wondered that he felt so, we should cease to wonder when we noted how these significant occurrences persisted in locating themselves in jurisdictions where the influences of certain strong men of the supreme councils is most felt; and when we find men like Bro. PARVIN, who professes still to regard the Charges of a Freemason, collated by ANDERSON, as the paramount law, and whom we cannot believe guilty of disloyalty to genuine Masonry—when we find such as he caught in the web of their sophistries, we think it is high time to repeat and emphasize his warning.

We don't care how much he and others pitch into Cerneauism, or how much the Cerneauites pitch into them, except that as those on both sides happen also to be Masons, and equally our brethren, we dislike to see them manifest an unseemly heat. It would be as unreasonable on our part to expect them to agree as to the government of their "empire," as to be of one mind in civil politics, but we have a right to insist that they shall not invoke the aid of Masonry to settle their differences in either.

Bro. PARVIN expresses opinions on many subjects, but we cannot hope to notice them all, because there must be some limit to our review of Iowa. He says he takes little stock in the shadow of Masonry, much preferring its substance, and so passes by the reports of grand lecturers; referring to the past master's degree, advises that it be kicked out; finds the blackest pages he has ever read in Masonry in the Georgia proceedings where two pages of names of brothers *expelled* for non-payment of dues are followed by another page of names expelled for cheating, swindling, forgery, etc., no difference being made between those who neglect to pay dues and those

who violate the ten commandments; properly calls electioneering for office in Masonry a damnable and unpardonable sin; has been converted by experience to the Iowa law requiring only a majority vote to convict; thinks that absurd and unfraternal legislation against non-affiliation only serves to increase the evil, and holds with Bro. DRUMMOND that one has a right to be a Mason without being a member of a lodge, and that any law which denies this is practically un-Masonic; and scores Massachusetts for the preposterous claim implied by the date on the title page of their proceedings, that a *grand* lodge existed there as early as 1733. In this connection he speaks of the Pennsylvania claim that a lodge working in Philadelphia, in 1730, was created by DANIEL COXE who was commissioned provincial grand master for New Jersey in June of that year, as not being clearly made out. We think we showed in 1872 (in our review of Massachusetts), that the first lodges working in Philadelphia were probably without charters from any source.

He affirms that it is the sole right of the lodge to determine the question of the physical fitness of the candidate as well as of the moral qualifications, constrained only by the law of ANDERSON; commends the Illinois doctrine as echoed by Bro. CHADWICK, of Oregon, that a lodge has no right to take up matters of partners, debtors, and creditors unless there is criminal conduct, and then only to punish those guilty of criminal acts; claims that as the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction don't prevail on the other side of the water, American grand lodges are wrong in attempting to force it on the Grand Lodge of England, which leads us to inquire why, as the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction does prevail on this side, how it can be right, on the same principle, for the Grand Lodge of England to attempt to enforce the opposite doctrine over here?—explaining, of course, that we ask the question for his benefit, not England's, because the Grand Lodge of England *does* insist that her jurisdiction is exclusive when any grand lodge in the British possessions in this country undertakes to charter lodges in British dependencies elsewhere.

Near the end of his review, Bro. PARVIN considers a group of special subjects. The matter is exceedingly interesting, but we cannot permit ourselves space even to give the titles.

KANSAS, 1888.

The grand lodge being an itinerating body met this time at Junction City, Feb. 15, 1888, the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master MILLER, being among those present.

The address of the grand master (HENRY C. COOK) is a brief, direct, and to an outsider apparently an altogether satisfactory business paper. The grand master re-

ports their relations with all other grand lodges as most fraternal; touches upon the "family quarrel" in Connecticut briefly, but enough to show that his sympathies are with the grand lodge; gives a long record of official business and public work; reports six decisions; and of the perplexities of the office in a new and rapidly growing State, says:

> Towns spring up as if by magic, and applications for dispensations to organize new lodges come from places that are not designated on the State's map, although revised yearly. To determine whether these towns will be permanent and whether it is for the best interests of the Craft to establish lodges there, has been one of the most difficult problems that I, as well as many of my predecessors, have had to determine.

He granted eighteen dispensations. Among the special dispensations issued was one authorizing a Kansas lodge to accept an invitation from the Masons of Carthage, Mo., to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Carthage Collegiate Institute. As this was a strictly Masonic occasion we do not see the necessity for a dispensation unless required by a local regulation. Of his decisions the following two only present features differing from our practice:

> 3. The secretary of a constituent lodge has no authority to issue a duplicate dimit. It can only be done by a vote of the lodge upon satisfactory showing that the orignal is lost or destroyed.
>
> 6. A lodge U. D. cannot waive jurisdiction over a candidate, the powers of a lodge U. D. being limited to conferring the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and to enacting such rules as are necessary for its government while working under dispensation.

In Illinois the secretary is authorized to furnish a duplicate dimit upon satisfactory proof of the loss of the original, but must enter the fact of reissue on the record. The question of the power of a lodge U. D. to waive jurisdiction over a candidate has not been reported upon in our grand lodge since the adoption of our present code; but whenever a chartered lodge recommends the formation of a new lodge it is held to cede territorial jurisdiction, and this must carry the power of waiver with it, as that power is held to be complete and exclusive in the lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Kansas having accredited delegates to the Chicago convention, the record of the proceedings of that gathering gets into the grand master's address in the shape of a report from the delegates, past grand masters JOHN H. BROWN and OWEN A. BASSETT. The report says:

> Notwithstanding the fears entertained by many of the distinguished members of our Fraternity that an effort would be made to inaugurate the scheme of organizing a National Grand Body, not a favorable step was taken in that direction; on the contrary, the resolution (to be found in this report), which was passed by so much unanimity, completely sets at rest, so far as this convention was concerned, all fears of any interference with the powers or authority of the supreme head of the Fraternity in any State or Territory.
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> The results of the first effort at holding such a convention has been most gratifying, at least to the brethren who assembled at Chicago, Illinois, June 22, 1887, and spent three days in friendly and fraternal intercourse. We say let us have more such meetings. We confidently believe that another would not only show greatly increased numbers, but a deeper interest in such conventions.

Notwithstanding the only resolutions adopted by the convention appeared in the address of Grand Master DARRAH last year, we reproduce them below because in

these days when some grand lodges are taking steps whose only logical outcome is the establishment of grand orientism in this country, the truth set forth in them cannot be too often or too emphatically reiterated:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons is the supreme and governing power in and over Freemasonry, within its territorial jurisdiction; and that the landmarks of Freemasonry, together with the laws, edicts, regulations, and statutes of such grand lodge constitute the only law and authority for the government of Freemasonry within said jurisdiction, and all constituent lodges, all members thereof, and all Masons residing within said jurisdiction, must obey and conform thereto.

Resolved, further, That there is no power or authority in or over Freemasonry above the legitimate and duly organized grand lodge of A. F. and A. M., nor is it within the power of any body, organization or collection of Masons to assume to exercise such power or authority.

The report of the committee on appeals and grievances in remanding a case wherein eleven members of a lodge appealed "because, among other reasons, 'that the witnesses were allowed to remain and cast their ballot on the verdict,'" is silent on the question whether that constitutes, in Kansas, a valid ground of appeal. Perhaps they assumed that everybody beside the eleven knew that it did not, but the point, having been brought forward by the committee, should have been elucidated.

The report of Bro. COLEMAN, of the committee on lodges under dispensation, seems to have been submitted while the grand lodge was at labor, while from its generally quiet but sometimes broad facetiousness, one might conclude that it was prepared for the hours of recreation and refreshment. He tautologically characterizes the formula, "due and ancient form," as an "old chestnut." We infer that he is a miller by trade: he speaks of a certain lodge as "one of the most promising lodges of this year's grist." He assisted in grinding out charters for twenty-one lodges.

The special committee on that portion of the grand master's address relating to the work, seem to have discovered a disposition on the part of some of the brethren to magnify their office. They say:

Your committee are of the opinion that the practice heretofore prevailing of a custodian or assistant lecturer traveling at large over the State on lecturing tours among the lodges, and working up new lodges, is pernicious and destructive of the true principles of Masonry, and is besides a great expense upon the Craft. The practice should be promptly suppressed by official order.

Past Grand Master BASSETT, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, presented a necessarily long, but concise, clear, able and impartial statement of the family quarrel in that jurisdiction, closing with an examination of the claim of Hiram Lodge that at the time of the organization of the grand lodge a contract was entered into by the grand lodge on the one part, and Hiram Lodge on the other, that the former would "carefully regard the old landmarks, which are on no account to be removed or defaced." Premising that this claim is based on this quoted clause of the constitution, which represents the limitation of their powers which all grand lodges recognize, if they do not always express it, he says:

Notwithstanding this universal law, was this or any other particular clause of the constitution, then adopted, a contract between the grand lodge and Hiram Lodge? Was it not, and was

not the entire constitution rather in the nature of a contract between the lodges which formed the grand lodge, and was it not then and there definitely understood, as it has been in all like cases, that the representatives of the lodges, forming the grand lodge, should have the right, in the manner prescribed, to amend, alter or change the constitution, or legislate upon any and all subjects relating to Masonry as fully as Masons had the right to do? Has it not always been the rule that the representatives of the lodges, when in grand lodge assembled, had the right to construe their own laws and pass upon their constitutionality, and have they not always exercised this right, and has it not been the rule that in all these, and in all other matters that the voice of a majority or of two-thirds or of some fixed number of the representatives or lodges, controlled?

Bro. BASSETT quotes from Simons' Jurisprudence the error, believed by all to be a truth when first published, that "the office of grand master has always existed," and "that in all the history and conditions of the Craft, we can find no time when the Fraternity was not governed by a chief officer styled a grand master." The use he makes of this supposed fact is such that his argument is not affected by its being without foundation. The truth is, neither the office nor the title existed prior to the formation of the first grand lodge in 1717.

On the report of the committee on correspondence, to whom the statement was referred, the grand lodge adopted resolutions sustaining the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and interdicting intercourse with the members of Hiram Lodge on the same conditions and in nearly the same terms as that grand lodge.

The grand lodge made provision for the necessities of Bro. DANIEL VANDERSLICE, one of its founders, and Past Grand Master WILLIAM COWGILL, both in impaired health and straitened circumstances.

WATSON M. LAMB, of Sterling, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BROWN, Kansas City, Kan., re-elected grand secretary. Wichita was selected as the next place of meeting.

The report on correspondence (pp. 183) is, as usual, the work of Grand Secretary JOHN H. BROWN.

He devotes something over eight pages to Illinois, in which he refers to the memorial tribute to Bro. GURNEY as a paper of rare excellence, and copies largely from the address of Grand Master DARRAH. In accord with the grand master on the subject of mixed funerals, he says:

> After all that has been written and said upon that subject, and especially where a lodge is in possession of a ritual, it seems strange that any lodge should so far go astray as to permit any body or society not Masonic, to join it and participate in our burial ceremonies, which are so arranged as to preclude the possibility of anything extraneous being added to them. That lodges tolerate such interference is good evidence they need sound instruction, and if thereafter they should fail to follow it, such a measure of discipline as would prevent future aberations from the path of duty.

He copies at length the remarks of the grand master on the subject of appeals for relief, as tallying exactly with his own views. He copies in full the statement of the grand master on the Vienna Lodge case, and the report of the committee on jurisprudence thereon, and of the decision of the grand lodge, says:

Now, if this decision of the grand lodge is concurred in by the Fraternity of Illinois, we simply ask them to be consistent and remove the Bible from their Masonic altars; but, if it is not approved by them, that they repeal that section of the law under which the charge was preferred against the master of Vienna Lodge.

The peremptory, "that settles it" air with which this *non sequitur* is put forward indicates that our long-time friend and brother did not reach the east by way of the south, or, that going that way, he did not tarry long enough in the south to "learn to make his passions and prejudices coincide with the line of his duty." It is a profitless and thankless job to discuss questions of this kind with one who has apparently caught nothing of the catholic spirit of Masonry, but makes a virtue of attempting to engraft his theological prejudices upon the Fraternity, in defiance of the unmistakable provisions of its organic law. We say this not with reference solely to his remarks quoted above, for in his last year's report he made occasion to declare: "We say unhesitatingly, and without fear or favor, that any man who does not believe in the authenticity of the holy scriptures should never seek admission to our order." It is a cheap and easy thing to talk about fear or favor when one is certain that his brave declarations will be in accord with popular prejudice. That it is not so easy to do what Masonry requires—to respect, *not the opinion which our brother holds, but to respect his right to hold it*,—there is abundant evidence in the proceedings of some grand lodges, and in such reports as the one before us. We say the *right* of a brother to hold his opinion, because on the hither side of the line drawn by the landmark which excludes the atheist, each brother holds his theological opinions by the same tenure that every other brother does. So long as he can satisfy the one exclusive and inclusive test of belief in DEITY, no man or body of men has any more right to prescribe, in the name of Masonry, what additional religious belief he may or must hold, than to prescribe what ticket he shall vote at the polls. Bro. BROWN assumes that because the Bible lies on our Masonic altars that every brother should take the same view of it that he does, while the fact is that every other brother has precisely the same right to judge of the nature, quality and degree of its inspiration that he has. The proposition that because the law of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in strict accord with the paramount law of Masonry, (which clearly holds them, like political quarrels, more pernicious than private piques, the language of the Sixth charge being: "Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholick religion above-mentioned,") forbids the introduction of sectarian quarrels into the lodge, the Bible ought, in consistency, to be removed from our altars, is, as we have said, a *non sequitur*. What is "the Catholick religion above-mentioned?" The landmark, as found in the first of the Old Charges (ANDERSON), says: "A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient *only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be*

distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance."

In the face of this, which all who have not been misled by the bogus charges of DERMOTT agree to be the correct version of the unalterable law, can it be claimed that, as Bro. BROWN implies, the Bible lies on our altars as a fountain of dogma? No, it lies there as a symbol, just like the other two symbols with which it is correlated—no more, no less—deriving its symbolic significance, as they do, from the prescriptions of the ritual.

When Bro. BROWN and his grand lodge united with other grand lodges in anathematizing the Grand Orient of France for striking from its constitution the requirement of a belief in DEITY, they all appealed to the landmark we have quoted, in justification of their action. That law is unalterable, and there can be no possible pretence that it does not forbid—this side of atheism—the introduction of any dogmatic test, as definitely and positively as it excludes atheists from the Fraternity.

In the case referred to by Bro. BROWN the pamphlet which, as the committee states, was made the basis of the charge against the accused of committing a Masonic offense, also constituted the *sole* evidence put in upon his trial to substantiate the charge. The pamphlet being before the committee, it did not need the confirmation of his acquittal on the specification of atheism by an unfriendly lodge, to convince them that the book contained no atheistic sentiments, and that the specification of atheism was intended only to furnish a pretext for violating the letter of our most salutary law.

Bro. BROWN holds with Illinois that a lodge has exclusive original jurisdiction of all candidates for degrees within its territory, and, therefore, the exclusive right to confer such degrees, or to waive that right in favor of some other lodge within or without the grand jurisdiction; speaks of other branches of Masonry than Craft Masonry, forgetting, probably, that vines which overrun a tree are not branches; reiterates his opinion that after a lodge has paid its dues to the grand lodge it can use its remaining funds as it sees fit, if it does not appropriate them for illegal or immoral purposes; would leave all questions touching qualifications of candidates to the judgment of the lodges, and there it must be left, the lodge being subject to discipline for errors; fully sustains the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in the Hiram Lodge case; expresses the views we have enforced of the right of a Mason to remain unaffiliated if he chooses, and says that if the methods of running lodges now in vogue are continued it will be a marvel if, at the end of the next twenty-five years, the number of non-affiliates does not very nearly approximate the membership of lodges; says that experiment has verified the correctness of the statement, which we should be inclined to assume *a priori*, that of two lodges, one of a hundred, and the other of fifty members, at the same cost to each member, the first can accomplish more than twice as much as the second, and if the proportion is one hundred and fifty to fifty, the greater lodge can, and generally does effect four times as much as the

smaller; is personally of the opinion that any Masonic official should be permitted to resign, if so disposed; says of the Ohio ferment caused by the Scotch Rite factions, that he has watched the schismatic trouble with unabated interest from its first introduction in the grand commandery down to the present hour, but has been too much disgusted at times with the line of argument pursued by the contending factions, that he has had no desire to participate in the argument; believes that grand masters have only the powers which the constitution gives them; and is opposed to joint occupancy of halls with non-Masonic bodies, and to mixed funerals, insisting on straight Masonry in Masonic temples. With justifiable sarcasm he closes by saying that his report is "respectfully submitted for the consideration of those brethren who are not averse to Masonic information, nor reluctant to acquire it when placed within their reach."

KENTUCKY, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Louisville, Oct. 18. The representative of Illinois was absent, but Grand Master WILLIAMS, of Ohio, was present as a visitor.

In his address the grand master (JAMES WILLIAM HOPPER) gets down to his work promptly, announcing at the outset the death of Past Grand Master GARRETT DAVIS BUCKNER, a marked man in the Fraternity and the community.

The following decision is in accord with Illinois precedents, but the jurisprudence committee modified it so as to require four weeks to intervene between the change in the composition of the committee and its report:

In a subordinate lodge a committee of investigation to whom had been referred, at the September meeting, a petition for initiation, failed to report up to the November meeting, and two of them were not present at that meeting. The Master discharged two of the committee, appointed two others in their places and had them report at once. Two of the committee reported favorably and one unfavorably. Did the Master do right in discharging the absent members of the committee and in appointing others in their places and having them report immediately? Held:

First—If the committee has had a meeting and agreed upon a report, the member present may make the report in the absence of the other two.

Second—If the committee has taken no action, and at a meeting two months after their appointment two of their members are absent, the Master may treat their places as vacant and appoint others. The same result may be reached by a motion, but it is held that the Master may appoint without a motion.

Third—Whether the committee so reorganized should report at the same meeting or not is a matter concerning which the committee should exercise a sound discretion. It is clear that they should not be compelled to report at once. But if the case is one upon which they can pass intelli-

gently without taking time for investigation, they may do so. The lodge, also, should exercise a sound discretion in receiving a report so made, and, in cases of doubt, should recommit, with instruction to the committee to make further investigation and report at a future meeting.

In Illinois it was held that if the four weeks time required, both by our law and general usage, to intervene between the reception of the petition and the ballot thereon, had expired, then the committee might report if it was prepared to do so intelligently, upon the same evening that the changes occurred in the committee.

The following differs from our law, and we think with the law of nearly every other jurisdiction:

At the election of officers, December 27, 1886, in a newly chartered lodge, a question arose as to the eligibility of the brother who received the majority of the votes cast for office of Master. He has served as Warden of the lodge while under dispensation, and continued in office when the lodge was chartered at the last communication of the Grand Lodge.

Held: That the brother was eligible. The Grand Master, in 1873, decided that the term "elected" in Article 7, Section 8, of the Constitution is synonymous with "appointed," and the Grand Lodge approved the interpretation. The Grand Master went on to decide that the Warden mentioned in the charter was eligible when there are no past Wardens. This was doubtless the case which the Grand Master had before him, and he did not find it necessary in that case to decide whether the Warden would have been eligible or not, even if there had been other Past Wardens in the lodge. It is not required by the Constitution that the Warden shall have served a year, but that he shall have been "elected and served." Now, the Grand Lodge has said that in case of a new lodge, this means the same as "appointed and served." This construction makes the Warden eligible for office of Master whether there are any other Past Wardens in the lodge or not.

In 1875 (Digest, page 98), it was decided that the Worshipful Master of a lodge working under dispensation is entitled to the honorary degree of Past Master. By parity of reasoning the Warden of such a lodge becomes a Past Warden.

The grand master properly decided that a lodge election was invalid because under an unconstitutional by-law members present had been denied the right to vote because they were in arrears for dues.

The following decides in effect that the grand lodge can change the law fixing the qualifications of candidates by resolution, a doctrine to which we do not subscribe:

A petition for initiation presented to a subordinate lodge stated that the avocation of the petitioner was that of a saloon keeper. The Senior Warden, presiding in the absence of the Master, decided that, under the resolution adopted at the last Grand Lodge, making the sale of intoxicating liquors by the drink a Masonic offense, the petition could not be received.

Held: That the decision of the acting Master was correct.

Our idea is that if the grand lodge resolution had been regularly incorporated in the by-laws, the acting master might, perhaps, have been justified in declaring that the petition could not be received, although that particular question is not directly involved in it; but as it was only a resolution, he should simply have called attention to it as an indication of what the grand lodge expected of its constituents, and then have submitted the question of its reception to the lodge.

The grand master called attention to an amendment pending to abolish the past master's degree (we fail to find the record of any action thereon) and thought

in view of the loose way in which the degree is frequently conferred that legislation was necessary. The subject went to the committee on jurisprudence, and slept, as did also the following:

It has been decided by this Grand Lodge that a lodge can not be opened in the absence of the Master and both Wardens. This leads to serious inconvenience in the case of the death or removal of the three principal officers of the lodge. Whether, under such circumstances the Grand Master or his proxy has power to open the lodge, or not, is a question concerning which experts in Masonic jurisprudence entertain different opinions. It would be well, I think, to resolve this doubt, or to provide for the case by constitutional amendment.

If "experts" differ on this question we don't know where those are to be found who question the right of the grand master to open, either in person or by proxy, any lodge regardless of whether the first three officers are present or not. We don't think they are to be found outside of Kentucky.

Referring with pardonable pride to their "Home," he says:

Let no other jurisdiction go beyond us in our zeal and liberality. At the close of my term as your Grand Master I feel that there is no word of weightier import that I can say, no more valuable legacy that I can leave to this Grand Lodge, than the injunction, guard well the interests of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home.

The report of the Board of Directors is before you and shows that the "Home" has had a quiet year. It has lived within its income, but had its resources been greater its usefulness might have been proportionately extended. The wisdom of the Grand Lodge might well be brought to bear on the question how these resources may be increased.

The grand lodge disposed of a very brief docket of appeal cases; granted four charters and continued one dispensation; endorsed the National Board of Relief; smothered a proposition to appropriate $200 for the library; and impartially sent to the table several successive projects for holding schools of instruction or securing an exemplification of the work.

J. SOULE SMITH, of Lexington, was elected grand master; H. B. GRANT, of Louisville, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 128) is an able and interesting review of American grand lodges and five bodies "across the seas," from the experienced hand of Bro. JAMES W. STATON.

He says of his own work: "These reports are intended for those only who read, and if our readers are pleased with them, we are not particular whether the croakers for short reports are pleased or not."

He refers in his remarks to the Quebec-England troubles, and continuing has the following which will find a hearty echo in Illinois and other jurisdictions which believe that recognition recognizes:

So the argument that it is a family quarrel is a fallacy, and can not be maintained. Quebec is an independent province of the British Empire, and had a perfect right to organize an independent grand lodge, with all the sovereignty of any grand lodge on the American Continent, and having organized a grand lodge on the basis of independent sovereignty, and steadily refused to accept anything else from the hands of any grand lodge in the world, it is the unequivocal duty of all in-

dependent grand lodges to uphold her in her sovereignty, and assist her in maintaining that sovereignty by all lawful means.

The following indicates that he has correctly sized up the great American peace-disturbers:

It is true that in some portions of this fair country of ours there are contending factions of other Rites, of which we know nothing, and with whose controversies and contentions we should not have anything to do whatever. Some of these factions have attempted to bring their disputes in the grand lodges, and thus make our fair fields the battle-ground for these contending hosts. They should be met promptly at the very threshold and be commanded: "Thus far shalt come, but no farther." We can not agree that the peace and harmony of American Freemasonry shall be disturbed simply to gratify the ambition of the leaders of contending factions of a strange Rite. Let them fight their battles on their own ground, and leave Free and Accepted Masonry to pursue its peaceful avocations in relieving the wants of the distressed, the widow and the orphan, and the practice of the Masonic virtues, rather than bitter contentions, seeking high-sounding titles, and doing many other things which should not be permitted to enter the doors of Masonic Bodies. We feel assured in saying any one attempting to introduce the strange contentions into the assemblies of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will receive a rebuke that will deter any such from again attempting such a spirit of fanaticism. No, no, let us strictly attend to our own business, and bid others to do the same.

He devotes six and one-half pages to Illinois. He gives a very thorough synopsis of Grand Master DARRAH'S address, and wishes every lodge and every Mason could read his strong words on "Intemperance and Profanity." Referring, however, to the grand master's opinion that lodges should not accord public mortuary ceremonies to members whose lives had been characterized by these vile and vicious practices, he agrees, but thinks the brother should be tried in life, not after death, and of the case cited where a master had refused to allow his lodge to accord Masonic burial for these reasons, he says:

Yet that Master was a moral coward. He permitted that member to go on in his debauchery, without discipline, and when he dies he suddenly gets brave. There is no necessity for any member dying, in good standing, in such a depraved condition as to require the withholding of the last sad rites which can be paid to a brother, if the Master has any moral courage whatever, because if he has he will enforce discipline necessary to vindicate Masonry by proper discipline and thus save his family the humiliation of a refusal to perform the burial service over his remains. We have no use for this high moral sentiment when the breath has gone from the body, and the Master who refused or failed to perform his duties in the lifetime of the deceased has no right to parade his high morals after death.

With the spirit of this we heartily agree, but we do not think his family should be made to suffer the humiliation of a refusal; not only because every sentiment of our nature revolts at the idea of putting on trial the dead whose dumb lips can no longer plead, but because we do not think the lodge in giving Masonic sepulture to the dead endorses anything that was wrong in the life, any more than does the church which performs its farewell service alike over saint and sinner.

Of the grand master's decision that "when the officers of a lodge are to be installed in public the lodge should be first *regularly* opened on the Third degree; then called to refreshment; the public then admitted, and after the ceremonies are over, and the public has retired, the lodge should be called from refreshment to labor

on the Third degree, and then *regularly* closed on the Third, Second and First degrees," he says:

First—We object to public installations taking place in Masonic halls, because the public has no business in there whatever. Second—We do not understand how any part of the labor of the lodge can be performed while the lodge is at refreshment; and if the installation of the officers is not a part of the labor of the lodge then we confess we do not know its meaning. Third—In the decision there is no reference to the opening of the lodge on the First and Second degrees, and as there is no reason why it should be for an installation occasion, we can not understand why the "Second and First degrees" should be included in the closing ceremonies.

If our brother had read attentively a preceding decision he would have discovered that it is not possible to *regularly* open a lodge on the third degree except by "climbing up," as Bro. DRUMMOND says, or, as some other reviewer calls it, "by using a step-ladder," that is, by first opening it on the other two degrees; and that in order to make things secure it is necessary to carefully and completely retrace these steps in closing. If our brother has properly absorbed the marvelous logic of ritualism, he will appreciate the danger of leaving degrees lying around wide open after the lodge is closed and the tiler's sword hung up, to become a prey to the ravages of the profane.

Of the annual oration, Bro. STATON says:

The Grand Orator, Bro. Isaac Clements, delivered a very excellent address of the kind, which is historical, but its length will prevent its utility. Masons, as a class, are not given to reading Masonic literature to any great extent, and as to reading long addresses or articles, they simply will not do it.

After congratulating us on the establishment of our Masonic orphans' home, he says:

We now approach a part of the volume before us with reverential awe, and this is caused by the death of the writer of the Report on Correspondence, who has penned his last line. He has delivered his last message to the Craft, and while he is absent in the body yet he is present in his writings. And while he no longer lives to stand upon the watch-towers of our Masonic Zion, to warn the Craft from impending danger or of insidious foes, yet we thank God he has lived long enough in the world to give us his warnings in volumes that will be held by those who are fortunate enough to possess them with greater interest than other volumes that have been issued by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Theodore T. Gurney is dead, but his writings, will live after him, and will not soon be forgotten by those who are fortunate enough to read them. His good deeds and his noble character will be dear to those who were fortunate enough to know him, and even to those who did not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him he is known and appreciated all over the land. This writer never met him but once, and then only casually, which was at a meeting of one of the bodies of another Rite, in Cincinnati, a few years ago. We were there to see and know as many of the "great lights" of the fraternity as we could and consequently had but little time to spend with any single individual. We would have been glad to have seen more of Brother Gurney on that occasion. We had hoped to have met him again and renewed the acquaintance, but now this hope is ended. We have not the heart to commence an extended review of Brother Gurney's report. The report before us embraces a paper of 227 pages, which was all prepared by Brother Gurney before he was stricken down, except the "Conclusion," which was prepared by Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins, the warm personal friend of Brother Gurney, and, as these two brethren were (to use the language of Brother Robbins) in "complete accord with him of sympathy and judgment on the chief matters which he had at heart," it was but proper that Brother Robbins should write the conclusion.

After premising that the chief differences between them were on the questions of the "Prerogatives of Grand Masters," and "Perpetual Jurisdiction over Rejected Candidates," he transfers to his pages the whole of Bro. GURNEY'S exordium.

The memorial tribute to Bro. GURNEY, presented by the special committee, is praised.

Under the head of Colorado, Bro. STATON says that "in this day of skepticism grand masters should be very careful to place no one at the head of a correspondence committee who is not perfectly orthodox on all vital questions affecting Masonry; and if a belief in the divinity of the Holy Bible is not a Masonic prerequisite, then we have studied Masonry to little or no purpose."

At the initiation of our brother, did any one ask him for his views with reference to the divine authenticity of the Bible? If not, it must have been an inexcusable omission—from his standpoint.

We need not repeat here what we said of the general subject in our review of Kansas, but we beg to suggest to Bro. STATON that the ritual is no safer to go to as a fountain of law, than as a fountain of historical facts; and we say this quite apart from the fact that it represents the vagaries of successive lecturers, grand and otherwise, who being generally ritualists and nothing else, often do not know that their own additions thereto are incompatible with the ancient law which determines the character of the Institution.

But it is not to causes within the Institution, so much as to the influences reflected back upon it by other societies, made up of Masons, that we must look for the origin of the disposition which has manifested itself in recent years, to enforce, in lodges and upon individuals, the dogmatic definitions which the landmarks forbid. It is the influence of the Temple order and the corresponding sectarian degree of the so-called Scottish Rite, that is threatening the broad and catholic foundation on which Masonry is built, to a degree that ought to awaken the apprehensions of every thoughtful Mason. Another lesser but still fruitful source of this narrowing evil influence, is the unrepudiated utterances of well-meaning but ill-advised public defenders of Masonry against the attacks of Blanchard and others of that ilk. They are constrained by the audience they seek to reach—a class, by the way, whose unanswered abuse of Masonry does it more good than harm—to an effort to prove that the Institution is more orthodox than the church, and they have dwelt on one line until two of the great lights have disappeared, and dogma has well-nigh taken the place of the symbolism of the other. Bro. STATON'S sturdy adherence to Masonry as against the parasitic rites that threaten to choke its growth, mark him as one who ought to be willing to carefully reconsider the grounds of his convictions in this matter.

Bro. STATON recognizes the necessity of sustaining the grand lodge as against rebellious lodges like Hiram; shrewdly says with reference to the Quebec-England matter that two kings cannot reign in one country without some one being hurt; asks

if it is not better that the committee of inquiry should report in writing than orally, but we think he will catch on when we say that it was the fact that candidates once rejected and subsequently accepted have access to the records showing the nature of the report of the former committee, that induced the Grand Lodge of Illinois to lead off in the exclusion of the nature of the report from the record, and finally to require the report to be made orally and privately to the master, who announces only its nature and the degree of unanimity; does his honorable share in attempting to scotch the nine-lived, oft-exposed error that ARNOLD the traitor was not a Mason; fails to see the beauty of the past master's degree; says he has never seen any work that harmonizes so elegantly in all its parts as the WEBB-BARNEY-WILLSON work, obtained from the latter by an eminent brother of Kentucky—presumably ROB MORRIS; holds that if a brother is clear of the books and no charges are pending against him he is entitled to a dimit though every member of the lodge voted against it, which principle is incorporated in Illinois law; and argues eloquently in favor of organized charities in the shape of "Homes" for the widows and orphans of Masons.

LOUISIANA, 1888.

This volume contains the record of two special communications: one held at Tallulah, June 1, 1887, when the grand master laid the corner-stone of the new court house of Madison Parish; the other at Morgan City, Nov. 27, 1887, where he laid the corner stone of a new hall built by Doric Lodge, No. 205. One of the orators of the day on the former occasion was United States Senator B. F. JONAS, a son of ABRAHAM JONAS, the first grand master of Illinois, and aforetime grand master of Kentucky.

The annual communication was held at New Orleans, Feb. 13, 1888. Illinois was among the thirty-five grand lodges whose representatives were present.

The address of the grand master (CHARLES FRANCIS BUCK) is marked by an easy flow and elegance of style not approached by any Masonic paper which has yet come under our observation since we began our present review. We quote from his brief exordium:

> If all our hopes have not found fullfillment, at least, no calamitous vicissitudes have intervened to mar the even tenor of contented and peaceful existence; and, all things considered, you meet to-day under conditions justifying the expectation, that in some way or another, whether by direct action or as the product of the moral force expanding from the pure fountain of high convictions and earnest endeavors, the effect of your deliberations will be to revive interest in Masonry by advancing the esteem and regard in which it should be held by both the Craftsman and the "outer world." Evidences of renewed activity in the Order manifest themselves in various ways.

May this Most Worthy Body so conduct itself and its affairs that out of its proceedings shall go forth such messengers of assurance and well founded hopes that the improvement, now barely felt, shall grow into open and confirmed reality! Be all this as it may; be the result for weal or be it for woe, let this resolve inspire us, that we approach our labors under the beneficent restraints of masonic charity and forbearance, free of predjudices, unmoved by personal considerations, uninfluenced by pre-conceived ideas or notions; resolved, from the high standpoint of masonic truth, candor, confidence and obligation, to do our whole duty to each other, to the Craft of our jurisdiction, to Masonry at large.

The necrological record is a long one, including the names of DAVID N. BARROW, junior grand warden; SOLOMON N. ASHER, grand marshal; JOHN COLLINS GORDY, past senior grand warden, and of six past masters. Bro. GORDY is best remembered by his brethren as grand lecturer, and his spirit must have been a most beautiful one to have so impressed them. The grand master says of him:

A few hasty sentences could not do justice to him. He had indeed grown gray in service; practically speaking, "his time" had come before he closed his eyes in death. It must have been a beautiful old age—a glorious sunset, more suggestive than the most brilliant rise! A departed spirit, he yet sat in the flesh among his brethren to feel how they loved him, how they honored him for his services and remembered him for his devotion.

The grand master includes in his mention of the dead in other jurisdictions, Past Grand Master BUCK, of Illinois.

We have been repeatedly reminded since beginning this review of BYRON'S remark, that "Fame is to be killed in battle and have one's name spelled wrong in the gazette," and this reminder has almost always been associated with the difficulty which our brethren have had with the name of Bro. EDWARD COPPEE MITCHELL, the distinguished past grand master whose untimely death has made all intelligent Masons the country over, common mourners with the brethren of his own jurisdiction —Pennsylvania. By a crowning perversity of fate, in the address before us, his name is not only transformed into MITCHELL EDWARD COFFEE, but is linked with the office of the grand master of Peru!

The burdens, perplexities and discouragements entailed upon the Craft of Louisiana by the ill-advised and abortive Temple enterprise are still grievous to be borne, but it is to be hoped that the brethren will soon be able to see at least the glimmering of the dawn. The grand master says in this connection:

I think I have sufficiently indicated that in my humble judgment the interests of the Grand Lodge would be best served by leaving the matter again, under the resolution of your last Communication, in the hands of your proper authorities. I am most anxious that the sale should be effected. I do not think that Masonry, in Louisiana, will materially revive until that ever-present witness of the disappointments of our Past be removed,—the finances of the Body relieved of discouraging drains for interest on an unproductive investment, and our loves and efforts, unburthened of the incubus of our failures, concentrated upon the new hopes of a new era.

The grand master being called upon to interpret a certain regulation, says:

It provides, among other things, that "no Master Mason who shall live in the vicinity of a lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge for the space of one year, and who shall be able to pay the dues required by said lodge, and shall neglect to affiliate with said lodge, unless he shall be a member in good standing *of a lodge under some other jurisdiction*, shall be allowed the right of

visit." * * * I decided that this provision is prohibitory and explicit, that no lodge in this jurisdiction can allow "the right of visit" to a Master Mason falling within its terms. In other words, the lodge has no discretion. True, there is a loophole; but it is not sufficient to nullify the prohibition; it only provides a class of cases which shall be excepted from the operation of the rule, and that is, the "non-affiliate" who must be denied the right to visit, must be one who is "able to pay the dues required by said lodge."

The italics are ours and are designed to call attention to the fact that sojourners as well as un-affiliated Masons seem to be included in the disabled class. To our mind all this legislation which aims to divest brethren of any portion of their rights except for offenses whereof they have been duly convicted, is irredeemably vicious, and it is perhaps a natural corollary of the proposition that a brother may not elect to belong to no lodge, that he may not be permitted to choose what lodge he will belong to. The lodges in Louisiana seem now to be like a certain class of eleemosynary institutions—one must be a pauper to get into them, and the burden of proof of indigence lies on the applicant.

The committee on jurisprudence agreed that the interpretation of the law was correct, but gave the opinion that the law thus interpreted was "unmasonic, unfraternal and calculated to redound to the prejudice of the Order," and offered an amendment to the section striking out the word "*allowed*," and inserting in its place the word entitled, leaving it optional with the lodges whether they will receive the visit of an unaffiliated Mason or not. The grand lodge adopted the report, but defeated the amendment offered to cure what by that adoption it had declared to be an unmasonic and unfraternal law.

The subject of life membership came up through an amendment to the by-laws of Louisiana Lodge, No. 102, providing that thereafter "life members should pay one-half of all dues that may be required of each member borne upon the rolls of this lodge." The grand master says:

It has long since been almost universally conceded that introduction of the feature of *life membership* into our lodges was detrimental to their prosperity. This discovery is not limited to this jurisdiction; it has been made everywhere, and everywhere the lodges are struggling to relieve themselves from its pernicious effects. I do not hesitate to assert that the whole principle on which life membership seems to have been based, is radically fallacious. So far as it may have been considered an inducement to make men join our Order, it was unworthy of Masonry; if a bait to hold them in membership, equally beneath comment. What then was the idea? A reward for continued fidelity to the lodge; that brethren who had paid dues for a period of years had done enough for the lodge to have earned the privilege of remaining in membership for the rest of their natural lives, without paying any more. This was deemed an act of justice to the brother, but the justice due to the lodge was altogether overlooked. It was forgotten that the dues do not provide for the future, but are nothing but the necessary contribution to maintain the lodge and answer such reasonable calls on its charity, which, if well founded, every lodge or its members should be able to respond to. They are but a small compensation, currently paid, for the privilege of enjoying the benefits of Masonry, and the reasons for such payment are as great in the case of a brother's twentieth year of membership as they were in his first. I do not mean to say that it is not proper and even desirable for a lodge, if able, to make some concessions to members who have been faithful to their obligations for many years, but life membership, as a rule, is conclusively demonstrated to destroy the benefit it is intended to confer by destroying the lodges themselves. It is always in the power of the lodges to remit dues or make general or special concessions, according to circumstances and desert; but, as a matter of law, all distinctions between the brethren should be stricken from the constitutions and By-

Laws of our constituent bodies. Such move was made by Quitman Lodge, No. 76; and I am of opinion that the prosperity of the lodges would be advanced if such action became universal.

I am brought to the presentation of this subject by the fact that you will be called upon to exercise your judgment in regard to it on perhaps the most difficult feature connected with it, viz.: the power of a lodge to repeal or modify the law to the prejudice of brethren who, by the fullfillment of the conditions imposed, have acquired the privilege of life membership.

The grand master having submitted the question to the committee on law and jurisprudence, it was reported upon at this communication. The majority report, signed by past grand masters FELLOWS, TODD, MARKS, GIRARD and POWELL, recognizes the law of contract, and holds that the right to repeal laws providing for life membership exists "except where before such repeal, the right of exemption had become complete and fully vested by performance of the necessary conditions," and concludes thus:

After a compliance with a by-law by which a member has become a life member by payment of dues, or any fixed sum or sums of money, whether in blocks or by installments, and all the conditions have been complied with, the transaction becomes a contract, which the lodge cannot escape from fullfilling, and if invoked, the courts would compel compliance on the part of the lodge.

On this discussion of the question, we have left out all reference to the desirableness of the feature of life membership, and have confined it to the legality of the proposed repeal or change proposed by Louisiana Lodge, No. 102. The undersigned have no hesitation in saying that such a change as proposed in the By-Laws of Louisiana Lodge would be the violation of a civil contract, and is, therefore, contrary to Masonic law.

Past Grand Master HORNOR, dissenting, says:

I am aware that it is thought by some of the brethren and by the majority of the committee, that the privileges of life membership, when conferred by a lodge, amount to a vested right in the same, including a perpetual exemption from all dues, but I believe that such impression is erroneous, and that the power that conferred the privileges of life membership has the same power to annul or cancel them, and necessarily, therefore, to modify or restrict the same as it may deem fit.

The entire committee approved the amendment to the by-laws of Quitman Lodge, abolishing life membership *in futuro*.

A motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was lost by a vote of 100 to 53, and the majority report was then adopted without division; and we may add, we think will command general approval.

The grand master submitted the correspondence growing out of the resolution adopted the previous year requesting him to endeavor to heal the differences between the grand lodges of England and Quebec. In reply to his exceedingly respectful and fraternal letter, which suggested the hope that some recognition of the principle of local grand lodge jurisdiction might be conceded by the most worshipful and most honored of all grand lodges, if not as a matter of law, as deference to modern fact and accomplished system, the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England says:

In reply I am commanded to refer you to the correspondence which has taken place between those two bodies, which is given in full in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for some years past; and I am to explain that as the situation still remains the same, the Grand Lodge of England cannot possibly change its attitude or alter its decision on the matter.

I am also directed to transmit to you a copy of a report read to, and unanimously adopted by, the Grand Lodge of England on the 3d of March, 1886, relative to certain action taken by the Grand Lodge of Illinois on the matter in question, which will further show you what the views of the Grand Lodge of England are, and they still continue to be, the same as heretofore.

As this correspondence was had pending action of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana on a proposition from the committee on foreign correspondence to interdict intercourse with the recusant lodges in Montreal, and a substitute offered that "all intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England be suspended until she withdraws her warrants with the lodges in Quebec," the grand master thus takes up the domestic thread:

The situation is therefore the same as it was when the pending resolutions were presented to this Grand Lodge. I can do little more than exhort the brethren, if they resolve to act finally upon this matter, to do so only after such full and thoughtful consideration, as the importance of the subject demands.

Were I to venture an opinion, it would be to say that in my humble judgment the doctrine of "exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction" to which resolution of this Body, some years old, committed us, does not demand any interference in the quarrel of the *three* contending parties.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

With us, I mean in the United States, for reasons so obvious that I need not allude to them, it is so universally recognized, as to have acquired the force of a law which all agreed to make unto themselves; but, though I may come in conflict with preconceived notions of prominent and learned Masons in this and other jurisdictions, I venture to say that there is nothing in the nature of Masonry itself which authorizes us to apply the law which we recognize *inter nos* to a quarrel between two external and foreign jurisdictions, who are not parties to our own express or implied obligations in this regard.

We do not propose to pursue this subject further than to say that the statement that Quebec is a foreign jurisdiction is unfair. The Grand Lodge of Quebec was organized *because of the prevalence of the American doctrine of grand lodge jurisdiction*, appealed to American precedents to justify its formation, and the regularity of its formation under these precedents secured for it the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Considering the generous support given to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in the "quarrel" in which it was one of *four* contending parties, we do not wonder at Past Grand Master FLEMING'S attempt to have that portion of the address referring to the Quebec matter withheld from publication. The pending resolutions went over until next year.

The grand master announced the appointment of Bro. CHAS. F. TENNEY as grand representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois *vice* Past Grand Master BUCK, deceased.

In conclusion he puts himself on record in a lengthy argument against the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in declaring saloon-keeping or selling liquor for drinking purposes to be unmasonic. We cannot copy it all, but the following will give an idea of his general attitude on the question:

Masonry, except in individual offences, can only deal with right and wrong in the abstract; with those relations of life which are universal, and with those rules and principles of human conduct which the conscience accept as universally true. "Prohibition" is a sentiment,

an opinion, or a belief; shared by many people, unheeded by many more. As well might Masonry dictate the hours of labor, the religious and political creeds of its members; yea, enter the household and draw the limits on the luxuries of life.

If I vote to expel my brother, because he sells wine, yet drink it at table, I am an unnatural monster, "a perjured and simular man of virtue," who brand my brother publicly for doing an act which I daily commit in my own house.

Carry the argument to its legitimate consequences and it will follow that the *use* of "liquor" is unmasonic. In other words, Masonry as such, not content with the lessons of temperance and moderation which it teaches, becomes the champion of total abstinence! If this be admissible, Masonry ceases to be the great universal bond which elevates it above all other human institutions, and dwindles down to the scope of a local charitable and temperance society.

Official Masonic papers are no place for the discussion of political questions such as Prohibition will soon be, if it has not already become so. Nor is there any necessity for legislation on the part of grand lodges to enable them to sustain their lodges in disciplining members who violate the laws of the land, whether it be the law against liquor-selling, or any other.

That splendid organized charity, Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, reports the demands upon it during the year comparatively light. Applicants from Illinois received $73.

Adverse report was made on one petition for a dispensation for a new lodge, and one was referred to the favorable consideration of the grand master; one dispensation was continued, and one lodge was permitted to surrender its charter.

Charles Francis Buck and James C. Batchelor, both of New Orleans, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 107) is again by Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows—who last year took up the pen after a rest of a quarter of a century—and like last year's report is topical in form. Confining itself to certain subjects, under their respective heads is collated such expressions of opinion on each as he deems worthy of reproduction, found by him in his study of the proceedings of all the grand lodges, each rounded up with his own views, given more or less at length. In this mosaic it is rare to find anything clearer, stronger, more courteous or more fraternal than his own contributions to it. It is a very able report, and its preparation must entail more work of the real hard kind than that of the ordinary review. It will never be the popular form of report for the mass of Masonic readers, but a series of them, equal to this, would be a valuable mine of material for Masonic writers engaged in debate.

Illinois is laid under contribution. He quotes at considerable length from the address of Grand Master Darrah on the subject of Charity, italicizing his vigorous presentation of the fact that charitable obligations rest on the individual, and that uniform taxation for charitable purposes, which takes no account of the relative ability of individuals to pay, is opposed to the Masonic idea of charity. Bro. Darrah's remarks on Quebec are also quoted; and the report of Bro. H. M. McCollister,

district deputy of the twenty-second district, is drawn upon, he having "put more forcibly," as he says, "than has been noticed elsewhere, the decay of the social feature."

As fully and accurately giving the Mason's idea of Charity or Brotherly Love, he quotes from the Koran Mahomet's definition of charity:

"Every good act is charity; your smiling in your brother's face; your putting a wanderer in the right road; your giving water to the thirsty; your exhortation to another to do right, is charity. A man's true wealth hereafter is the good he has done in this world to his fellow-men. When he dies, people will ask, 'what property has he left behind?' But angels will ask, 'what good deeds has he sent before him?'"

Under the head of "Grand Lodges:—Their Origin, Powers, and Organization," referring to Bro. PARVIN'S review of Bro. GURNEY'S report, and quoting, with other matter, the remark, "We think we have read quite as much on this subject as Bro. GURNEY and his associates, and we know of no association of Masons in America who now or *have* claimed such a right (the right to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason)"—Bro. FELLOWS says:

We have underscored one word in above quotation, and had that been omitted, we could heartily have assented to the whole quotation. But we do know that the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction has, 'within the memory of man,' claimed the right, *but waived it*, to make Masons, and it was at a special meeting at Buffalo, in 1877, on the occasion when Bro. Dawkins was crowned Inspector General, that Bro. Pike announced that he had become satisfied the Supreme Councils and Inspectors General never had the right to confer the first three degrees of Masonry. The right prior to that time was claimed, but waived, where there were Grand Lodges in existence.

Again recurring to this subject he says:

But what we wished to say was, and as a summary of what we have read, that Masons in the pre-historic ages of its existence, assembled as occasions called for and made Masons; and those assemblies were called lodges, or were what we call lodges. It seems to have become a landmark that no one could be made a Mason except in a just and legally constituted lodge. At any rate such has been the law since such lodges existed; and since the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1717, none under its jurisdiction, except the four old lodges of London, could exist legally without a charter or warrant authorizing them to work. We have yet to see authentic proof that lodges and Masonic organizations existed on the Continent of Europe prior to 1717. This may have been, for, as Bro. Parvin says, there were many more lodges than the *four* old lodges exisiting in England, if not in London, in 1717; and they may have formed a Grand Lodge or Grand Lodges, and we have every reason to believe that they did so. Of their existence we have sufficient proof, and when Bros. Hughan, Gould, *et. als.*, will search for *and publish* what may be found, other than such facts as tend to sustain their ideas of the modern Grand Lodge. (of England), we shall know much more than we now do, of the nature and character of Freemasonry prior to 1717.

Certain it is that all the real Masonic organizations on the Continent of Europe, trace directly their origin to the Grand Lodge of England, either the Ancient or Modern, or that at York, or in Scotland or Ireland, unless we except the Grand Lodge of Germany, at Berlin. Hence, whatever there might have been on the Continent ceased or became merged in those Masonic organizations which had their origin in the British Islands, where we must look for the origin and early history and character of the Institution as we now have it.

Out of those organizations on the Continent grew the various Grand Orients, another term in French for Grand Lodge, and on those were grafted various degrees, as was the Royal Arch, the

Mark Master and Knights Templar upon the English lodges, and as part of addenda to the same. Without tracing the history of these Grand Orients, we come down to 1801, when was formed the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, (properly claimed to be the Mother Supreme Council of the world). All who formed that Supreme Council were Master Masons, members of lodges in Charleston, S. C., and under obligation to neither Initiate, Pass, or Raise, or assist therein, any one, except in a just and legally constituted lodge of Freemasons. It was an impossibilty then for them to assume or create the power, or obtain the right in and by virtue of their new organization, to ignore the force of those obligations. Such being the case, and all other Supreme Councils deriving all their powers and rights through and by the action of this Mother Supreme Council, so none of the other Supreme Councils ever had or can have the right to confer the first three degrees of Freemasonry, and it follows that all who have received those degrees from Supreme Councils or Inspectors General, are clandestine made Masons, and incapable of doing any Masonic act. The power or legality of Grand Orients cannot be questioned, for they are the same as Grand Lodges, from which the conclusion follows and seems inevitable that many of the Supreme Councils of the world are illegal, and their members and founders in many instances clandestine made Masons.

Bro. FELLOWS' idea of the signification of the term "Grand Orient" is quite different from ours. We understand it to include the administrative bureaus of the various blocks of degrees into which the thirty-three or more are broken up, in which the so-called "grand lodge" is the bureau which nominally administers the affairs of the first three; but that its acts are subject to the supervision and veto of the supreme council which sits supreme over all, and that its charters are not valid until *vised* by that oligarchical body or its autocratic head. If this view of their method of constitution is correct, grand orients are not the same as grand lodges, and their power or legality as bodies having any authority in Masonry cannot be maintained. Nor does the fact that one of the constituent parts of the grand orient is called a grand lodge—if all those constituents are equally subordinate to the supreme council—make those who have received the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, under the authority of these putative grand lodges, any less clandestine-made Masons than those who have received them direct from supreme councils or inspectors general.

We have nowhere seen a clearer statement than this of Bro. FELLOWS, of the impossibility of Master Masons acquiring the right, by associating themselves together, of absolving themselves from their irrevocable obligations. We ask if the logic of his argument does not as clearly demonstrate the impossibility that any organization thus created by Master Masons, which by new tests or distinctions excludes from equal participation therein all other Master Masons, can be lawfully recognized as "a duly constituted Masonic body?"

We are glad to find in the following support for the view we have advanced in every public address on Masonry we have delivered during the last fifteen years:

> Masonry was in advance of kingly rule, and, we believe, the Institution, by its teachings, prepared the way for a democratic, a republican form of government, and that only in countries ruled by the spirit of Republican Democracy does Masonry flourish, or will it ever,

His estimate of the effect of life membership upon the lodges adopting it, is quite the reverse of Grand Master BUCK'S. He says, "the most prosperous of the bodies of Masons in Louisiana are those which have had the system of life member-

ship the longest. The history of the strongest, in numbers and financially, which lies before me, shows that the system was inaugurated by it in Louisiana, on the 10th of December, 1855."

In our report of 1873 we said: "We are sometimes led to question, and never more so than when we find some new Peter the Hermit preaching a crusade against non-affiliates, whether a hurricane of adversity, such as Masonry encountered forty years ago, would not be a blessing in disguise," and we are led to refer to it now because in the following, Bro. FELLOWS gives us, fifteen years afterward, a glimpse of what the craze did for Louisiana:

The action in Louisiana, begun in 1873-4, of holding unaffiliated Masons as *pariahs*, in the words of Bro. Schultze, and in holding the Institution to be one in most respects like health and life assurance associations, a sad departure from the rule ever before prevailing in Louisiana, has had its effect by reducing the numbers of the Fraternity in affiliation from 7,800 to 3,600 in less than thirteen years; and it was indeed time, in Louisiana, if Freemasonry was to be saved from utter extermination, that the *return* was inaugurated in 1886. It is to be hoped by every lover of Freemasonry that there is in the near future a sure return to the true principles of the Institution.

As Bro. FELLOWS was not then reviewing, we should be glad if he will take the trouble to read our discussion of the subject, under the head of New York, in our report for 1874.

The following will indicate his conservative position on the "Saloon Question":

As we are bound to be good citizens and cheerfully obey the laws of the country in which we reside, we violate our obligations as citizens and Masons when we violate any law of that country which prohibits or makes a crime or misdemeanor, with penalty attached, any act or deed or calling. If then the State has prohibited the retailing of intoxicating liquors and made it a crime or misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, a violation of that law is a Masonic offense, and on proof being made and conviction had, after due trial, the brother found guilty should be masonically punished.

If the selling of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage or otherwise, or the keeping of a saloon in which intoxicating liquors are sold, be prohibited by any of the points of the obligations which the Master Mason has taken, then, whether the State has declared such act to be a crime or misdemeanor punishable on conviction, or has not so declared, the act constitutes a Masonic offense and renders the brother guilty of such act liable to Masonic discipline. And here we take it is found the gist of the whole question We submit that there is nothing in the obligation taken by a Master Mason which prohibits him from keeping a saloon or selling, as a beverage, intoxicating liquors. We are bound by no such tie. From the nature of the case we cannot, in writing, prove this, even if it were an affirmative proposition. We cannot be required to prove the negative. We simply deny that any such prohibition exists or can be found in the obligations of a Master Mason.

He says very much more on this and other subjects which we might copy with profit to our readers, but we have already given so much space to Louisiana that we must desist, with the grateful acknowledgment that we are greatly his debtor.

MAINE, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Portland, May 3. Thirty-six grand lodges had representatives present, Illinois not of the number.

With the briefest exordium, the grand master (FESSENDEN I. DAY) presents an exceedingly direct and clear report of the business of his office and the condition of Masonry. Of the latter he says:

Our initiations show a decided increase over the year before, the affiliations are slightly larger and the number dimitted less. On the contrary our deaths have increased, and the suspensions for N. P. D. are very much larger, yet on the whole we increased our membership more than in the preceding year. We average now more than 110 members for each lodge, and with very few exceptions they are all in a strong and flourishing condition, showing that the plan of our Grand Lodge to build up and assist the old lodges and to grant but few dispensations for new ones has been to our advantage.

Most of our subordinates have had a fair amount of work, and have shown a disposition to dwell together in unity. Differences have arisen in regard to jurisdiction, and it is not to be wondered at that in a territory so large as ours, with over 200 towns that have no lodges, these differences should arise, and although some of these have seemed to be of a serious nature, yet all were willing to abide by the decisions made and have done so, and the best of feeling prevails.

On the subject of new lodges he says:

I have granted no dispensations for new lodges, although I have received several petitions with very plausible reasons for my granting the same, but in every case I have advised them to commence with lodge instruction, a dispensation for which the Grand Lodge was willing and I should be pleased to grant. I think that before a dispensation is granted to brethren for the purpose of instituting a new lodge, they should be required to work for a time under a Lodge of Instruction. It is a fitting school that will assist in showing them how much interest can be maintained and whether they are ready to support a chartered lodge with all its responsibilities, and that, too, before they have been to the expense of starting one.

I believe that when this plan is adopted, our new lodges will be those formed to live, prosper, be useful to themselves and a credit to this Grand Lodge.

The practice of granting such dispensations had been continued, and we find that two of these lodges of instruction petitioned for dispensations for new lodges; one had leave to withdraw for non-compliance with constitutional prerequisites, and the other was referred to the incoming grand master.

In a case of discipline for intemperance, where a reprimand was agreed upon, but in which the grand master thought indefinite suspension should have been voted, he directed the master to add to his reprimand the following:

"The Grand Master orders me to read to you his opinion."

"You have been tried by your brethren and found guilty of gross unmasonic conduct and have been sentenced to be reprimanded in open lodge. Your conduct was shameful, and the more so by your going in such a condition into a hall dedicated to such noble and virtuous purposes as are all masonic rooms. I am satisfied by the testimony that your brethren did not do their duty in not more severely punishing you. It may be that they trusted that a simple reprimand would be sufficient to turn you from your evil course; if so, you can by your future conduct show that they were wiser judges of what was best than I."

Without taking the slightest exception to this, we suggest (in view of possible grand masters more prolix than Bro. DAY) whether from this precedent "usage" may not evolve a new grade of punishment unknown to the statute.

The following explains itself:

April 11th, I received a communication from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Maine General Hospital, informing me that the kind and liberal brother, who one year ago so liberally surprised us, had renewed for another year his free bed in the Hospital, and had placed the same at the disposal of the Grand Master, under the same conditions as the year before.

A resolution of thanks discloses the appropriate name of the brother who thus hit the nail of practical and judicious charity squarely on the head—Bro. EDMUND B. MALLET, Jr.

An anniversary worthy of observation is thus modestly noticed:

Among the many social masonic events that have occurred during the year, the most notable, and one that I remember with much pleasure, was the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the introduction of Masonry into Maine, held under the auspices of Portland Lodge, No. 1, which occasion was also the 125th anniversary of the granting of the charter under which Portland Lodge was finally constituted. Some 150 brethren from different parts of the state, with a number of brethren from away, but who were formerly active masons in Maine, gathered at the Falmouth, and after discussing a bounteous feast, short addresses were made by representatives of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery, as well as the A. A. Rite, all of which, except the first, were able, interesting and instructive.

More extended addresses were afterwards made by our Past Grand Master Drummond on the Past of Masonry, by our P. D. G. M. Bell, now of New Hamphshire, on the Present of Masonry, and by our P. G. M. Burnham, now of Massachusetts, on the Future of Masonry. Altogether it was an occasion long to be remembered and worthy of Portland Lodge.

Turning to the cover of the proceedings before us we find that the Grand Lodge of Maine still continues to date from its actual formation, instead of from the birth of its eldest constituent, like Massachusetts and some later imitators, the present communication being the sixty-eighth.

If we correctly read between the lines of the following, the secondary object of its adoption was to indicate the disgust of the grand lodge that it had been deprived of the service of so acceptable a representative by the operation of a resolution, adopted by the Grand Lodge of New York, forcing brethren holding commissions from more than one grand lodge to resign all but one of them, presumably because some hungry mouths were insisting on a new division of the plums:

Resolved, That in view of the long service with which Past Grand Master Joseph D. Evans has honored this Grand Lodge, as its Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, his high character as a man, his distinguished ability as a Freemason and his long, active, faithful and still-continued labors for the good of the craft, we have learned of his resignation with the most profound regret; and while tendering our warmest thanks, we also tendered him our heartiest wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

The committee on jurisprudence, the grand lodge concurring, say on the question as to who is to be deemed the accuser in Masonic trials:

The question has reference to the provision of our constitution, which prohibits the accuser's voting on the question of the guilt of the accused.

The constitution recognizes the practice that in many cases the junior warden must prefer charges as a duty of his office. In such cases, he is often only the *nominal* accuser and the *real* accuser is another person.

It is a fundamental principle of Masonic trials that the accused shall have an *impartial* trial; both he and his counsel are precluded from voting upon that principle: the accuser and his counsel are precluded from voting on that principle. The principle would apply to the *real* accuser with greater force than to the *official* but *nominal* accuser.

The brother who signs the charges must be deemed an accuser, and cannot vote.

Your committee are also of the opinion that the word "accuser" in our constitution also includes the *real* accuser, and that he should not vote on the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The question whether a particular brother, who does not sign the charges, is or is not an accuser, must be determined by the W. Master who presides, like any other question of Masonic law arising during the trial.

The same committee, reporting adversely on a proposition to furnish each district deputy—in whose office is also combined the functions of lecturer—with a copy of the work, say:

As individuals, they believe that there has grown up in this jurisdiction so strong a sentiment in favor of the literal rendition of the work, that the symbolism and real object of the work are almost wholly overlooked.

While they would not object to the deposit in the archives of the Grand Lodge, of a guide to the work, they believe that the present mode of disseminating it, is contrary to the ancient rules of the fraternity, as it is substantially equivalent to publishing it to the world.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, of Sabatis, was unanimously elected grand master; IRA BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 182) is again from the matchless hand of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, noticing all the American grand lodges and several foreign bodies, and containing in addition a special examination, from the actuary's standpoint, of the subject of life membership.

In his review of Illinois, which he approached "with feelings of inexpressible sadness, closely approaching desolation," he gives large space to quoted tributes to Bro. GURNEY, of whom he says:

It was our privilege to have a more intimate acquaintance with him than with almost any other "correspondent" since the death of James B. Scot. We met frequently, and our correspondence was frequent up to the time of his fatal illness, and of a confidential character. While our views on most questions of masonic law were in accord, upon others they were diverse, and while our discussions were often earnest, they never affected in the slightest degree our fraternal intercourse.

He urges his brethren to read and earnestly consider what has been said about the deceased, as it certainly will, he says, give them a true conception of what Masonry is, and a Mason should be.

He notes with approval the repeal of that condition in our law which stood in the way of the prompt exercise, from the outset, of the right of a lodge to deal with offending sojourners.

Of certain ritualistic features, he says (in entire accord with our personal views):

We notice that in Illinois in order to open a lodge on the third degree, they have to *climb up* through the other two degrees; in some jurisdictions, in order to open a lodge on the first degree, they *climb down*; we believe it best to adhere to the ancient usage, which ritual tinkers are trying to change, and open the lodge on the degree in which it is proposed to do business or work.

He copies with approval the remarks of Grand Master DARRAH on Masonic burial, and from the report of the jurisprudence committee on physical qualifications, and of another matter before that committee, says:

The committee endorse a resolution against "written vouchers," saying, however, it must not be understood to question the right and duty of the master to require proper vouchers that the candidate was made in a regular lodge. The committee evidently understand the object of "written vouchers" and the only purpose which they serve, but the proposer of the resolution apparently did not.

On the design of "proper vouchers," he says, in his notice of Mississippi:

We think we must give the chairman of the committee a little light, as he confesses he does not know what is meant by "proper vouchers" in the charge to a Master "and has never seen any one who did know." We hold such a document know. It bears the "teste" of the Grand Secretary of our Grand Lodge, under its seal and signature of the Master and Wardens of the lodge in which we were made, attested by the Secretary, under its seal; and, moreover, bears our autograph. It certifies that on a given date, we were duly made a Master Mason in that lodge; and the Grand Secretary certifies that that lodge was a regular lodge. When we are identified as the one whose autograph is on the document, we have produced the proper vouchers. But our good Brother Speed assumes that if a change of membership is made this document must be surrendered; but this is not so; *it has nothing to do with membership;* it relates wholly to the initiation, which happens but once; the lodge may afterwards die, but no matter, because if it was a regular lodge when the initiation took place, the party was "made in a regular lodge." It relates to no subsequent time; its whole office is to show that the holder was made *in a regular lodge* when he *was* made.

We have one *somewhere*, or ought to have, of which the above is an accurate description, which was furnished us at our raising, by a Massachusetts lodge, thirty-two years ago next December.

He believes Bro. GURNEY'S report on correspondence to be the *crowning* effort of his life, as it was his *last*, but says he *cannot* review it.

Referring to the statement of the California committee on jurisprudence, in its effort to show that American grand lodges were not under obligations to sustain Quebec, that they "do not understand that this rule of exclusive jurisdictional right is a fundamental rule or has been universally accepted, or that it ever has been accepted or recognized by all or by any of the grand lodges of Europe," he says:

The committee overlook the fact that while the British Grand Lodges recognize the current jurisdiction in Great Britain and her Dependencies of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, they claim that, as against all other Grand Lodges, their jurisdiction is exclusive: the Grand Lodge of England is specially tenacious upon this point, and will not allow the Canadian

Grand Lodges, even, to found a lodge in British Territory outside of the Dominion. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba attempted it, but was forced to give up the attempt and remove the lodge.

And of their assertion that the rule is altogether recent, and is largely, if not wholly, the outgrowth of the peculiar condition and political relations of our American states to one another and to the general government :

The last part of the first paragraph contains a fundamental error: the doctrine *did not* grow out "of the peculiar condition and peculiar relations of our American states to one another and to the general government." The doctrine was announced and settled several years before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It *did* grow out of the independence of the colonies and the severance of relations with the British government. It was declared, by those who formed the grand lodges, to be a *matter of right* that the Masons of an independent state should have a grand lodge of their own, with exclusive jurisdiction in its territory.

And, further of the remark of that committee that the relations of grand lodges are like those of independent nations :

The second paragraph quoted is sound. Grand lodges *are* Masonic nations. We marvel that the committee did not perceive the necessary result of that proposition. Nations have exclusive jurisdiction in their respective territories; and all writers on international law hold that the proposition, that nations have exclusive jurisdiction in their territory, is not a law made by agreement, but a law growing out of the *very existence* of two or more nations. The same law applies to grand lodges with equal force. The fact that one nation might permit another to exercise jurisdiction within its territory is no argument against the law, but only shows the weakness or folly of the nation which does not insist upon its rights.

And with apt illustration he follows up their corollary that if two nations, with each of which the United States is at peace, go to war, we can still continue to maintain our relations with each :

This is true, as a general rule, but there are exceptions: if France should set up a government in Berlin, and claim to have it recognized, and insist upon our receiving the people of Berlin as French subjects, we think the government of the United States would have something to say about it; so here are lodges in Quebec which her grand lodge denounces as irregular, but England claims that we shall recognize and receive their members as regular Masons; if they apply to visit lodges in California, as they have down in Maine, we think her committee will find it difficult to prescribe a course of conduct which shall enable their grand lodge to "maintain peaceful relations with both grand lodges!"

And further, on the same subject, because others besides the grand master of New Jersey, have attempted to use the point against Quebec :

One point, however, we will notice; he speaks of the qualified recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of England, but he does not add that when England preferred this qualified recognition, Quebec absolutely refused to receive it, insisting, as she had done from the beginning, that she had *of right* exclusive jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec, and over every lodge in it. She has never consented that lodges should exist in her territory not in allegiance, nor permitted them to retain foreign charters. She has, it is true, delayed the ultimate measure, partly because she had hoped that the recusant lodges would yield and partly because her sister grand lodges almost all united in urging her to exhaust every other resource before putting those lodges under ban. And now her long suffering, her patient endurance and the delay caused by her truly Masonic spirit are used as arguments against her.

When residents of Maine go elsewhere and get the degrees, the grand lodge regulations forbid their being recognized as Masons by Maine lodges. This has been

sharply and we think justly criticized. Of a case in which the correctness of their proceeding was questioned, he says:

While we feel sure that our grand lodge regulation forbidding the recognition of a Mason so made is entirely correct, we are *not* sure of the correctness of the action of our grand lodge in relation to the healing; but there is one consolation, if the "healing" was an error, it was on the safe side. We agree that a Mason made in a regular lodge is not a clandestine Mason; he may be expelled for fraud in obtaining the degrees, but until expelled, is a regular Mason. We admit, of course, the right of a member to exclude a visitor; but we also hold, that while a grand lodge cannot rightfully compel a lodge to admit a visitor, it can prohibit his admission although the members of the lodge may be willing to admit him. The brother in question was within the prohibition. The grand lodge is not inclined to remove the ban, unless it appears that the candidate was not in fault.

While a lodge may deny a regular Mason the privilege of visiting, we do not think the grand lodge can lawfully divest a Mason whom it admits to be regularly made and in good standing, of any of his rights, without due process of law—that is, by judgment after due trial.

We quote the following from his timely discussion of the grand representative question, under the head of New York:

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this grand lodge that no brother should be accredited, or hold the position of representative near this grand body for more than one jurisdiction at the same time.

"*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of these resolutions the grand master be and is hereby requested to invite any brother now accredited as a representative near this grand lodge for two or more jurisdictions to designate which position he desires to retain, and thereupon to procure a new appointment or appointments to be made.

"*Resolved*, That whenever a representative fails to attend the communications of this grand lodge for two consecutive years, unless excused by the grand master, it shall be the duty of the grand master to request that a new appointment be made."

We read and re-read these resolutions; had our better half wipe our glasses clean as only a woman can do, and read them again; we saw that our good Brother JOHN F. COLLINS moved their adoption, and we were all the more puzzled; we finally conclude that somebody took advantage of our genial brother's good nature and asked him to offer them and he did it without reading them, and the grand lodge adopted them *because* Bro. COLLINS offered them!

The appointment of representatives to other grand lodges has been the subject of much merriment and ridicule; and if these resolutions do not open the door wider for such assaults upon the system, it will not be because they do not give occasion for it.

Whether such representative is to be deemed a representative in the ordinary meaning of the term, or an ambassador or minister, the principle upon which the appointment is made is the same. Grand lodges being sovereigns, the idea of having a representative of one grand lodge near another to look after the interests of itself and the members of its obedience, and to strengthen the bonds of fraternity, was undoubtedly taken from the practice of nations. At first, this practice was followed as far as practicable; of course, a grand lodge could not send one of its own members, and so the practice was to select some Mason who was of the obedience of the grand lodge to which he was accredited. But the modern mania for legislation soon attacked the system, and grand lodges began to interfere with the selection of representatives from other grand lodges. Of course, the general principle was always recognized, that if the person appointed was personally obnoxious to the grand lodge to which he was accredited, that was a good reason for cancelling his commission; and

there was at least one instance in which a commission was recalled for that reason. The first movement in the way of interference was the adoption of a resolution by one grand lodge that all representatives to it must be of its own members; a Mason of its obedience, not a member of itself, must not be appointed; and so it has gone on until grand lodges have forbidden the appointment of the same brother by more than one grand lodge, and now the Grand Lodge of New York—with, we think, an amazing want of inter-jurisdictional courtesy, and a failure to appreciate "the eternal fitness" of things—requires any member of it, holding a commission from more than one grand lodge, *to resign all but one of the commissions!* The practice has gone even further: grand masters arrogate to themselves the *nomination* of representatives *from* other grand lodges, so that it has come to this, that representatives to grand lodges are appointed by the grand master of the grand lodge *to* which they are accredited! The whole plan of representation is reversed, and instead of the selection of some one whose relations to the grand lodge, of which he is the representative, are of a special character, the position is used by the other grand master to compliment some brother in his own jurisdiction, without any reference whatever to his qualifications, thus making the object of such an appointment a mere personal compliment and nothing beyond.

It is a significant fact that the modern mania for legislation did not attack the tenure of the grand representative's office until the brethren found out that their own grand master nominated the representatives *to* their own grand lodge, a practice which we fear had its rise in the discovery by some grand master that in vacancies then existing, or in new interchanges, there was a pretty mine of patronage if the suggestion of a particular nomination could only be made to work.

Bro. DRUMMOND seems inclined to believe, with Bro. PEABODY, of Colorado, "that if grand masters would write more letters imparting light and knowledge to those who ask for it, they would do the Craft more good than by making 'official decisions,'" but after all we think the official decisions reported are the points taken from correspondence which the grand master *thinks are new*, and hence feels it his duty to record; maintains as of yore that usage as well as written laws has the force of law in Masonry; thinks the limitation of eligibility to office in the grand lodge to members thereof is unwise, and says the Maine constitution limits it to members of the grand and constituent lodges, but certain officers must be past masters; argues, in consonance with our law, that the limitation of the right to appeal to the accused alone is an unwise innovation; is now arguing with Bro. BROWN, of Kansas, a question which he discussed with us years ago, as to what use a lodge may properly make of its funds, and still holds that "the funds do not belong to the lodge: they are held in trust for *charitable* and *Masonic* uses, and for these uses alone can the funds be used;" but unless in cases such as he cites, wherein lodges about to surrender their charters have undertaken to divide their funds among their members and have been enjoined by courts of equity, we think the right of the lodge to judge, as trustee, what are charitable and Masonic uses is not very likely to be often interfered with; referring to life membership says the danger is that the "required sum" to purchase the life membership will not be made large enough; and here we are led to inquire whether in favoring life membership we do not in some measure fall in with and strengthen the tendency to pervert Masonry into an insurance business; says without actually questioning the Mississippi decision "that a vote granting a dimit on condition that the brother remove to Texas, was void, and the membership not affected," that in similar conditions it has been held that the *condition* was void, and the *grant* valid; would regard the appointment of a committee on law, to give

decisions, as distinguished *from counsel to the grand master*, as being a gross usurpation of the powers of the grand master, with which we agree; agrees with the grand master of New Jersey that a blank piece of paper is not a vote, as it conveys no meaning and therefore cannot be counted; says it seems a little ungracious that New York should not be willing to concede to Quebec the same rights that she asserted for herself, when she declared herself an independent grand lodge; leaves Bro. VAUX without a leg to stand upon in his denial of the possibility of a "tyled lodge" doing Masonic work in public; and in that, as well as in many other ways, lays the whole Craft under obligations by his customary table of statistics.

MANITOBA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Winnipeg, Feb. 8. Grand representatives were present from thirty-two jurisdictions, but the ambassador of Illinois was not among them.

The grand master (THOMAS CLARK), as will be seen, opens his exordium with a poetical quotation, and closes it with a bit of advertising which may not be as minute in its details as the efforts of Arkansas and California in that direction, but which in point of comprehensiveness need not take off its hat to either:

> "Again the silent wheels of time
> Their annual round have run;"

And the high position in which you placed me a year ago, makes it my privilege to welcome you most heartily to our thirteenth annual communication. How short the time since last we met.

> "Still on it creeps,
> Each little moment at another's heels,
> Till hours, days, years, a century make up
> Of such small parts; and men look back
> Worn and bewildered, wondering how it is."

Yet it is so, another year has gone, and it is not in our power to recall one of its precious moments, or its golden opportunities; but their record is on high, and we will meet it when we are summoned to the Grand Lodge above. For we are taught that all our words and actions are not only observed, but are recorded, by the Most High, to whom we must give an undisguised account of our conduct through life. If, then, we are conscious of failure in the past, let us begin *now* to amend, and let the fruits of our good resolutions be apparent at the sessions of this communication in loving and kindly forbearance with each other, agreeing to differ where we cannot see eye to eye, and each one vieing with his brother in the endeavor to accomplish the object of our assembling. I am quite sure you all unite with me in giving devout thanks to the Giver of all Good for the blessings of peace, and for the sunshine and rain which have filled our barns with plenty, and gladdened the hearts of the stalwart toilers who have made their homes on the fertile and almost boundless prairies of this magnificent country, which is undoubtedly destined ere long to be the home of prosperous and happy millions. Brethren, we have the grandest country that the sun shines on, the best form of government in the world, and the noblest Queen that ever graced a throne or swayed a royal sceptre. If we are not a thankful and contented people, we ought to be.

He acknowledges courtesies extended, and by his allusion to the "Inter-State Commerce Law," draws us all to him as our long-lost brother, so true it is that—

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Among the special dispensations refused by him we find one "to authorize the senior warden to confer degrees in the absence of the worshipful master," whence we infer that while in that jurisdiction the senior warden may, in the absence of the master, succeed that officer in the *government* of the lodge, he cannot in the *working* of it. Of the condition of Masonry, the grand master says:

The condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction is, as far as I am able to judge, steadily improving, its tone is becoming more elevated. The growing sentiment of the age in favor of temperance has so thoroughly leavened the members of the Craft that "coffee" holds almost universal sway at the refreshment tables, and I hope the time is very near when intoxicating liquors will not appear on the refreshment table of any lodge room in any jurisdiction. The proceedings in the refreshment rooms are elevating and improving, such as would be approved of by our wives and daughters. The brethren go home at seasonable hours, all feeling that the evening's enjoyment will bear the morning's reflection. Brethren, I congratulate you upon this state of things, and I am glad to know that it is not confined to our own jurisdiction, but that the leaven is working throughout the Masonic world.

It is perhaps reasonable to infer that in those localities where coffee has not entirely taken the place of intoxicating liquors that the brethren do not convert the purposes of refreshment into intemperance and excess, as any scandalous departure from that rule would have insured a different result in the following, which occurred in the subsequent proceedings:

It was moved by M. W. Bro. ALFRED PEARSON, seconded by V. W. Bro. JOHN MONTGOMERY, that it be one of the regulations of this grand lodge that lodges in this jurisdiction shall not be permitted to use intoxicating liquors at refreshment tables in their lodge rooms.

The motion was put to grand lodge and declared lost.

The grand master announced the death of Bro. Col. ALFRED MCKEAND, past grand steward, who died suddenly at the early age of thirty-seven.

The grand lodge granted two charters; arranged to set apart yearly ten per cent. of its funds towards its Benevolent Fund, against which lodges expending money for the relief of sojourners may draw, under certain forms, for a sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount so expended; appropriated $100 for the library; fixed upon Winnipeg as its next place of meeting; and adopted a revised constitution, for valuable advice and assistance in amending which, it passed a vote of thanks to Past Grand Master ROB MORRIS, of Kentucky, who had previously been formally received as a visitor, and had acknowledged the compliments of the grand master's address of welcome in eloquent terms, and who, in token of personal respect, on the occasion of his first visit, presented and read to the grand lodge an original poem, entitled "In White Array."

Alas! it was also his last visit. Since our review of Kentucky was written, the sad intelligence comes to us that the genial, generous, loving ROB, with whom we

had been in correspondence for more than twenty-five years, and whose close personal friendship we had so long enjoyed, is no more. Dear old friend, AUFWIEDERSEHEN!

The following refers to the lodge which Manitoba established at Gibraltar, but which England, in the exercise of the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction—which she says has never obtained with her—drove across the Straits to Tangiers, in Africa:

Resolved, That Al Moghreb Al Aksa Lodge, No. 18, be notified that if all returns and payments due grand lodge be not paid to the grand secretary on or before 20th September, 1888, or a reason given for failure, the charter of said lodge shall be declared forfeited.

THOMAS CLARK and WILLIAM G. SCOTT, of Winnipeg, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1887.

This grand lodge holds a semi-annual communication in May, and an annual in November, and issues two pamphlets every year. The proceedings of the semi-annual communication of May 10, 1887, and its appendices make up the centennial volume (pp. 443), printed on heavy paper, with broad, blue-line margins, antique title pages, and two illustrations, all together worthy of the occasion it commemorates.

The grand lodge was opened by the deputy grand master, who directed the grand sword bearer and grand director of ceremonies to inform the grand master that the grand lodge was opened in due form and awaited his pleasure:

The M. W. grand master's entrance was proclaimed by the grand marshal; the Grand Honors were given, after which the grand master took the gavel tendered him by the R. W. deputy grand master, and declared the grand lodge opened in Ample Form.

The address of the grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) naturally took on the lofty tone which was alone appropriate to a centennial anniversary:

One hundred years! What a contrast since a few earnest men come together to organize this grand lodge. What a contrast between the two assemblages—the small and homely meeting of that day, and the great assemblage here to-night! What a difference between the quaint little lodge room in a country town, one hundred years ago, to the splendid Temple of to-day, erected to God, and dedicated to universal beneficence! What a difference in the surroundings: a sparsely settled State, which had not recovered from the exhaustion of war then, to a Commonwealth teeming with commerce, industry and wealth now. Then the sturdy members came by long, wearying and uncomfortable journeys; now, we meet and call about us Masons from all parts of the world; for steam has annihilated distance, and a journey is a pleasant pastime, rather than a solemn duty.

Continuing, the grand master draws a vivid picture of the progress of a century; he says the men who assemble in grand lodge to celebrate the next centennial will look back with as much pride of contrast as do we of to-day:

To them, in the glorious civilization to which their epoch will have attained, we will be regarded as humble, hardy and earnest men, who worked for Masonry through discomforts, and under disadvantages, as compared with their condition; just as we regard the founders of this grand lodge as compared with our own. The men of one hundred years ago never looked up to the wonderful development of to-day. Nothing of the past had ever inspired a dream so marvelous, and yet, under the favor of God, great principles and good men have produced results almost miraculous.

In the bosom of that one hundred years are buried the men who figured at its opening, and all through the ages generation after generation has come and gone, bearing Free Masonry and Civilization to the place they now occupy. The next century will swallow us up, and the work we commemorate to-day will be faithfully transmitted from the hands of the fallen to the dutiful hands that are to convey it on from time to eternity. The ceremonials that we follow at this communication, bridging the vast chasm of one hundred years to honor the men who started this grand lodge, will be repeated one hundred years hence, by good men and true, in commemoration of our display. Like a benediction over our graves will they search down through the century to us, as we search through the century gone to the memories behind us.

Of the seven decisions we copy two which rest on general law:

6. An application for membership can be received from a person stationed in another State, provided he votes in this State.

7. The suspension of a brother for non-payment of dues cannot be reconsidered.

If, as we assume, No. 6 refers to petitions for affiliation, why should a brother be required to vote in Maryland in order to apply for membership there? We presume members of Maryland lodges are scattered all over the country; is there any principle of law that will interfere with other non-residents *becoming* members, that will not apply with equal force to prevent these from *remaining* members? No. 7 is in accord with Illinois law with which we agree.

The president of Lodge of Relief, in his report, says, among other things:

There have been but two cases that were unworthy that presented themselves, and they met with a prompt disposal. In this connection we may be permitted with no small degree of pride and pleasure, to refer to the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, a child of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Born under her fostering care September 1st, 1885, with fifteen members—only nineteen months old—to-day it has upon its rolls the names of four hundred subscribers, consisting of boards of relief, entire grand jurisdictions and individual lodges, covering almost the entire territory of the United States and Canada, and whose work in detecting and exposing unworthy applicants for Masonic charity, has become a permanent feature of the Order.

Past Grand Master BERRY, the representative of Illinois, was on duty on the committee on grand master's address. On the recommendation of that committee an appropriation of $200 was made to the library association.

One charter was granted.

In behalf of the Craft, Past Grand Master TYSON presented the grand lodge with a bronze bust of Grand Master SHRYOCK, who called on Past Grand Master VAUX, of Pennsylvania, to respond for him, after which—

Addresses were also delivered as follows, by Grand Master J. Fred. Walker, of Quebec; Grand Master Joseph Eichbaum, of Pennsylvania; Past Grand Master William P. Parkman, of Massachusetts; Past Grand Master John R. Purdie, of Virginia; Past Grand Master Noble D. Larner, of District of Columbia; P. S. G. W. and Grand Representative, Henry Macpherson, of Canada.

On the next evening when the grand lodge was called to labor, an address of welcome was delivered by Past Grand Master TYSON, there being present visiting grand officers from Massachusetts, Virginia, Tennessee, New York, North Carolina, Delaware, Canada, Quebec and Ohio. More speaking followed:

Addresses were delivered by Bros. George W. Marshall, grand master of Delaware; Ellwood W. Thorne, past grand master of New York; J. Simpson Africa, senior grand warden of Pennsylvania.

At this communication the responses to the invitations sent out for the centennial were presented and partly read. The whole correspondence appears in an appendix. From Illinois we find regrets from Deputy Grand Master SMITH, Senior Grand Warden PEARSON, and Grand Secretary MUNN. We also find one doing duty as a response from the grand master, but as it does not bear the mark of M. W. Bro. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, of Bloomington, who was then Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, we reproduce it here in the hope that some brother may be able to account for the perversity of type, or pen, or fate which now makes it necessary to vindicate the truth of history:

No. 4811 LAKE AVE., KENWOOD, CHICAGO, April 20th, 1887.

Thos. J. Shryock, M. W. Grand Master, Baltimore.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have delayed acknowledging your kind invitation to be present with you on May 10, 11 and 12th, hoping that I might so shape things as to be able to accept, but find it will be impossible for me to do so, a fact which I exceedingly regret. I will be east before those dates, but will need to be in Chicago by the 10th prox.

Wishing you the grandest of all successes, believe me,

Yours very truly and fraternally,

W. G. PURDY, Grand Master.

The grand lodge closed on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday, May 12, the public celebration of the centennial took place. The procession contained 4,700 Master Masons, uniformly clad in black dress, with black silk hats, white gloves and lamb skin aprons.

The programme at the Academy of Music, where the centennial exercises took place, included addresses of welcome by Grand Master SHRYOCK and Mayor HODGES, of Baltimore; a centennial hymn and a centennial poem, by Past Master JAMES M. BREWER, both so fine that we regret that we cannot give them space in our report; and a historical oration by Past Grand Master JOHN M. CARTER, of very great merit both in style and matter. After giving a history of the grand lodge and passing the wonderful achievements of a century in rapid review, he closes thus:

Freemasonry has all the while pursued the even tenor of its way. Surviving alike the conspiracies of the Illuminati and the open persecution of the Morgan zealots, it has risen, Phoenix like, from the ashes of its destruction, purified by the fire. It has presided at the birth of nations, stood sponsor at their baptism and united in requeims for their repose.

The century behind us has been rolled away as a scroll and added to the ages of the past. Parting the rift of heaven we may, with the eye of faith, see the grander achievements of the era upon which we have already entered. Standing to-day at the closed portals of the old and upon the open threshold of the new, may we not, in the language of the first message over the magnetic telegraph, fervently exclaim:

"WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?"

The closing banquet to the visiting grand officers took place at Hotel Rennert, on Thursday evening. We have examined the *menu*, and confess ourselves surprised at the absence of the traditional terrapin, the one thing on which we frontiersmen supposed Baltimore based her claim to the proud position claimed for her by Mayor HODGES—the gastronomic center of the universe. The speeches were worthy of the occasion, and were fitly closed by the witty and wise talk of Past Grand Master THORNE, of New York.

The report on correspondence (pp. 157) is by Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ—whose history of Maryland Masonry, we are glad to see, is to be completed with suitable assistance from the grand lodge—reviewing the proceedings of fifty-two grand lodges. Bro. SCHULTZ gives an interesting history of the origin, rise and progress of reports on correspondence in his jurisdiction, showing that in 1794 Grand Master WILMANS addressed a communication to the Grand Lodge of England, expressing a desire to open a correspondence with that body "for the purpose of more firmly cementing that brotherly and uniform conduct which ever exists among all true Masons." The Grand Lodge of England passed resolutions cordially reciprocating the desire, and—

After the reading of this correspondence it was ordered to be spread upon the records, and a resolution adopted: That a correspondence be opened with all the ancient grand lodges in the United States and also with the grand lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. At the June, 1796, communication, a circular letter was ordered to be issued and sent to the various grand lodges, in which the desire was expressed, "as far as possible, to hold a friendly correspondence with all the grand lodges on the terrestrial globe."

This desire for a fraternal correspondence appears to have been duly reciprocated, as from this time communications were received from the grand lodges of this country as well as from England, Ireland and Nova Scotia. These communications consisted of brief abstracts of the proceedings, lists of grand officers, and letters and addresses upon various subjects. They were generally referred to the grand steward's lodge, but sometimes to a special committee termed "The Committee on Communications."

From about the year 1800, a regular committee on correspondence was appointed at the commencement of each session, to whom the communications received by the grand secretary during the recess were handed, and reported upon at the same session. But in 1840, upon the recommendation of Brother Joseph Robinson, the present custom was adopted of delivering the proceedings and documents of other jurisdictions to the committee as received, to report thereon at the succeeding communication, thus affording the committee the time necessary for a proper examination of them.

Later, referring to the reports, he says:

The reports have varied in length from six lines to three hundred pages; indeed one of the reports of Brother McJiltan exceeded the figures named. It was customary to read them before the grand lodge. Upon a certain occasion, Brother McJiltan, after having consumed several hours in the reading of one of his reports at an afternoon session, was about to resume at the evening session, when a brother who during the recess had mustered the requisite *courage*, moved that the further reading be dispensed with. The motion being unanimously adopted (Brother McJiltan himself voting affirmatively), the same course has since been pursued. The reports are now simply submitted and ordered to be printed with the proceedings, and it is greatly to be feared are read by but few brethren when printed.

Commenting on the Arkansas resolutions against liquor-selling, he says:

We may be in error, but we really think legislation of this character altogether out of place; so long as the manufacture and sale of liquors are licensed by State and National authority it appears to us presumptuous in Masonic bodies to pass such resolutions, as much so as it would be to require a man to be a member of a church, in order to hold membership in Masonry.

One brother of a lodge, who entertains the opinion that the selling of liquor renders a man unfit to become a Mason, can prevent such a one from becoming a member of the Fraternity; and that, it appears to us, is as far as we have any control of the subject.

In the following he is in accord with Illinois practice and with our individual opinions:

We hold that the laying of foundation stones, unveiling of monuments, dedication of halls, the burial of a brother, and, in fact, any other duty which a lodge may properly perform in public, is *Masonic labor*, and therefore cannot be performed while the Craft are at *refreshment*.

Thirty-three years ago, shortly after our admission into Masonry, we were called upon to act as junior deacon of our lodge upon the occasion of the funeral of one of its members. After opening a master's lodge, a procession was formed, and we were directed to open the door, which to us appeared altogether improper. We took counsel of a very aged brother present, for whom we entertained the greatest veneration and regard, not alone for his Masonic knowledge and experience, but also for his estimable qualities of head and heart. His reply was, its all right my young brother, we are going to bury this brother *Masonically*, and that can only be done in *open lodge*.

The propriety of this at once struck us, and naturally made a deep impression upon our mind, and hence, we have ever since entered our protest when, as we have frequently seen, a lodge *called off* or *closed* for the purpose of attending a funeral of a deceased brother or the laying of a corner-stone. We were much gratified, therefore, when Grand Master Tyson decided, "that it was not proper to call off at Masonic funerals;" this is now the law of this jurisdiction, until set aside or abrogated by the proper and competent authority.

He gives Illinois generous notice; he characterizes Grand Master DARRAH'S address as an able paper, and he makes liberal extracts from it. He copies his remarks on the right of visitation, and says:

We cordially endorse the above views of Grand Master Darrah. If the character of a visiting brother is such as to render him unworthy of association, charges should at once be preferred against him. Every member of the Craft in good standing is presumed to be the peer of every other member, and should be treated and respected accordingly. It has been our boast, that within the precincts of the tiled lodge the prince and the humble subject are upon one common level.

He also refers to the law of the grand lodge which prevents a lodge of the jurisdiction from placing on trial a sojourning brother, no matter what the offense may be, until the right to try the case has been waived by the lodge of which he may be a member. He says: "While in theory it is all satisfactory, yet practically it is far from subserving the ends of justice."

We hold that it is equally as wrong in theory as in practice. If it is true, as he says, "We are a Craft, a brotherhood dispersed over the face of the globe, divided into lodges (solely) for the sake of convenience and pleasure, each lodge or member thereof being interested in all other lodges."

We have always entertained these views, and hence favor the presentation of the ballot box to visitors. Viewed from this standpoint of course a sojourner is amenable to the jurisdiction where he may be at the time of the commission of an un-Masonic offense. The consent of his lodge is no more necessary than it is to have the consent of the civil authorities of a neighboring State for the trial of one of its citizens for an offense committed against the laws of this State.

The trouble, in all the cases referred to by Grand Master Darrah, arises from the fact that so little attention is given to the study of the ancient Constitutions and Regulations of Masonry, and so much given to the making of new constitutions. A new regulation is made for every imaginable case that has, or which it is supposed may arise; whereas, if the old regulations and charges, which all admit are paramount, were as thoroughly understood as they should be by the officers and members of our Masonic bodies, there would be but little necessity for new regulations. It would be discovered that the ancient charges, regulations and landmarks are sufficient to meet all requirements, if not specifically, by analogy drawn therefrom.

Of Bro. GURNEY and his report, he says:

The report on correspondence was presented by Brother Joseph Robbins, although the larger part was prepared by Brother Theodore T. Gurney. This distinguished brother had proceeded in the work until the jurisdiction of New York was reached, when he was prostrated by an attack of paralysis, and which alas, after a few months, terminated fatally. It has been the good fortune of the writer to have known Brother Gurney both personally and from his writings for many years, and he learned to know him as most genial and affable in his social relations, and as a correspondence reporter, with few equals if any superiors.

The report before us is fully equal to any that have emanated from his pen, indeed in some respects it is superior, and from the circumstances under which it was written is invested with peculiar interest.

The following will indicate his general views on the "prerogative" question:

If the committee mean to say that a grand lodge can make a "written constitution" that will control or deprive the grand master of powers given or recognized as existing in him, by the ancient charges and regulations, then we dissent in toto. A moment's reflection we think must convince any one who has given even a superficial examination to the subject, that a grand master has rights, powers and prerogatives that the grand lodge *cannot* take from him, without a violation of those fundamental laws governing the Fraternity: the ancient charges, regulations and landmarks—concerning which every brother, before he can be installed as master, must solemnly assert, "no man or body of men can make changes or innovation therein."

We cite some of these powers: The right to issue dispensations for the formation of new lodges, and by analogy therefrom, the right to make Masons at sight, for surely he may do himself that which he may authorize others to do; the right of visitation and to preside over every assembly of Masons in his jurisdiction, for he is grand master of the entire Craft; the right to convene the grand lodge whenever he may deem it expedient: the right to arrest the charter of a lodge; the right to suspend the master and other officers. These and others that might be mentioned, are powers that all must admit are inherent in the office of grand master, and cannot be taken from him.

Of another subject he says:

We have always held that in the absence of the Master and Wardens a lodge cannot legally be opened. The charter is in their custody alone, and if they are not present, the charter is not, and without it the lodge cannot be opened. We believe that even the Grand Master cannot preside over the *regular transactions* of a lodge in the absence of all the officers. If he does, he virtually suspends the charter, which of course he has a right to do, and should do, if the officers habitually absent themselves, and deliver the charter to others who will attend to their duties.

We do not doubt the power of the grand master to preside over any meeting of a lodge, whether the master and wardens are present or not. In Illinois no lodge can be opened in the absence of all these three officers, "except by the grand master or his special deputy," but this declaration was not made for the purpose of authorizing the grand master, in person or by proxy, to preside under such circumstances, but was a recognition of the power he possesses under the general law of Masonry. As to the other point, we adhere to our oft-repeated opinion that the acts of a lodge are not invalidated by the absence of the charter, so long as it is in existence and in full force.

Bro. SCHULTZ joins in condemning forms and procedures for Masonic trials, believing that they obstruct, rather than assist in the administration of justice, but we question whether much of this talk about "forms" and "technicalities" is not born of sentiment, rather than reflection. We do not say that it is so in his case. There *must* be some forms, and most of those we have seen laid down are substantially the same as those which the accumulated experience of mankind have shown to be best adapted to secure justice with the least difficulty and perplexity. He does not, we are glad to note, believe it is either lawful or conducive to the welfare of the Fraternity to treat non-affiliates as *pariahs*, nor to punish non-payment of dues to the extent of deprival of all rights and benefits; thinks the tiler should have the opportunity of voting upon important questions if he so desires, in which case he enters the lodge, while the junior deacon takes his place; regards the past master's degree as of the greatest importance when properly conferred, which *may* be true, but we are of the opinion that it is properly conferred only outside of Masonry; concurs in the opinion of Bro. WHEELER that members will pay annual dues with more cheerfulness if allowed to use a portion of them for social purposes; says the traditions on which ANDERSON and OLIVER base their histories *cannot* be pure inventions, but we think he will ultimately conclude that they are nearly so; says in his opinion no grand lodge has any right to forbid either charity or Masonic burial to non-affiliates, with which we cordially agree, as we do also with the statement which follows—that "lodges as well as grand masters *have rights* that cannot be interfered with or taken away from them by grand lodges; thinks the response of the senior warden to the second question at the opening of a master's lodge answers Bro. STATON'S inquiry at what period of the ceremonies a candidate becomes a Master Mason, but the question arises whether that second question is everywhere the same; is not in favor of a general practice of public installations, but thinks there are times when they might be appropriate and be attended with the happiest results; concurs with the grand master of Michigan that the grand lodge should require that all Masonic funerals shall be conducted by Master Lodges, and that a specified number of members of the commanderies be requested to act as escort, when the brother is a member of that Order, and says that there is no burial service so beautiful and appropriate as that of the blue lodge; stands up for the perpetual jurisdiction of lodges over rejected material and gives several reasons for his faith, but we think he omits the strongest—that it is rooted in the landmarks; regards the system of paid up (life) membership as wrong in principle and bad in practice, and that seems just now to

be the general drift of Masonic opinion; pertinently asks Bro. DIEHL, who says to bury a non-affiliate with Masonic honors "is charitable, but not in accord with Utah statutes," if charity is not one of the cardinal principles of our Fraternity, and in closing, says:

In many of the proceedings that came under our review, there appear criticisms of the report of one of our predecessors, regarding his allusions to the Scotish Rite, and to which we have studiously avoided making any reference for several reasons; first from a sense of delicacy, and secondly, because we desire not to be drawn into the discussion of matters which in our opinion should have no place either in the transaction or Reports of Correspondence of bodies of Symbolic Masonry. We deem it necessary to make this explanation for the absence of allusions to matters referring to our jurisdiction.

His first reason is one with which no one can find fault, and we fully agree with him in the opinion that certain matters *should have* no place in the transactions or correspondence reports of grand lodges; but unless the bodies alluded to refrain from putting forward claims inconsistent with the acknowledged exclusive right of grand lodges to control Masonry, and *a fortiori* unless they cease dragging their quarrels into grand lodges, they not only will be, but they ought to be discussed in these reports with increasing vigor.

A special communication of the grand lodge was held Aug. 26, to bury the late Bro. JAMES D. MASON, past grand treasurer, Deputy Grand Master MCCAHAN performing the ceremonies.

Another special communication was held Oct. 14, with the deputy grand master in the chair, to formally welcome Grand Master SHRYOCK who had just returned from a trip to Europe. An address of welcome by the deputy grand master was eloquently responded to by the grand master. He was accorded several brilliant receptions while in England, and the glamour of it all had evidently not lost its influence when he reported meeting the grand master, the Prince of Wales, of whom he says:

He has not been a mere figurehead, but an earnest, indefatigable worker in the quarries, and so great has been his industry and zeal that Freemasonry has grown from eight hundred lodges when he took the Grand Master's Chair to two thousand and four hundred lodges at the present time. Moreover, he has so endeared himself to the brethren that it is firmly believed he will owe his crown and sceptre to Masonic support, for I verily believe England would become a republic upon the death of the reigning sovereign if it were not for the loyal love and fraternal regard for the Prince of Wales entertained by the hundreds of thousands of English Masons.

The annual communication was held Nov. 15. The representative of Illinois was among the *fifty-four* grand representatives present.

Of the Jubilee volume, the grand master says:

Already there is a great demand for the volume, and, in anticipation of this, I directed a much larger edition to be printed than usual, and incurred the additional expense of a substantial binding, so as to make it a lasting memorial of our Grand Jubilee. I also caused a larger number of copies than usual to be sent to all the Grand Lodges with whom we are in correspondence, as also, a copy to each of the brethren who responded either in person or by letter to our invitation to be present. The subordinate lodges at home have also been liberally supplied, as well as libraries and other institu-

tions, to the end that the book may be thoroughly distributed among appreciative readers. It is fitting that some action be taken in acknowledgement of the kindly interest manifested by the visiting brethren in our rejoicing, as well as by the subscribers to the hospitality fund.

The following relative to his English visit is of general interest:

Upon visiting England during the summer months, as your representative, I was shown many Masonic courtesies. On September 21st, I received a special invitation, tendering me a reception at the Anglo-American Lodge in London; the Master of this lodge is Brother Brackstone Baker, the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of England. I was accompanied to this reception by Brother John B. Kurtz, P. M., of Concordia Lodge, Brother Chas. Koppleman and Brother Jas. Smyzer. We were handsomely received and entertained by the lodge and brethren present. This lodge was formed some time since for the purpose of furnishing a Masonic home to American Brethren, who might be sojourning in London, and met with the greatest success from the moment of its formation. The American brethren are greeted with a cordial and fraternal welcome.

He says the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, to the support of which his grand lodge subscribes, has already been of incalculable benefit to the Craft, in putting a stop to the Tramp Nuisance. This organization is akin to the charity organizations now maintained in many of the cities of the country, which seek to put all existing relief agencies in communication with each other through the central bureau which they themselves constitute, whereby the unworthy are black-listed, the deserving helped to help themselves, and charities prevented from wasteful overlapping.

The grand master recommended an amendment of the constitution to permit dual membership, promising to give his reasons therefor at some future time.

The deputy grand master decided while in charge of the Craft, during the grand master's absence from the jurisdiction, that "a resident of this jurisdiction who received the degrees of Masonry in another jurisdiction [Scotland] during a temporary residence there, is debarred all the rights and privileges of Masonry in this jurisdiction, until the disability is removed by the grand lodge." This was approved by the grand lodge as being in accordance with Masonic usage in Maryland. He also reports the following, whence we infer that according to Masonic usage in Maryland a lodge cannot even bury its dead without permission from the grand master:

By the public advertisement of the same I came to the knowledge of two lodges attending funerals of deceased brethren without authority first being obtained. No idea is entertained of intention to act in error, and the matter is mentioned to direct attention to necessary requirements on such occasions.

Such usage strikes us as being anything but Masonic.

The report of the Lodge of Relief shows that of the thirty-three persons receiving aid, one was from Illinois. Thirty dollars was appropriated to the organization to meet the expense of warning circulars.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge hereby recommends to the subordinate lodges of this Jurisdiction, that they arrange an interchange of social and fraternal courtesies between con-

tiguous lodges, as may be most convenient, at least once a year to the end that the welfare of the Craft may be promoted, and the social features of Masonry may be exemplified.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK and J. H. MEDAIRY, both of Baltimore, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary.

MARYLAND, 1888.

The semi-annual communication was held May 8. The representative of Illinois not present.

Grand Master SHRYOCK says that at no time since he has been a member of the grand lodge has there been such universal prosperity and enthusiasm amongst the lodges throughout the State. With a single exception the lodges were all working in compliance with the laws of the grand lodge. This exception was a flagrant one. At the annual communication the grand master reported that Friendship Lodge, No. 84, had sent out begging circulars throughout the country in aid of a Masonic Fair held, by his permission, for the benefit of the building fund of the lodge, in the face of his positive order that no subscriptions should be solicited outside the grand jurisdiction. By his order these circulars were recalled. It now appears that in defiance of the grand master's prohibition the lodge conducted a grand lottery scheme in connection with their fair, and collected from lodges throughout the United States some $2,000. The grand master arrested the charter, and—

The committee, appointed by the lodge to conduct the fair in connection with which this lottery scheme was carried out, were summoned by the grand master to make a full and accurate report of all moneys received and expended, and forward the balance to the R. W. grand secretary. This summons has not been complied with; the returns of the lottery only having been forwarded, and the proceeds of the fair, it is alleged, being still in the hands of the ladies who conducted the enterprise, are beyond the control of the committee and the lodge.

The case was sent to the committee on grievance who formulated charges and specifications against the lodge, which were accepted by the grand lodge, and, in spite of the fact that Bro. SCHULTZ endeavored to have the case tried before a committee of seven past masters, it was sent to the committee of grievance, and in defiance of every principle of Masonic as well as civil law, the accusers will constitute the jury!

The Lodge of Relief reported the adoption of a telegraphic code to be used between grand lodges and boards of relief of the United States and Canada. It was prepared by Bro. WM. DELAMATOR, secretary of the New York board, printed and distributed, and is working to the entire satisfaction of those interested.

A committee appointed by the grand master for that purpose recommended the hospital of the Baltimore University and School of Medicine as a suitable place for a bed for the indigent sick coming under the care of the Lodge of Relief. The committee say:

The agreement with said hospital being as follows: That a private ward be set apart for the use of Masonic patients, and that medical attendance, medicine, nursing and board will be provided at the rate of $3.25 per week, per patient, when said room is occupied by Masonic patients. *There being no charge when the ward* is not in actual use by the Lodge of Relief.

Surely in no other way could money expended in aid of the indigent sick be made to go half as far as in this way.

A committee appointed at the last preceding communication to suggest a plan to "reduce the labor and shorten the time occupied in the election of grand officers," advised, and the grand lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, The second day's session of the annual communication shall be called at 5 o'clock P. M., when the reports of committees shall be made and such other business transacted as may be presented for consideration. A collation shall be served at 6½ to 7 o'clock, immediately after which the annual election for grand officers shall be held.

Resolved, Six or more collectors shall be appointed to collect the ballots, during the collection and counting of which every brother shall remain in his seat until the result of the ballot is announced.

While it is not apparent how this is either to reduce the labor or shorten the time, it will not only fortify the brethren, but put them in good humor for the "scrimmage."

If the grand lodge wants to save the time occupied in the election, we can suggest with a confidence born of long experience, the plan pursued by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The collecting tellers—usually ten or a dozen in our large body—collect the ballots and turn them over to the counting tellers—six or seven in number—who are seated at a table on the platform in full view of the grand lodge, and there assort and count the votes. During the count the business of the grand lodge goes on as usual, the only time lost being that occupied in *collecting* the votes, and in *declaring* the result. This plan has been in vogue for many years and is vastly economical of time; and time is money where a grand lodge pays per diem to its members.

Referring to the grand master's European trip, and to a subsequent visit to New York where he and his companions, Past Grand Master CARTER and others, were banqueted at the Lotos Club by Grand Master LAWRENCE, and otherwise royally entertained, the committee on grand master's address catch some of the reflected enthusiasm, and break into song, prefacing a poetical description of the "mild-eyed, melancholy Lotos-Eaters," with the following:

No pent-up Utica contracts his powers. He cares neither for the Hudson nor the Atlantic, but dips the colors of Maryland to salute the triple plume of a Prince's crest and worships Gaulbrines in Berlin or the Lotos flower of Manhattan.

Here in the West, the orthography of the Berlin shrine is G-a-m-b-r-i-n-u-s.

The grand master's proposed amendment designed to secure the privilege of dual membership, was referred to a committee to report next November.

The report on correspondence (pp. 155) is again by Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ, and like its predecessor is an able production and full of interest.

He devotes seven pages to Illinois, transferring to his pages the memorial of Bro. GURNEY, prepared by the special committee, and quoting from Grand Master DARRAH'S address, from Bro. HOOPER'S oration, and from Bro. BROWNING'S report on correspondence.

He copies to commend the grand master's remarks on mixed funerals, and confirmatory of the position there taken that a Masonic procession should be tiled and guarded as much as a lodge at labor, he states that in several old programmes for processions in that jurisdiction in his possession, it is expressly stated that "no brother is permitted to join to or leave the procession when formed;" the brethren are also enjoined not to speak above a whisper when in procession.

He fully concurs in the remarks of Bro. BROWNING in support of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material.

He thus refers to the last estate of the Hiram Lodge business:

Since which Hiram Lodge claims to be working under its old charter received from Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts in 1750, notwithstanding the fact that this charter was surrendered at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1789 (the lodge being permitted to retain the charter as a memento of the past), and is therefore of no legal value whatever.

What will be the upshot of all this, time alone will disclose. There can we think be no question that Hiram Lodge is altogether in the wrong, but right or wrong, the power and authority of the grand lodge must be sustained. It is sincerely to be hoped that better counsels will prevail among the membership, and that the next annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut will announce the restoration of this lodge and its members to all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity.

He thus corrects a statement made by Past Grand Master CARTER relative to Frederick Lodge, which we quoted in our notice of the District of Columbia:

It was the fourteenth (not thirteenth) lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and according to the date of the charter should be ranked No. 14, but an old lodge at Joppa, Harford County, chartered by Lord Blaney, grand master of England in 1765, and subsequently reorganized in 1782 as Lodge No. 35, under charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, came under the jurisdiction of Maryland (in 1794) when by a resolution of the grand lodge "it was ordered that this lodge have right and precedence of Federal Lodge," and it was accordingly known as Belle Air Lodge, No. 14. It is still existing as Mount Ararat, No. 44, at Belle Air.

Of Bro. SINGLETON'S (D. C.) defence of his grand lodge for having recognized the so-called grand lodges in Mexico, he says:

We should like to quote from his able and interesting paper, but having given so much space to this jurisdiction we must forbear. We will say, however, that we fully agree with him, that the fact that the lodges forming the grand lodges in Mexico were organized under the Scottish Rite is no bar to their recognition, as some writers appear to think; for the grand lodges of Portugal,

Spain, Brazil and Cuba, as well as some others with which the Grand Lodge of Maryland is in fraternal correspondence, were all organized under the auspices of supreme councils or grand orients working the Scottish Rite system. The only question we should ask, have the grand lodges seeking recognition the supreme authority and control of the three symbolic degrees within their territorial limits, and are they at peace one with the other? When these requirements are satisfactorily assured to our mind, we shall cheerfully recommend their recognition to the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

It does not seem so conclusive to us as it does to him that the "grand lodges" of Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Cuba are legitimate governing bodies in Masonry because they have been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Maryland. On the contrary we are instinctively reminded of Byron's lines upon the effect upon the river Rhine of its contact with the city of Cologne:

> "The river Rhine, it is well known,
> Doth wash the city of Cologne;
> But O! ye gods, what power divine,
> Henceforth shall wash the river Rhine?"

Commenting upon the remarks of Bro. BROWN, of Kansas, on the convention at Chicago, he says:

We should have no objection, to the holding of a Mason Congress, if there was any probability of its reaching an agreement as to what are the regulations governing the fraternity, so that Freemasonry might become, what is not to-day, universal in its character and teachings and governed by the same uniform principles and regulations. As it is now, we see the most divirgent legislation in jurisdictions separated only by an imaginary line or river, and on points of vital importance.

It is not possible to hold an Assembly of the entire Craft as it was in the early times, in which manner only could new regulations be made or the old ones changed, but we would favor the appointment of one or more well posted and discreet brethren of each Grand Lodge jurisdiction in the world, to represent the Craft thereof, to assemble in a Congress or convention, if it would discard all modern constitutions, and take the ancient charges and the regulation of 1721, as a basis, formulate therefrom General Regulations to be observed throughout all time, by Masons wheresoever dispersed—these regulations to be like the laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*, unalterable.

By this means, it appears to your committee, practical benefit to the fraternity might be accomplished, but we are unable to see what possible advantage can accrue from the holding of self-constituted congresses such as assembled in Chicago in June, last; however distinguished and able the brethren composing them may be, for their conclusions would be binding on no one.

The last line of the above applies equally to such a gathering as he suggests. Besides, there occurs to us no reason why when he has got his new statement of unalterable law, departures from it would be less likely to occur than from the old law. No, Bro. SCHULTZ, what we need is not a restatement, but a closer adherence to the old—to the Charges of a Freemason which stand as the unalterable law to-day. We have less faith in the results of the deliberations of any representative body to secure this end than we have in the work of writers on correspondence. It seems to us, notwithstanding the many glaring departures from the plain provisions of the Ancient Law, that we can see a decided tendency to get nearer to the old ways and that it has gained increasing strength within the period covering our experience as a reviewer. Hammer away, Bro. SCHULTZ, hammer away.

Bro. SCHULTZ can see the necessity for a regulation excluding past masters from membership in grand lodge in large and populous jurisdictions, but in small and new ones thinks it desirable to include them; repeats that with the question of extending charity to a non-affiliate, or burying him with Masonic honors, the grand lodge cannot properly interfere; traces the double misinformation that BENEDICT ARNOLD was not a Mason, and that all the other generals of the Revolution were, as far back as 1848, when Grand Master B. B. FRENCH (D. C.) made the statement in an address delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington National Monument, on July 4th, of that year; agrees with the Colorado committee who, referring to the grand master's opinion that lodges should require of all visiting brothers either a receipt for dues or a certificate of membership, under seal, held "that no rule can justly apply to all cases, and that the masters of lodges should satisfy themselves in their own way;" does not favor the farming out of reports on correspondence to several writers; sees a good reason why an installed officer should not be permitted to resign and dimit the same as any other member, in the fact that he has taken an obligation to perform certain duties for a specified term which a private member has not; supplements the remark of Bro. PARVIN that the Maryland practice of having the deputy open the grand lodge is something new under the sun in grand lodges, although as old as grand commanderies, in which this custom is observed, by saying that a similar custom has been observed by Maryland Commandery of Templars to his knowledge for over twenty-five years, and we desire to supplement this by the remark that if he will look closely he may discover other changes that have crept into Masonic customs from these parasitic bodies; says that "certain *inherent* rights and powers are recognized as *existing* in grand masters (not conferred) by the old regulations; the nature and polity of the institution require them, and the traditions, customs and usages of the Fraternity sanctions them," to all of which we subscribe; advises Bro. VINCIL and others who entertain "advanced views" on the propriety of legislating on the liquor question, to take heed that in their desire to "kill the evil," they do not entirely destroy the institution of Freemasonry; denies the correctness of the Ohio ruling that a lodge has no right to instruct its master how to vote on certain questions in grand lodge; regards regulations declaring ineligible for office or prohibiting from voting brethren who are in arrears for dues, as clearly at variance with the principles of governing Masonry, in which he is in accord with the decisions of our grand lodge; thinks it is the duty of a brother to stop a candidate at the request of another; and says there is no question involving the *body of Masonry*, in the controversy existing between the grand lodges of Quebec and England, and hence thinks that other grand lodges can do no more in the matter than express the *opinion* that England is in error, etc. *Opinions* need not stop just there. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has expressed the opinion, based on information received from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which she and Maryland have recognized as the legitimate source of Masonic authority in that Province, that certain lodges existing there are clandestine and unlawful, and requires the lodges and Masons of her obedience to respect that opinion.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1887.

At the quarterly communication, held Sept. 14, memorials were presented of Past Deputy Grand Master MARSHALL P. WILDER, dead at eighty-eight, who filled a large place in the public eye for over half a century, and of Past Junior Grand Warden ISAAC HULL WRIGHT, who had nearly attained the age of seventy-three. Apart from these memorials the only matter of general interest before the grand lodge was the territorial limits of Boston lodges, complicated by numerous annexations of adjacent towns and cities. It was announced that a committee had been appointed to report at the December communication, but we find no record of their action in the proceedings of that meeting.

The volume containing the proceedings of the annual communication held Dec. 14, is adorned with an excellent likeness, on steel, of Past Grand Master CHARLES C. DAME, engraved by RITCHIE.

The address of the grand master (HENRY ENDICOTT) is in the elevated tone which characterizes all state papers emanating from that grand East. He refers to a banquet and reception given in honor of the Hon. BONUM NYE, of North Brookfield, on the 26th of October last, by the lodge of which he is a member, that date marking the completion of his ninety-second year, and the seventy-first year of his Masonic relation.

The grand master thus refers to Past Grand Master GARDNER, whose illness forbade his presence:

> Brethren, among the many friends whom I am glad to greet here to-day I look in vain for the face of one, dear to us all, who never failed us when it was possible for him to be here. My thoughts turn in affectionate remembrance to our dear friend William Sewall Gardner. Thirty-three years ago, on the thirteenth of this month, he became a member of this Grand Lodge; and of his loyalty to its principles, his devotion to its welfare, his affection for its members, let his noble record of services testify. One year ago this month he came here and witnessed the installation of officers, although he was unable to remain and celebrate with us the Feast of St. John, but he has not entered the Grand Lodge since. His place cannot be filled, but let us remember to-day the high standard of Masonry which he ever set before us. With such examples of Masonic virtue as we have had in our very midst, it cannot be that we shall ever prove faithless to our trust.

The death-roll for the year includes the name of the junior past grand master, ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr., and several other distinguished brethren. Among the special dispensations issued were several to authorize lodges to bury deceased members, so that in Massachusetts also special permission must be obtained before a lodge can engage in this very decidedly Masonic work.

One charter was granted; five thousand dollars was appropriated out of the surplus receipts of the year to "The Masonic Education and Charity Trust;" five hundred dollars placed at the disposal of the committee on charity; and for the following reasons recognition was denied to certain bodies in Mexico, claiming to be grand lodges:

In the Federal District of Mexico there are two Grand Lodges each claiming to be the legitimate Grand Lodge. Until these differences are settled and we are informed in the constitntional manner, by proper authority, as to the status of all organizations claiming to be Masonic Lodges in the States and Territories of Mexico, respectively; and until we learn which and how many of these united in forming the respective Grand Lodges, and that these Grand Lodges hold exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic lodges in their respective States and Territories,—until these facts are fully and clearly established, it would not be in harmony with the usage of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to grant the petition for recognition as presented by the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico.

An excellent memorial tribute was presented, to CHARLES WINGATE MOODY, past senior grand warden, dead before completing his fiftieth year.

HENRY ENDICOTT and SERENO D. NICKERSON, both of Cambridge, were re-elected grand master and grand secretary respectively. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

The stated communication for the installation of the grand officers and the celebration of the Feast of St. John, was held Dec. 27. Past Grand Master WILLIAM PARKMAN was the installing officer. There is nothing between the lines to indicate that he smiled as he delivered the following:

Finally, I induct you into the Chair of your office, once filled by our first Most Excellent Grand Master, Solomon, King of Israel, and may a due portion of that wisdom which governed him descend, rest upon, and abide with you in all things.

There is as usual no report on correspondence, nor are the proceedings of other grand lodges acknowledged in detail, but we presume those of Illinois are included in those "of the fifty-four grand lodges of North America," duly received and deposited in the library.

The record of the grand feast opens thus:

One hundred and forty brethren—a large number considering the unpropitious state of the weather—sat down at the heavily loaded tables, and, after the usual grace, entered with enthusiasm into the discussion ot the various subjects before them.

After the feast had been disposed of, the Grand Master called the brethren to order and said:

Brethren the changing year brings the completion of its full circle, and also the festival day which we have celebrated again and again in this place. As I rise to call your attention to that part of our Feast which comes latest and proves the best, I realize how much this day really means to us, and how reluctantly we could spare it from our lives. What associations are entwined with it: memories of the past, mingling with thoughts of the present. We can almost hear the well remembered voices of those who always brought to this occasion their truest thought, their wisest counsel, their tenderest word of friendship.

As I look around upon the Order of Masonry among men to-day, I realize that never more than now ought we to be thankful for the good it has done, and for the good it can do. It is fitting that we come together, as has been our custom, and mark the day and fill it to the brim with loving fellowship and with honest enjoyment. Let us first remember to-night the two lives that left their impress not only on the day in which they lived, but upon centuries after.

The four regulation toasts were drank, standing, in quick succession and the brethren resumed their seats. As usual eloquent speeches followed, by well-known brethren, Past Grand Master BURNHAM, of Maine, being the only speaker from

abroad. The following, from the remarks of Bro. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, has a melancholy interest because the distinguished and beloved brother who was the subject of them has since gone over to the majority:

But to-night there is one chair vacant which I have been accustomed to see filled. There is one manly and stalwart form missing which I have been accustomed to see here. I allude to our illustrious Bro. Gardner,—Judge Gardner,—formerly our Grand Master, now at home stricken by a sickness, the end of which is much dreaded by his friends. I remember the bold, manly and valuable services which he rendered to the Order when he was at its head. I remember his devotion at all times, before and since; and I wish this Grand Lodge here assembled, might send to him an expression of our sorrow and regret that he should be suffering from an illness so severe, and our hope of a speedy recovery.

We quote the following from the witty speech of the deputy grand master, SAMUEL WELLS, premising that in Massachusetts the deputy is the appointee of the grand master, and that Grand Master ENDICOTT is a descendant of Governor ENDICOTT, of the good old colony days:

I have learned, in attending various Masonic meetings, that it is a custom of certain brethren, who have acquired the art of after-dinner speaking, to read up in history, or general literature, or in travels or philosophy, in order to obtain certain facts which they may introduce in an artless way in the course of their remarks. When you did me the honor, Most Worshipful, to intimate that you designed to confer upon me the position with which you have honored me, I thought that you might be intending to induct me also into the role of an after-dinner speaker. So I began to read up at once. In the course of my reading I fell upon some facts relating to the ancient history of your family. I will not tell them all, but one of them interested me, and perhaps it may amuse you. About two hundred and sixty years ago one of your ancestors formed an expedition to go into Connecticut for the purpose of making war upon the Pequot tribe of Indians, but more especially for the purpose of capturing one of the grand sachems named Sassa-cus. After perambulating a great deal in Connecticut he found it very difficult to catch Sassa-cus, and he called in some of the Narragansett tribe. Through them they succeeded in getting a parley with this wild sachem. The meeting took place upon the top of a high hill, so as to observe the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers. There your ancestor endeavored to persuade Sassa-cus to surrender, but without success. Finally, he showed him a musket, one of those old flint locks, and looking about him he shot a crow upon the top of a tree, in order to impress the Indian with the power of the weapon. Then he said, "If I should give you part of this wonderful thunder-and-lightning machine, would you consent to surrender?"—"Well," said Sassa-cus, "that would depend upon which end I got."

MICHIGAN, 1888.

The grand lodge met at East Saginaw, January 24.

The grand master (RUFUS C. HATHAWAY) opens his address with an account of Zion Lodge, No. 1, of Detroit, and its participation in the organization of the Michigan grand lodges. The first warrant for the lodge was issued April 27, 1764, by GEORGE HARRISON, provincial grand master of New York holding his authority

from JOHN PROBY, Baron of Carysford, Ireland, then the grand master of England), and it became No. 448 on the English registry. Just when the lodge died is not stated, but thirty years later (Sept. 7, 1794,) a warrant was issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada, "holding authority by, and under His Royal Highness Prince EDWIN," to hold a lodge in Detroit, and this was registered by the Grand Lodge of Canada as Zion Lodge, No. 10. "Two years afterwards," he says, "England gave up her claims to this territory to the United States, and withdrew her troops, and again Masonry seems to have died here."

In 1806 (Sept. 3,) a charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of New York (DEWITT CLINTON, grand master), but the lodge did not organize until July 6, 1807. Of the closing of the lodge under the Canada warrant, he says:

June 24, 1807, the lodge under the *Canada* warrant closes with this entry: "The Master Mason's Lodge was then closed, and an Entered Apprentice Lodge opened. The Entered Apprentice Lodge was then closed as usual, in perfect love and harmony, and *stands closed forever;* by order of the Worshipful Master and Brethren."

He says that under the New York charter the lodge was again recorded as Zion Lodge, No. 1. Just how this could be we can't see unless by the assumption of the lodge itself, as in its first organization when it stood as 448 on the English registry, but the members "named it Zion Lodge, No. 1, of Detroit."

Sept. 12, 1812, the lodge adjourned until the first Monday in September, 1813, but "on account of the second war it did not meet for four years, and thus the charter lapsed."

The grand master continues:

April 9, 1816, Zion Lodge held a meeting and read a communication from the Grand Lodge of New York, dated March 14, 1816, calling Zion Lodge (late No. 1) as No. 62, and renewing its charter of 1806.

April 15, the lodge met and elected officers, and His Excellency, Brother Lewis Cass, was chosen Worshipful Master, which honor he declined; and May 6, Sylvester Day was elected Worshipful Master—this being the *fourth* organization of Zion Lodge.

In June, 1819, the Grand Lodge of New York renumbers its lodges according to dates of their original warrants, and Zion is changed to No. 3 and continues so till the *first* Grand Lodge of Michigan is organized in 1826—when she is again called No. 1—all of which, with the Masonic history of New York, shows her to be the *oldest* lodge *west* of the Hudson River.

In August, 1825, Zion Lodge instituted the movement for a grand lodge in the Territory of Michigan, and with Detroit, No. 337, issued a call for a Masonic convention, which met June 24, 1826, representatives being present from Zion, No. 3, Detroit, No. 337, Menominee, No. 374, of Green Bay, and Monroe, No. 375, all holding charters from the Grand Lodge of New York. Later on, Oakland Lodge, No. 343, joined the convention. June 28, a constitution was agreed upon, and July 31, grand officers elected, General Lewis Cass being elected grand master and grand lodge formed; and at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of New York in June, 1827, the Grand Lodge of Michigan was fully recognized. April 27, 1827, the grand lodge was incorporated by the *Territorial Council* of Michigan.

This first grand lodge organized four lodges—Stoney Creek, Western Star, St. Cloud and Friendship—and seems to have ceased labor in 1829, for about eleven years, when a volcano of Masonic confusion ensued for a few years.

Michigan became a State in 1837.

November 15, 1840, a convention of Masons was held at Mt. Clemens by members of Eastern lodges, who were apparently ignorant of the former organization, for hearing of the possibility of there *having been* a *Grand* Lodge in the Territory, they appointed a committee of three to look up the matter and adjourned to meet at the same place on May 5, 1841.

In February, 1841, the committee (who had now found many of the *old* members) met in Detroit and held a conference with the members of the old lodges, the committee was increased to six, and it was decided to "resume" Masonic labor in Michigan.

Now trouble began in earnest. The only grand master, General Cass, being in France, the deputy grand master refusing to exercise any of the grand master's authority, and Zion Lodge determinedly keeping itself away from *this proposed* grand lodge.

The convention met at Mt. Clemens according to its terms of adjournment on May 5, 1841, and resolved *it could* convene the lapsed grand lodge in a legal and constitutional manner, and Martin Davis, of Ann Arbor, grand junior warden, issued an order convening grand lodge in Detroit on the *first* Wednesday in June, 1841, but on account of *ill-health*, *he* was *not present* at the meeting. Levi Cook, of Detroit Lodge, was elected grand master, but not installed, and yet they announced themselves to the world as the *Grand Lodge of Michigan*, but they failed in getting *any* recognition; and yet they persisted in this course for over three years.

June 1, 1842, Leonard Weed was elected grand master. June 7, 1843, John Mullett was elected grand master. May 22, 1844, a special meeting was held and the different lodges recommended to apply to the Grand Lodge of New York to renew and legalize their charters. June 10, 1843, the Grand Lodge of New York granted a charter to St. Joe Valley Lodge, at Niles, and registered it No. 93. June 8, 1844, Grand Lodge of New York granted charters (free) to Zion Lodge, No. 99, Detroit Lodge, No. 100, and Oakland Lodge, No. 101. September 17, 1844, representatives from the four lodges met in Detroit and *organized* the *present grand lodge*, and elected John Mullett grand master; and he was subsequently installed at an *Extra* or *Emergent* communication by Past Grand Master Lewis Cass.

The grand lodge illegally formed in 1841, was duly dissolved and all its properties turned over to the *new grand body*, and the necessary "healing" art was brought into use by the new authorities, and order and satisfaction soon reigned where so lately all had been chaos and dire confusion.

In 1845, June 4, the *Grand Lodge* of *New York* recognized the *Grand Lodge* of *Michigan*, which was rapidly followed by the grand bodies over the world.

Of the subsequent proceedings he says:

Since its organization in September, 1844, this grand lodge has had thirty-five grand masters (nearly double that of other grand lodges for same number of years), twelve of whom have gone from their labors on earth to give an account of their stewardship to the Grand Master above.

Perhaps it is because these frequent changes in the executive give each grand master but one "whack" at the Masonic code (which we remember to have been put in what we thought was a remarkably clear and direct form at its last revision), that he finds it necessary, after explaining that most of the questions submitted for decision involved no new principles, and that he gives only such as have caused considerable correspondence—not seeming to be generally understood—to devote twenty-one pages of fine print to their elucidation.

We copy some that have more than a local application:

Question. Is it necessary when balloting for a candidate for the tiler to vote?

Answer. No. Where is the tiler's place and his duty there? If you have heard, then you certainly know where he must be, and why. And if he is where he can vote, then he is not "with-

out the door;" as the ballot-box must be under the watchful eye of the worshipful master. If some other brother is tiling, and the tiler is inside, then he votes, but some one must be tiling outside, and that one does not have a chance to vote.

There would seem to be no good reason why the tiler should be unnecessarily deprived of his right to signify his assent or dissent in his own prudent way when a candidate is proposed for admission. The subject presents no practical difficulty whatever. It has been our invariable custom since the first time we ever presided over a lodge, when balloting for a candidate, after all the brethren have, in regular order, advanced to the ballot-box and deposited their ballots, to direct the junior deacon to relieve the tiler, and upon the entrance of the latter to state whose application the lodge is balloting upon, and the nature of the report of the committee of inquiry; whereupon the tiler, being in possession of precisely the same evidence as the rest of his brethren, deposits his ballot intelligently, and returns to his station, the whole proceeding consuming not more than one or two minutes.

Relative to physical qualifications, he says the grand master *should not* dispense with a necessary qualification, but we are left in doubt whether he thinks he *can* do so. The following were both approved:

Question. Would I be doing right to confer the degrees upon a candidate whose left hand is minus the thumb and first two fingers to the first and second joint?

Answer. I do not see any actual disability in this case, as it is the left hand that is injured; thus showing him able to conform to our ceremonies. I would not exclude a man possessing all the other necessary qualifications, because of some physical defect, when that defect does not interfere with his complying with our regulations. I think you would be justified in conferring them.

Question. Will you grant us permission to receive petition and confer degrees upon a candidate whose left foot and ankle has been amputated, and who is now wearing an artificial one?

Answer. I do not feel at liberty to do so, though he may be all that you claim him to be. A candidate wishing to receive the degrees in Masonry ought to be able to make all the signs, take all the steps and assume all the positions with his natural limbs, that he may be able to give instructions correctly. The loss of a foot is an absolute imperfection. The grand master should not dispense with such a necessary qualification of a candidate.

He properly decides that an objection made before the ballot is of no force.

We think the following would be clearly incorrect if the lodge by-laws made the signing a prerequisite to membership, as many do. In Illinois the grand lodge by-laws make it a prerequisite, and a failure to sign would leave the brother unaffiliated:

Question. Is this language which our master uses at end of third degree correct: * * and by signing the by-laws of this lodge you will become a member thereof?

Answer. No. The election to and the conferring of the Master Mason degree in same lodge he petitioned, makes him a member thereof, if he never signs the by-laws. I would suggest this mode. After master pronounces him a member, to say: You will advance to the secretary's desk and sign the by-laws.

The following belongs to a class of cases wherein the master should especially remember his duty to require, in addition to due examination, the visitor to produce "proper vouchers of his having been initiated into a regular lodge":

Question. A sojourner here, claiming to be a member down south, desires to visit, and thinks he will join our lodge, and now presents a "Scottish Rite" thirty-second degree diploma, and claims the right to visit and be recognized as a Master Mason under it. Can I so let him visit?

Answer. No, assuredly not. The grand lodge of Masons knows only the three degrees of symbolic Masonry, and over those it has full control and authority in its jurisdiction, and none others. Such an applicant must be examined in the usual manner of visitors before he can rightfully be admitted into our lodges.

He has a clear conception of the Masonic doctrine regarding aid to the needy:

No Masonic lodge or member should, as a right, seek to enforce a claim against a lodge for reimbursement for services or money bestowed as Masonic charity, except the lodge had previously consented to, or asked them to render such assistance. Aid is not compulsory. It is measured by my willingness and ability, and his necessity.

We have known cases like the following, in which the brother had as clear an idea of his duties and responsibilities as his brethren, and as much brains, the inability being simply that he could not commit any set form of words, to remember them, and in one such we had occasion while grand master to dispense with the requirement for verbal proficiency:

Question. We have an Entered Apprentice of about three years' standing, whom a number of us have lectured very often, but to no effect. He cannot commit any of it. In every other respect he is well worthy to be made a Mason. Will you grant us a dispensation to confer the other degrees upon him?

Answer. No; in this case I must refuse. I do not think the grand master should be called upon to "dispense" of any of the required mental calibre for advancement. His dispensing powers are large, but not enough to do away with brains. If he can't or won't learn, let him stay on the threshing floor. It would be a dangerous experiment to elevate him higher.

The grand master gives a brief report of the Chicago convention, of which he was one of the vice-presidents.

Last year a special committee was appointed to report upon the subject covered by the following remarks by Grand Master SHOEMAKER:

"I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the subject of the observance of Masonic ceremonies at funerals. It is a matter that at this time is occupying the attention of the Craft, in all localities where there are commanderies of Knights Templar, to an extent that makes it one requiring your serious consideration. It is claimed by many Masons, who have been for years active members of the Fraternity, and whose opinions on all subjects connected with the Craft are formed with an eye single for the good of the Order, that in consequence of the performance of the burial service of all Masons who are Knights Templar, by the Sir Knights, with the ritual of the commandery, the attendance at the burial of Master Masons, when conducted by the lodge is attended by but few in number, and, to a great degree, neglected.

"Further, it is claimed that Master Masons, not Sir Knights, ought not to be precluded from attending, as Masons, the funeral of a Sir Knight, as they now practically are, for the commanderies are composed of most of the younger and more active members of the lodges, and when the services are conducted by the commandery, it takes from the lodges most, if not all, of their officers, and reduces their numbers so that they cannot appear as a lodge if they wish to do so. The proper remedy, and one that would probably be satisfactory to the commanderies, it has been suggested, is for the grand lodge to require that all Masonic funerals shall be conducted by Master lodges, and that a specified number of the members of the commanderies be requested to act as escort, when the brother is a member of that Order."

The committee in their pursuit of information addressed letters of inquiry to the "grand secretaries of a number of States," and give the substance of the replies received. They say:

The questions asked were, whether, in their respective jurisdictions, any statute or regulation prevailed which required *all* Masonic funerals to be conducted by a Master lodge or which would prevent Master Masons, as such, from attending a funeral conducted by a commandery.

And they thus give the gist of the replies:

The grand secretary of Illinois answers:

"No; and I have no sympathy with those who wish to divorce the lodge from chapter or commandery. The more closely they are united the better for all. * * * I hope the day may never come when our lodges, chapters and commanderies shall either withdraw their sympathy and affection from the other, but that each will lovingly drop the sympathetic tear when sorrow and darkness invade the other's borders."

The grand secretary of New York sends copy of constitution and laws, and says:

"We have neither law nor regulation that prohibits Masonic lodges of this jurisdiction attending funerals conducted by a commandery of Knights Templar."

The grand secretary of Kansas says:

"We have but little law on the subject of funerals. We leave it mainly with the subordinate bodies, believing in their good judgment and taste, at all times to be governed by ancient usage. The following is all we have on the subject: 'Every lodge may conduct the public burial ceremonies of the Order upon the death of any member, or any sojourner, or the members, in a body, may attend such funeral though not conducting the ceremonies.'"

In Ohio the laws of the Order plainly permit Master Masons or lodges to attend funerals conducted by Knights Templar, and even states that after a Templar ceremony, Master Masons "may deposit in the grave the emblem of immortality and explain its significance."

Indiana says: "It is the privilege of every lodge to attend the funeral of any affiliated Master Mason when requested to do so by himself, his friends, or his immediate relatives," et cetera.

Missouri endeavors to regulate this matter, by a law which prohibits Master Masons from attending, in regalia, any funeral not conducted by a lodge. This law, while perhaps fine in theory, might and does work a hardship in many ways. A Knight Templar may have attained such prominence in that order as to make it, of all things, the most appropriate that his funeral be conducted by Knights Templar with their own ceremonies. The members of his lodge, no matter in how high estimation he may have been held by them, are absolutely prohibited from attending his funeral as Masons.

It is quite evident that the committee came no nearer getting at the core of the subject than did Grand Master SHOEMAKER, so far as a remedy is concerned, and quite as evident from their remarks on the Missouri regulation, that they were looking for such precedents and arguments as would support a particular theory to which they were tacitly committed. Both Bro. SHOEMAKER and the committee start from wrong premises, in that they do not see that there is no other *Masonic* funeral than that conducted by a lodge. The committee say, referring to the remedy proposed by the grand master:

If by this it is meant that this grand lodge should attempt to prohibit Templar funerals, your committee can conceive of no law or right, centering in this grand body, by which it can say to a commandery of Knights Templar, "You must not conduct a funeral according to your ritual." As

well might we attempt to prevent the Odd Fellows from burying one of their members with their own peculiar rites and ceremonies. This grand lodge may possess a legal right to prohibit Master Masons from attending, as such, any funeral not conducted by a lodge, but there is no power inherent in it to "require that all Masonic funerals shall be conducted by a Master lodge," unless we concede that Templar funerals are not "Masonic," and in that case there is no need of such requirements, as the present existing regulations would amply cover the ground.

From time immemorial, to such an extent as to be almost one of the "landmarks" of the Order, it has been the practice among Masons, on the death of a brother, that his last wishes or those of his family and friends regarding his funeral ceremonies should be respected; and if it was his or their wish that the ceremonies should be of Templar form rather than that used by Master Masons, no regulation or statute should intervene to prevent the complying with those wishes.

The committee do not seem to see that an Odd Fellow might have attained such prominence in that order as to make it, of all things, most appropriate that his funeral should be conducted by Odd Fellows with their own ceremonies, notwithstanding he may also be a Mason, and notwithstanding, too, that however high in estimation he may have been held by his Masonic brethren, they are absolutely prohibited from attending his funeral as Masons. We say they do not seem to see this, because they do not recommend that lodges be permitted to attend Odd Fellow funerals, and yet there is no reason why they should not if it is really true that the grand lodge might as well attempt to prevent the Odd Fellows from burying one of their members with their peculiar rites and ceremonies as to say to a commandery, "You must not conduct a funeral according to your ritual."

The whole thing lies in a nutshell. The Templar funeral is either a Masonic funeral or it is not. If it is a Masonic funeral, the question arises, When and how did or could any body of Masons acquire the right to make a ritual to supersede the Masonic burial service prescribed by the grand lodge, the only source of legislative authority in Masonry? If it is not a Masonic funeral, why should a Masonic lodge participate in it any more than in an Odd Fellow's funeral?

The conclusions of the committee are formulated in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this grand lodge recommends to all subordinate lodges and their members in this grand jurisdiction that in all cases, where not in conflict with the expressed wishes of the brother, or his family or immediate friends, all Masonic funerals be conducted by the lodge; and in case the brother was a Sir Knight, that the commandery be requested to act as escort; and this grand body most urgently requests all Masons in this grand jurisdiction to aid in carrying out this recommendation in their respective lodges, to the end that the lodge, which is the real and *only* foundation on which the higher degrees and orders must build, may have that complete recognition which of right and by ancient usage belongs to it. But nothing in this recommendation shall be construed as prohibiting lodges from attending funerals when conducted by Knights Templar, in compliance with the wishes of the deceased brother or his friends.

The end which the resolution professes to aim at is a desirable one; but it is to be regretted that the committee and the Grand Lodge of Michigan should not only nullify that declared purpose, but should admit that there exists in Michigan some other body having equal power with itself to define, and to prescribe the forms to be observed at "Masonic" funerals.

One word with reference to the implication which frequently crops out in the arguments of those who believe that there are numerous other bodies possessing equally with the grand lodge to which they have vowed unequivocal fealty, the power to define Masonry—the implication that because a grand lodge accepts the escort of a commandery of Knights Templars, or permits its constituent lodges to do so, it by that act recognizes them as Masonic bodies. We have known the funeral cortege of a Mason who was buried by his lodge to be made up of several civic societies or orders and a military company besides, to all of which the deceased belonged, all acting as escort to the officiating lodge. Were all these societies, and the militia as well, thereby recognized as Masonic bodies?

Masons, as citizens, are not debarred from showing their respect for a deceased brother, no matter who buries him. The real question is whether a lodge should come out in public as an organized body, unless it comes out for the performance of some Masonic work. The Grand Lodge of Illinois does not undertake to say who shall bury a deceased brother. That question it leaves to the relatives of the deceased, where it belongs, but it does say that if he is to receive Masonic burial the lodge must have exclusive charge, and that unless the lodge has that Masonic work to perform it may not appear as such. The instructions governing Masonic funerals adopted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1877, explicitly declare that "*a Masonic lodge should not take part in funeral services when conducted by any other organization.*" If since that time there has been any departure from this rule in this jurisdiction, we are not aware of it, and we do not think any such instance has ever come to the knowledge of the executive.

An attempt to take the following resolution from the table where it was laid at the last preceding communication, was lost:

Resolved, That it shall be considered a Masonic offense for any member of the Fraternity of this grand jurisdiction to deal in malt, fermented or spirituous liquors as a beverage, and that the penalty for so doing shall be suspension or expulsion from the lodge, at the discretion of the lodge of which the brother is a member.

Seven charters were granted, and Detroit was selected as the next place of meeting.

The report on correspondence is as usual by the grand secretary (WILLIAM P. INNES), who, notwithstanding he says it is more difficult to condense than extend, has succeeded in compressing it into 345 pages. With sparing comment the report is chiefly made up of extracts from the proceedings under review. Six pages are thus extracted from the address of Grand Master DARRAH, embracing his remarks on the general condition of the Craft; on mixed funerals; office seeking; grand representatives, and the Chicago convention, and also his decisions. He gives Bro. BROWNING'S report on correspondence the following well-merited praise:

Fifty-eight States were reviewed, including Michigan, for 1887. The report certainly does credit to the writer in every respect. It is a faithful review, without many personal comments, but from a perusal of which no brother need be in the dark as to the doings of sister grand lodges.

This cannot be improved upon as properly characterizing the report of Bro. INNES, but we find ourselves wishing—as we always wish when we read his reports—that he would try just one report on the plan of giving full vent to his own opinions.

MINNESOTA, 1888.

When, some years ago, Montana began publishing pictures of her grand masters, some of the reviewers insisted that the grand lodge picked out the best looking men in the territory for that office. The volume before us is adorned with photogravures of Bro. HENRY R. WELLS, grand master in 1879, '80 and '81; and of Bro. C. H. BENTON, who was grand master in 1882 and 1883, and we suspect that Minnesota has caught the Montana trick.

The grand lodge met at St. Paul, Jan. 11, with the venerable representative of Illinois in the southeast.

The address of the grand master (JOHN H. BROWN) is marked by a strong, clear, shrewd common sense. Of the year, he says:

> The year past has, in most respects, been like others which have preceded it. It has brought its joys and its sorrows, its prosperities and adversities, and "Father Time," with scythe in hand, has never slept; and yet I know of nothing which should especially distinguish it from other like periods of time.
>
> Our institution seems to be enjoying its usual prosperity, generally, throughout the Grand Jurisdiction.

The following is timely:

> In what I have observed in visiting lodges, I have been led to fear that the proper recognition is not always given to those who deserve it. For instance, a Past Master of the same or some other lodge, has been allowed to sit in the body of the lodge without being invited to a seat in the East. I am, however, constrained to believe that this neglect comes more from a laxity of habit and custom in that regard, and from forgetfulness, than from any other cause.
>
> When the lodge has been opened, the master should at once announce the invitation, "All past masters are invited to seats in the East;" unless he knows that none such are present.
>
> When a Grand Officer comes to a lodge as a visitor, he should be announced as such, and receive the "Grand honors of Masonry."
>
> Let not the ancient customs of the order be lost, but let them be practiced and preserved.

The grand master announced the death of two past deputy grand masters, AARON GOODRICH and LEVI E. THOMPSON. We remember how while reviewing Minnesota years ago we were impressed by the strong personality of Bro. GOODRICH,

as it manifested itself in the proceedings, and it is almost startling to find how closely our impressions of one whom we had never seen, are verified by the report of the committee on necrology. The grand master says of him:

Bro. Goodrich was born in Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y., on July 6, 1807, and was therefore but about twelve days short of *eighty years* of age at the time of his death. He pursued the study of law for a time in his native state, after his majority, and then removed to the state of Tennessee, where in the years 1847 and 1848 he was a member of the legislature of that state. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor the first chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Minnesota, which office he held for about three years. In March, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln secretary of legation at Brussels, where he served the government in that capacity for eight years or more.

At the organization of this Grand Lodge in 1853, Bro. Goodrich was made its first Deputy Grand Master, and since which time, when in attendance at its sessions, he has performed great service for the body in committees and upon the floor. In fact he died in the harness, so to speak, he being chairman of the Committee on Ancient Landmarks at the time of his death. And now, behold, we see his face no more.

He must have been strong even in death to have so reflected his unsparing honesty back upon the writer of his memorial that he could not help setting forth his faults as well as his virtues, in spite of the strong impulse which every one feels to dwell only on those traits in the character of the dead that should be emulated by the living. The committee say:

His commanding talent had arrested the attention of his fellow travelers, and caused him, from time to time, to be placed in various positions of honor and trust. His character is one we may contemplate with profit. We do not hold him up as a model of perfection. He was a man, and not an angel; and while, as a man, he had his defects, he was also possessed of many excellent qualities, both of head and heart, worthy of our highest admiration.

We know him but as a brother, and as we saw him, from time to time, in Grand and subordinate lodge. His prejudices were sometimes intense, even to bitterness; but he was one of those positive, independent thinkers who never lacked the courage of his convictions; one whose honesty and frankness commanded even the admiration of his opponents. His historical and literary research was so varied and extensive that he was at home on nearly every subject—a veritable walking encyclopedia of facts, and always an interesting talker.

In his efforts to unmask what he believed to be shams or fictions he was prominent, and at such times his sarcastic, sparkling wit was at once severe and brilliant. And yet we are convinced that no kinder heart ever beat in a human breast. In his judgment of an erring, repentant brother he invaribly leaned to the side of mercy, while his hand was ever stretched forth to relieve the suffering and to raise up and support the fallen.

We do not need to resolve that we will cherish his memory, for he was not one to be soon or easily forgotten.

The grand master after alluding to the practice indulged in by many brethren of writing to the grand master privately to endeavor to get an opinion adverse to some decision or ruling of the master of their lodge, and of the tendency on the part of some of the younger brethren to look upon the master simply as a presiding officer, and to forget that his functions are to rule and govern his lodge, says of his self-imposed rules regarding correspondence:

One of the reasons, therefore, for adopting the plan I have in regard to official correspondence, is to impress upon the minds of both master and members their true relations to each other as

members of the craft. Upon view of the situation, and after deliberate consideration, I adopted the following plan in relation to official correspondence with the brethren, viz.:

First—That I would listen to and answer any inquiry from a brother who should come to me or write to me, presenting a grievance which he might be suffering, whether he be prominent or obscure in the order, high or low in the scale of humanity, and would correct any wrong done him within the province of the Grand Master to correct.

Second—That I would advise and direct all Grand Officers in relation to their duties.

Third—That I would counsel and advise all district deputies and masters of lodges, in relation to their official duties, as well as upon masonic law and usage generally, they *themselves* asking the advice, or upon a question coming to me upon complaint of a brother claiming to be aggrieved, in the nature of an appeal; but that I would not in any case advise or direct a master of a lodge through the secretary or any other of his subordinate officers, and would not scatter broadcast opinions upon Masonic law among the Craft generally. Particularly not upon merely abstract questions. To these rules I have steadily adhered through the year, but in the meantime, to questions shot at the Grand Master by inquiring brethren generally, a great majority of which were merely hypothetical or imaginary, I have returned, respectfully and fraternally, fifty or more answers, substantially as follows, viz.: "When your question actually arises the master of your lodge will decide it for you."

Of the "saloon question," he says:

Masonry inculcates temperance as also other virtues. It has continued to do so for centuries, and yet its lodges never were temperance societies according to the common acceptation of that term at the present day. It recognizes the moral accountability of man. It forbids drunkenness in its members, and will expel from all its rights and privileges those who habitually violate the inhibition. Is it necessary that it should go any further? This subject has of late been agitated in some of the Grand Lodges, and in turn the Grand Lodges have themselves been agitated. If legislation is necessary upon the subject, what shall it be? Shall it be aimed at him who sells the intoxicant, or against him who uses it to excess? Or shall it be aimed at both? And if aimed at the dealer alone, to what extent shall it go? Shall it reach the manufacturer, the jobber, the wholesale dealer and the druggist, or shall it reach the retailer (saloonkeeper) alone? These questions are certainly worthy of consideration if there is to be any well considered legislative action taken. For my part, I have a pretty well settled conviction which I think is as broad as the subject. I hold that the man who impairs his faculties and debases his manhood by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors is, before God and among men, the *principal sinner*, and that he who furnishes the liquor is only an *accomplice*, an aider and abettor. To hold otherwise is to scatter the doctrine of the moral accountability of man to the four winds. Therefore, whenever it shall be deemed necessary that any action shall be taken upon this subject by this Grand Lodge, I only ask that it be not hastily done, but well considered; and that it be done in a true Masonic spirit, and in accordance with true Masonic principles.

Of the decisions reported by him we copy one, premising that to our mind it is questionable whether the first class in the division made by the grand master should not be stricken out, and the lodge compelled to accept the result of its own verdict as to his past, rendered after due inquiry into the brother's character:

Statement. A candidate has received two degrees; a brother then objects to his further advancement and the reason assigned is that there are rumors that he does not sustain a good moral character.

Q. What should the W. M. do?

A. The brother having received two degrees without objection is entitled to the third, unless objection is made with such reasons assigned as shall convince the master that if true he ought not to be advanced.

And perhaps I go further than any Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge in this jurisdiction has gone, when I say that I think the reasons assigned should be included within one or more of the following classes, viz.:

1. That the brother objected to, had, prior to the ballot by which he was elected, been guilty of some crime, or at least, some wrongful act or omission involving moral turpitude, which was unknown to the lodge at the time of the ballot.

2. That he made use of some fraud, artifice or deceit in procuring his admission into the lodge, but for which he would not have been received.

3. That he has been guilty of some specified unmasonic conduct since his election. And upon neither of these can he be condemned unheard. If the reasons assigned come within either of these classes, *charges* should be preferred, and a regular trial had.

The grand lodge granted eight charters, and resuscitated, under its old name and number, one lodge whose charter was surrendered seven years previously; supplied an unintentional omission by accepting the act of incorporation passed by the legislature in 1885; received as a visitor, with appropriate honors, Past Grand Master J. J. BELL, of Manitoba; learned from the grand treasurer's report that the widows' and orphans' fund now amounts to $7,685.42; and disposed of a docket of six cases from the committee on appeals, one of which is thus (judiciously, no doubt,) recorded:

KILVINGTON CASE.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Adopted.

NOTE.—See written records.—G. S.

The following, from the committee on the accounts of the grand treasurer and grand secretary, has the melancholy interest to dwellers in the temperate zone which always attaches to tales of suffering among those who live near the arctic circle:

We confess that we have not ascertained all these facts without some labor and much physical suffering from the extremely low temperature in the Grand Secretary's room, and to save our successors from a like experience we earnestly ask that the Committee on Appropriations be requested to appropriate such an amount as in their judgment will procure a stove for the Secretary's office. The Grand Secretary himself seems to be impervious to cold, but committees are mortal.

The grand orator was unable to be present on account of impaired health, but sent in a finely written oration on the true glory of Solomon's and other temples. It would have been very fine for some other place, but we agree with him that there were grounds for his expressed fear that what he said might be regarded "more in the light of a [sectarian] sermon than words suitable for the present occasion."

The report on correspondence (pp. 115) is as usual from the pen of Past Grand Master and present Grand Secretary A. T. C. PIERSON, who has been a reviewer so long that he possesses most of the qualities of a landmark.

Illinois is noticed. He refers to the death of another old friend of thirty years ago—Past Grand Master BUCK; quotes from Grand Master DARRAH'S remarks on mixed funerals, and copies his decisions; notes the elegant oration of Bro. HOOPER;

summarizes the topics considered by the Chicago convention and gathers therefrom that nothing was accomplished; and of Bro. BROWNING'S report, says:

The mantle of our late brother, who so ably filled the reporter's chair, has fallen upon the shoulders of P. G. M. Daniel M. Browning. He presents in one hundred and forty pages a very able review of the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1886 and 1887 included.

Referring to the proceedings after a lodge is chartered, he says:

In Minnesota the rule is for the brother representing the Grand Master to congregate the brethren presenting dimits from their former lodge, and those raised while U. D.; the charter is then read by a brother representing the Grand Secretary and formally accepted by the parties about to be constituted into a lodge; the lodge is then consecrated and dedicated; then an election is held, the officers are installed and the lodge proclaimed.

He thinks a petition for the degrees should not be received from one who is unable to sign his name to it; is in favor, if we correctly gather what he is talking about under Alabama, of grand lodges taking up the cudgel in behalf of one of the warring factions of Scotch Riters; seems to see the deplorable aspect of the Hiram Lodge trouble, in Connecticut, in the liability of chapters and commanderies to become involved, which we trust does not indicate, as it seems to, that the injury to Masonry is a secondary consideration with him; says it is left optional with Minnesota lodges whether they will bury non-affiliates, and that no dispensation is required; formerly favored a "Masonic Congress," but subsequent reflection and experience has convinced him that all that could be hoped to be accomplished by a general meeting can be accomplished through the committees on correspondence; agrees with Bro. WAIT that at this day to be a negro can hardly afford a presumption of birth in slavery, and that if shown to have received the degrees in a legitimate lodge there is no reason apparent why he should not be recognized by regular Masons; holds, in opposition to the grand master of New Jersey, that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts should be encouraged to visit other lodges for information; believes in the right of lodges to instruct their representatives in grand lodge, in opposition to the Ohio dictum, and says the older lodges have exercised the right in the past; is in harmony with the American doctrine, he says, after exclusive jurisdiction has been obtained, but don't seem inclined to put himself out to help anybody to obtain it; and thinks electioneering for office should subject the offender to discipline. We think the brethren ought not to wait the slow process of charges and trial, but to see to it at once that the brother who is guilty gets no votes.

MISSISSIPPI, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Columbus, Feb. 9. Looking over the list of grand representatives present, and not seeing Illinois in the list we referred to the grand secretary's table of representatives near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, only to find that Illinois is missing there also, although in the table of Mississippi representatives near

other grand lodges, we find Past Grand Master CREGIER'S name properly entered there as representative near our grand lodge. An examination of Grand Secretary MUNN'S tables in our own proceedings discloses the name of Bro. J. M. BOON, of Macon, as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

The address of the grand master (E. GEORGE DELAP) covers twenty-four pages, fine print, of very interesting reading, but we think is justly open to the criticism that it includes many matters of minor detail which might more appropriately have been sent directly to the various grand lodge committees than given a place in an address from the grand east. One ought always to be able to tell without referring to either caption or signature, whether he is reading an address from the executive, or a report from the committee on grievances and appeals, but unfortunately this is not always possible.

Of the purposes for which lodge rooms may be properly used, the grand master says:

> I have in all cases expressed the opinion that the grand lodge has no inherent right to dictate to its subordinates what they shall or shall not do with their own property, except that it is entirely competent for it to say that lodge rooms shall not be used for places of meetings of political or sectarian societies. Political or religious discussions are never tolerated in regular lodges, and the same rule that prohibits this should prevent the use of lodge rooms for political or religious societies. Many of our lodge rooms are the meeting places of the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance and kindred orders, which, while claiming to be non-political, are yet engaged in shaping legislation, or trying to do so, which makes them political in their character. I have nothing to say against any one of these orders. They were all organized for noble purposes, and have accomplished much good, and will doubtless continue to be of benefit, but so long as there is anything in their workings or their platform of principles by which they can be charged as being political societies they have no business in a Masonic lodge room. I would suggest that the law be so amended as to prohibit lodges from renting their halls to political or religious societies, and allowing them the exercise of their own judgment in reference to renting to other societies not coming under those heads.

The committee on law and jurisprudence say of this subject, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, that they approve his decisions to the effect that lodges are not permitted to rent their halls to non-Masonic bodies except in cases of necessity to the lodge, and that as this is what their existing regulations mean, further legislation is unnecessary.

The grand master tells how he put his foot in it in the case in which he granted a dispensation to *revive* a defunct lodge, the papers having come to him through the grand secretary with the certificate of that officer that the petitioners were in good standing at the time of the last return of the lodge (1874). It is best to let him tell it in his own words in order that the beauties of their double-barreled executive may be appreciated. We say double-barreled executive notwithstanding it is claimed that the functions of the law committee are advisory, and that in case of difference of opinion the *decision* of the grand master stands as law until the grand lodge sets it aside as being contrary to law, yet it is stated that when asked the committee "gives instructions to masters and lodges how to proceed," and it is to be presumed that the instructions conform to its construction of the law. The grand master says:

Subsequent to this, I received a letter from the worshipful master of the lodge asking whether the lodge could entertain petitions for affiliation. To this I replied that I found nothing in the Regulations covering the case, hence was at some loss to decide. However, as the lodge had been *revived* by dispensation, I decided that it was competent for it to perform the functions of a regular lodge. I remarked, incidentally, that if this is not good law it strikes me as being good sense, which all laws ought to be. I then submitted the matter to Bro. Kimbrough, chairman of the law committee, with the request that said committee advise the lodge of its views on the question.

To this my distinguished and learned brother responded, informing me, with a gravity commensurate with the importance of the questions involved, "That he was afraid that I had made too much law in the case of Thomastown." He then apprised me of a fact, of which I was ignorant, that the charter of this lodge was *arrested* by the grand lodge in 1879, and then expresses very grave doubts as to the power of the grand master to authorize such lodge to resume work at all. He then politely asked for the law in our Statutes, Rules and Regulations, Landmarks or Prerogatives of the Grand Master, that confers such powers, or declares them to be inherent in his office? He then proceeded to acquaint me with the further fact that the charter had been arrested primarily, for contumacy and contempt of the authority and wishes of the grand lodge. I submit herewith the correspondence for the information of the committee.

Acknowledging his mistake in authorizing the lodge to receive petitions for affiliation, he immediately recalled the authority, but he took "issue with his beloved brother" as to his right to authorize the brethren to resume work at all. He says:

Had I been familiar with all the circumstances and incidents under which this charter was arrested I would have had no means of knowing whether the petitioners were, any one of them, in any sense at fault in reference to the trouble with the grand lodge, and in the absence of such knowledge the grand master would have no good reason for denying the petition of former members of a lodge the charter of which had been arrested by the grand lodge. I have always believed in the doctrine that the grand master is amenable to no law. That he is not only the executor of the law, but is a law unto himself. In my opinion there is but one thing that a grand master cannot do in the exercise of his authority over the Craft, and that is, to make innovations upon "The Body of Masonry."

After assuring the grand lodge that while he held these views he had not had the least inclination to encroach upon the laws, customs and traditions of the grand lodge, he says (and his remarks are doubly interesting as indicating the opinion of one on the ground as to the chances of the grand master as against the co-ordinate branch of the Mississippi executive):

The difference between Bro. Kimbrough and myself is, that he thinks the Grand Master has no right to set aside the action of the Grand Lodge, as in the Thomastown case, and I think he has the right, but should be extremely careful about exercising it. The fact that the chances are about ten to one that you will sustain the position of Bro. Kimbrough, in this matter, makes no sort of difference. As an individual, I had the right to my own opinion, and my being Grand Master does not curtail that right in the least.

The grand lodge concurred in the following report of the law committee, which we think is a correct statement of the law:

Question 29—Can a defunct chartered lodge having been revived by Dispensation to work until the meeting of the Grand Lodge dimit members and receive application for membership on dimit?

Answer—This question was first asked the Grand Master by a "revived" lodge, and by him forwarded for the opinion of the committee, which was promptly given. A month or so later the same question was asked by the Grand Secretary, who in reply was notified of the decision of the committee. The question necessarily involves the power of the Grand Master to revive a "defunct" lodge.

This your committee answered in the negative. We are aware of much precedent in this jurisdiction in the way of "reviving," but know of no Landmark or Statute (using the word statute in the broadest sense) that authorizes it. But two kinds of lodges are known to the laws of Masonry in Mississippi—Lodges U. D. and Chartered Lodges. The Grand Master can create the former, authority for which is given in the 7th Landmark and the 2d Section of Article III of our Constitution. Mackey 22 and T. B. 153.

But the power to "revive," "restore," to "resume work," or to raise the dead, is not given. And so your committee answers: No. The "revived" lodge cannot dimit members or receive members on dimit or do any other lodge act, as the Grand Master has no power to "revive."

The grand master maintains that no member should be allowed to object to the admission of a visitor from another lodge, unless he knows him to be guilty of crime, in which case he should state his reasons in open lodge, which should decide upon the sufficiency of the objection. On this the committee on jurisprudence reported as follows, which on motion of Past Grand Master SPEED went over to the next annual communication:

It is the opinion of your committee that the right of an affiliated Master Mason in good standing, to visit any other lodge is secured by the 14th Landmark which no decision or law can infringe, but this right is not absolute. Any member has the right to object, but this right to object is not absolute, and can only be exercised when there are good reasons for it. These reasons when called for should be given. And the brother refused admission has the right of appeal to this Grand Lodge for final decision as to whether he was properly refused admission. The correspondence in this case submitted to us indicates the brother refused admission made effort to find out the ground or reasons for his refusal, in vain; and that he desired to appeal to this Grand Lodge but was prevented by the instruction of the Grand Master that he could not do so. Therefore, Resolved, That he be allowed ninety days from this date in which to appeal to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge should he desire to do so.

He gives his letter in reply to the circular letter from Grand Master DARRAH, inviting him to attend the Chicago convention, and it was approved by the grand lodge. We give the substance:

I beg to say that while appreciating the honor of the invitation I must express my doubt as to the wisdom and utility of the movement.

I cannot divest myself of the fear that this movement is started in the direction of General Grand Lodge, or some humbug of a kindred character,—excuse my plainness,—and as my observation of the pestiferous workings of such bodies, as exemplified in the workings of the General Grand Chapter and the Grand Encampment, has created a general dislike of any and all such excresences upon the Body of Masonry, I cannot obtain my own consent to take any stock in anything that looks at all in that direction, and in this sentiment I have the concurrence of the Grand Lodge. With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

E. GEO. DELAP, *Grand Master.*

Commenting, he says:

It is due to Grand Master Darrah to say that he disclaimed any such object or idea of the Convention, but human nature is so prone to reach out after the grandiloquent, and the American's mind so naturally hankers after humbugs, that it would take but one or two gatherings of this sort to lay an egg which if hatched out would produce a General Grand Lodge.

Arguing that the minimum of fees for the degrees should be reduced from $30 to $15, he says:

I am well aware that the claim will be made by some that it is unwise to cheapen Masonry, and all such stuff as this, but in our extremely practical age much more attention is paid to utility than to sentiment. Ten years ago there were 12,000 affiliated Masons in Mississippi. To-day there is a fraction over 7,000. Ten years ago the Knights of Honor and kindred societies were unknown here. In the meantime these Orders have entered the field and have offered not only the social, and to some extent the benevolent features of ours, but have, in addition an insurance feature which appeals direct to that in our nature that looks after the welfare and happiness of our loved ones, whom we must, soon or late, leave behind us, and all this for a modicum of what our institution demands for membership in it. This, in my humble opinion, is the primal cause that has led to the alarming decline in membership and interest in Masonry in this State. Masonry, venerable in age, grand in its teachings and noble in its purpose, is worth no more in the market than it will bring—certainly no more than the people are able to pay. Our people are poor; the agricultural portion of them particularly so, and yet we must depend upon the country and not the cities, as we have done, for our recruits. There are to-day many men in our jurisdiction who would make as good Masons as ever sat on the floor of this Grand Lodge, and who would love to become members of the Order, who are actually too poor to pay the price demanded. The result may be seen in the depleted treasury of this Grand Lodge; the annual decrease in membership in the subordinate lodges and the languishing condition of nine-tenths of the county and many of the town lodges. If the welfare of the institution, its growth and prosperity in this State is our desire, as I doubt not it is, then we must cut loose from the idea that Masonry can be cheapened or its value, as a promoter of virtue and morality can be enhanced by charging thirty pieces of silver for the degrees instead of fifteen. I do hope that the wisdom of the Grand Lodge may see fit to amend its Regulations by making the minimum for the degrees fifteen dollars. Those of our lodges which may still wish to bar the door against the worthy poor, because they are poor, can regulate their demands of candidates in consonance with that wish.

The grand lodge did not go as far as the grand master recommended, but adopted the following:

Lodges must not confer any of the degrees they are authorized by their charters to confer, for a less sum than ten dollars in the E. A. degree, and five dollars each for the F. C. and M. M. degrees,—to be paid in all cases in advance.

In addition to what we have already drawn from the long report of the law committee, we quote the following:

Question—How would you regard this specification: Specification 3. That the said Bro. A. did at the night of a lodge meeting, after the lodge was closed, and while certain members of said lodge were conferring a side degree on a brother, the said Bro. A., while in the ante-room, did eavesdrop and peep through a hole in the door and witness the secret of the degree, thereby violating his Masonic honor, and boasting of the same on the street of S.

Answer—A Masonic offense.

Question 10—Has a lodge the right to pay out of its treasury the expense of a supper?

Answer—Certainly.

In California the answer to No. 10 would have been no.

The law committee make a long special report on saloon-keeping, arriving at the conclusion that "it is unmasonic—'an offense against Masonry.'"

Since we have been a Mason we have never permitted a saloon-keeper to come into the Fraternity through the lodges in which we have held membership, and we have never felt the need of any statute to help us to keep them out. Moreover, we

have never deemed it safe or permissible for grand lodges to attempt to take from or add to the qualifications of candidates as fixed by the immemorial law. That law is always abreast of the better sentiment of any community upon whatever is of good report. In our view, if the following additional statute, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, adds anything to the qualifications fixed by the ancient law its enactment was unwarrantable; if it adds nothing, it was unnecessary:

Resolved, That the following section be added to the Statutes, to-wit:

SEC.—Subordinate lodges may not hereafter initiate or admit to membership saloon keepers. But any member of a subordinate lodge heretofore licensed to keep a saloon, may be permitted to continue till the expiration of his present license.

The grand lodge granted four charters; made the usual donation of $500 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum; fixed upon Meridian as the next place of meeting; and devolved the duty of revising its constitution, statutes, regulations, by-laws, rules for lodge trials and installation ceremonies, into one manual upon Past Grand Master SPEED, than whom there is none more capable.

In an eloquent speech Bro. SPEED announced the death of Past Grand Master GURNEY, and on motion of Past Grand Master KIMBROUGH, the grand lodge, by a rising vote, directed that a page be set apart to his memory in the printed proceedings.

After quoting from the remarks made at his burial and from the report of the special memorial committee, Bro. SPEED thus closes with his own personal tribute:

"We live by faith, and faith lives by exercise," says a writer. Bro. Gurney had faith in his fellows, in his Craft, faith in his country, faith in his God, and he lived upon and exercised that faith. Honest and sincere himself, he did not doubt or mistrust others, and readily accorded to them credit for sincerity of purpose. There are those who pride themselves upon their own integrity, but who cannot see that they do not possess a monopoly of virtue: who are always doubting, and like Thomas of old, saying, "Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my fingers into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe;" who dogmatically assert, I am right and you are wrong; who credit no man with truthfulness; who respect no judgment but their own. It is from this narrow-minded sect of Pharisees that the ranks of anti-Masonry are recruited. Instead of exercising faith in their fellows, they must needs put their fingures "into the print of the nails," and because they cannot do this they will not believe that an institution which embraces in its ranks such noble spirits as Gurney cannot be otherwise than good, and it is as impossible for pure-minded men like him to remain in Masonry, if it were exercising bad influence, as it is to reverse the laws of nature. There were many things in religion, politics and in Masonry which Bro. Gurney thought were radically wrong, but being a Christian gentleman, he exercised faith in his fellows and did not doubt the motives of his opponents, however strongly he may have combatted their errors. It was this breadth of mind and charity "which thinketh no evil" which permeated his whole character, and made him so strong in controversy. All his Masonic writings are characterized by an elegance of diction which make them models of their kind, and whenever the time comes when Masons shall value and read the literature of the Craft, they will be gathered up as a veritable treasure-house of Masonic learning. Bro. Gurney was the most genial and companionable of friends; he cultivated to its fullest extent the fellowship of Masonry, and appreciated and valued its social features. To the speaker his death came as a personal bereavement, and although he did not enjoy the pleasure of daily intercourse with him, there was that between them of which the poet speaks when he says:

"It is the silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind."

But now the gates have opened, and instead of a blessed entrance for ourselves, which would end all sruggle and conflict forever, lo! our beloved friend has passed through into the glory above and we stand outside amazed, incredulous, bereft. Now that loss has come; now that we stand at a distance—ah! what a distance from our brother—how fairly his beautiful character rounds itself to our longing vision! How the trifling inequalities smooth away as we get fuller outlines from our remote standpoint! And, as we stand without waiting for the summons which shall bid us to enter, may God give us courage to manfully perform the duties which Masonry enjoins that like our brother, we may leave, as a priceless legacy, the record of a well-spent life for others to imitate.

"Into the shadows, Lord, with Thee,
Silent we go!
They fall like the close of a melody—
Like the dropping snow.

"They come to earth when the eventide
Grows dark and deep;
Softly they cover the whole world wide
With a film of sleep.

"They come to our lives when God's dear Love
Will have its way.
When he draws our eyes to the stars above,
By veiling our day.

"Shadows of stillness—shadows of peace—
Shadows of woe—
Into them all, as the dear Lord please,
Silent we go!"

For what is death, not an awful gulf opening to swallow up our best treasures, but only a door shut for a while between the seen and the unseen, which shall one day, and soon open for us, and close us also into the eternal glory, "We are born for higher destiny than earth," says Lytton: "there is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in the presence forever." And from that presence issues,

"A holy and rapturous strain
Floating over the river of death,
To the weary who wait like the ripened grain,
For the touch of the reaper's breath."

The report on correspondence (pp. 103) is from the able, practical and courteous pen of Past Grand Master A. H. BARKLEY. Illinois finds a place in his review. In his notice of the emergent communication for the burial of Bro. GURNEY, whom he characterizes as pre-eminently "a good man," he quotes from the address of Grand Master DARRAH, copies the remarks of Past Grand Master CREGIER and Grand Secretary MUNN, and closes with the concluding portion of the report of the special committee on memorial.

He says of the grand master's address at the annual communication, that it is an able and exhaustive document, and he gives therefrom some account of the Chicago convention. He says ANDERSON's ancient charges do not sustain the interpretation given in the paraphrase of the charge relating to physical qualifications in the resolution offered by the "venerable and learned Past Grand Master BROWNING," of Illinois, and adopted by the convention. If this is true, it is more true that the resolution comes far nearer giving the sense of that charge than does that portion only of

the charge which Bro. BARKLEY says is the law, stopping (in the midst of a sentence) with the words "perfect youth." Continuing, he says:

But some one may say, why consider the proceedings of a Convention? In answer thereto, we would reply that we find the doings of the Convention in the Grand Master's address, and a full report of what was done, made to the Grand Lodge.

On turning to the report of the committee on the Grand Master's address, while we do not find any specific reference to the subject, yet we do have this:

Your committee further recommends that the action of the Grand Master *in all matters reported* in said address (italics ours) not hereby referred to committees, or concerning which no special recommendation has been made, be approved.

This looks like a tacit endorsement of what was done by the Convention, and without any explanation to the contrary, we shall so accept it.

We wonder if Bro. BARKLEY himself does not think this inference pretty far-fetched. Grand Master DARRAH reported the doings of the convention simply as a matter of interesting information, and neither claimed to be, nor desired to be understood as being engaged in the official business of the grand lodge of Illinois when participating in that gathering, to which official business only the recommendation of the committee clearly refers.

Bro. BARKLEY refers to the oration of Bro. HOOPER as a paper whereof the reading is something to be enjoyed, and says of Bro. BROWNING and his "good report," that he wields the pen of a ready writer. He thinks, however, that Bro. BROWNING misapprehended the scope of the pending Alabama amendment quoted by Bro. BARKLEY, as follows:

The Grand Lodge may reverse the decision of a subordinate lodge, whereby a brother is suspended or expelled, which reversal shall restore the accused to all his rights and privileges in Freemasonry, *and to full membership in the lodge.*

He says:

Bro. Browning states that this amendment "says in effect, if a brother has been tried and expelled by his lodge, and upon an appeal of the case to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge determines that the charges or the evidence were not sufficient to justify discipline, that the action of the constituent lodge was erroneous and is set aside, leaving the brother a member as he was before the trial began."

Now, this amendment says no such thing either in *fact* or "*in effect*,"—(italics ours.)

Our good brother has supposed a case, and has made this an interpretation of the amendment proposed. What we excepted to was the following: "*and to full membership in the lodge.*" This can only be done *by and with the consent* of the lodge which suspended or expelled the brother. There is no such clause in the amendment, and for a Grand Lodge to restore an expelled or even a suspended brother, to membership in the lodge which expelled or suspended him, *without the consent* of that lodge, is violative of a great principle. To do so would be to do violence to the rights which belong to every subordinate lodge.

The adoption and practice of such a measure as proposed can only work evil, and that continually, in any Grand Jurisdiction. The rights of subordinates must be respected, and when these are trampled on under the color of law, harmony cannot prevail.

We think Bro. BROWNING is clearly right in his interpretation. For the rest, if Bro. BARKLEY holds, as it seems to us he does, that when a grand lodge sitting as

an appellate body declares that a brother has not been lawfully expelled, it cannot make that declaration good, he ought to favor the abolition of so-called appeals altogether. For a grand lodge to gravely assume to render judgment in an appealed case when it confesses its inability to right the wrong which that judgment condemns, no matter how flagrant that wrong may be, is a proceeding fit only for the realm of *opera bouffe*.

We agree with him that the rights of the lodges must be respected, but we don't count the perpetration of rank injustice as one of these rights. Sacred as the rights of the lodges are, and desirable as harmony is, the rights of the individual are more sacred still, and the demand for justice more imperative than the necessity of harmony.

He explains that his question "When is a man made a Mason?"—which set all the quidnuncs agog—was asked without the slightest doubt in his own mind as to the answer, but with reference to its bearing upon brethren maimed after receiving the first degree. Illinois long ago decided that the inhibition of the law referred only to "making" and not to advancement, taking note of the fact that when the law was agreed upon "making" was all there was of Masonic ceremony—degrees being then unknown.

He objects to the action of those grand lodges who have interdicted intercourse with certain lodges of English origin in Quebec, and says we can cut off correspondence with another grand lodge but we cannot so deal with her subordinates in detachments, wherein he forgets the very point of the action had, which is that these lodges have ceased to be her subordinates, her claim to jurisdiction over them having ceased when the *exclusive* jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec came in. He vigorously and we think successfully combats Bro. VAUX's fetch by which he seeks to justify the action of the grand master of Pennsylvania in making a Mason at sight of a youth under age, viz.: that "a youth, under age, has never yet been defined to be a person a certain number of years old. 'A youth is of Masonic age when he has been initiated,'" aptly illustrating his position with the following:

> There is such a thing as being of a proper age according *to law*. Bro. Vaux will understand what we mean if he will but refer to a question which is asked the candidate at the door of the preparation room, and *correctly* answered for him before he can be admitted to the lodge room. Now, if Bro. Vaux's statement is correct that "*A youth of Masonic age when he has been initiated*," then why make such an inquiry?

He upholds the legislation of Missouri and other jurisdictions against saloon-keepers; feels assured that no reviewer can prepare a creditable report who writes under the constant pressure of the feeling that he must not exceed the smallest possible limit; and asks the delinquent members of the Texas committee on correspondence for their failure to review the twenty-six volumes of proceedings farmed out to them, saying that "with burning fever at times, and at others with an ague, we have sat at our table until low twelve, wielding the pen, and every hour that passed it seemed as though we would have to yield to the strong grip of disease, but we held on, deter-

mined to do our whole duty, and never yet have we failed to get in our report in time," which leads us to wonder what he will think when we say that we begun this notice of his report at a little past four o'clock A. M., having sat at our table all night.

MISSOURI, 1887.

The grand lodge met at St. Louis, Oct. 11. We observe from his participation in the proceedings that the ambassador of Illinois was present.

The comparatively brief address of the grand master (GEORGE R. HUNT) is largely devoted to the saloon-keeping question and to cases growing out of it. A very positive circular letter to lodges delinquent in the matter of returns and dues had a salutary effect, and he thinks the temporary suspension of several charters, which were restored when the law was complied with, will produce lasting results. He says it still seems difficult to impress upon the minds of the brethren the fact that territorial jurisdiction is determined by air-lines, and not by "usually traveled routes." He invokes judgment on the proper method of procedure where lodges wish to own their halls, the law being ambiguous, but apparently contemplating that the deed should run to the grand lodge.

The committee on jurisprudence think that the best policy would be to have the title to all lodge property vested in trustees, and if a lodge is not incorporated this would seem to be the most feasible plan.

The grand master reported the arrest of several charters, some of them because the lodges acquitted saloon-keepers when their guilt was clear. He details his efforts to enforce the edicts of the grand lodge against saloon-keeping, and in doing so found it necessary to issue a circular which is reproduced in his address and which bristles all over with italics, small capitals and large capitals in a manner so unlike the rest of his utterances, that if one knew anybody in that neighborhood who indulged in that style of writing, he might almost suspect that the grand master had employed an amanuensis. The circular says, among other things:

> Here is the injunction contained in the law:
>
> UNMASONIC CONDUCT.
>
> All lodges in this jurisdiction *shall* enforce the Masonic law in reference to *all unmasonic* conduct.
>
> AS ALL lodges are thus enjoined to ENFORCE the law, there is no escaping the responsibility of its enforcement. To fail or neglect to enforce the law of the grand lodge is to BREAK that law, for all have vowed to support and maintain the same. That none may pretend or plead ignorance of the laws which govern UNMASONIC CONDUCT, the grand lodge has plainly defined the whole matter.

The Grand Lodge By-Laws declare that "habitual drunkenness, gambling, blasphemy and practices of a kindred character" are UNMASONIC. (*See Section 29, of Article 16, page 51, Book of Constitutions.*) That section says: "ALL LODGES SHALL ENFORCE THE LAW AGAINST SUCH UNMASONIC CONDUCT." There is, therefore, no choice left the lodges but to obey the law by enforcing it.

When the Grand Lodge says "SHALL," it *means* "SHALL." The law is, therefore, mandatory and *must* be obeyed.

SALOON-KEEPING.

In 1882 the Grand Lodge declared saloon-keeping to be UNMASONIC in these words:

Resolved, That the business of saloon-keeping is hereby declared to be a Masonic offense.

The by-law above quoted (*Section 29*) applies to the business of saloon-keeping, as well as to "drunkenness, gambling, etc." It must, therefore, be enforced against saloon-keeping Masons. The lodges SHALL *enforce* the Masonic law against *all unmasonic* conduct, says the by-law. "Saloon-keeping is hereby declared to be a MASONIC OFFENSE," said the Grand Lodge. Therefore ALL lodges MUST and SHALL enforce the law against saloon-keeping members of the Order in Missouri. The Grand Lodge has spoken. There must be no evading of the law, because the Grand Lodge has said it SHALL BE ENFORCED.

* * * * * * * * * *

The Grand Lodge has put itself upon record against saloon-keeping or selling liquor for drinking purposes, declaring the business to be UNMASONIC. It has affirmed the law to be good and right in every case where lodges have expelled or suspended the violators of the law. The Grand Lodge has suspended several parties, where the lodges failed to convict them, when the evidence was plain and strong. The charters of such lodges have been arrested. The law has been in existence so long that none may plead either ignorance or want of time to change their business. Their continuance in a business declared to be "UNMASONIC," is open defiance of the law. The Grand Lodge has laid down the rule that any member affected by our law, "has the option to QUIT THE BUSINESS OR QUIT MASONRY." This being the law of the Grand Lodge, the lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby *enjoined*, by these presents, to see that the rule is obeyed. QUIT THE BUSINESS OR QUIT MASONRY, is the mandate of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge, at its last session, ordered that the secretaries of lodges report to the grand secretary, in the annual returns, the names of all Masons who may be violating the law as saloon-keepers. You are hereby directed to see this order obeyed, and the name of every such person placed in your reports. Blank spaces are provided for this purpose in the returns.

The special committee on arrested charters sustained the view of the law taken in the grand master's circular, and approved his action in arresting the charters of four lodges whose open defiance of law they say fully justified his action. Three of the four lodges asked to have their charters restored. The representatives of one of the three said to the committee that it would not be best to restore its charter unless the grand lodge would leave out certain designated members who are said to have caused the trouble in the lodge. The committee did not therefore recommend the restoration of this charter, but in the other two cases they recommended, upon proper assurances of future obedience, that the charters be restored, but with this explanation:

The restoration of these charters must not be construed as a disapproval of the action of the grand master in arresting them, but is simply a merciful exercise of the prerogatives of the grand lodge in its sovereign capacity in dealing with its subordinate lodges. Its laws must be enforced and while the Grand Lodge will not interfere with the reasonable discretion with which each lodge is invested in enforcing the law, at the same time each lodge be held responsible for the manner in

which that duty is performed. When charges are preferred against a brother for any Masonic offense, then the lodge has no alternative but to go on with the trial, and if it fails to punish when guilt is clearly established, that will be such defiance of the law of the Grand Lodge as will forfeit the right of the lodge to exist.

For so much of the report as referred to the grand master's circular, Past Grand Master RUFUS E. ANDERSON offered the following:

As a substitute for so much of the report of the committee as refers to the circular of the Grand Master, it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the Grand Master in said circular was mistaken in his interpretation of the law and the rights of subordinate lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction. The circular, while it proposes to promulgate the law on the subject of saloon-keeping, goes farther than the law, and if enforced takes from the subordinate lodge a right and privilege which we are satisfied this Grand Lodge has ever regarded as sacred and has never sought to interfere with, and that is the inherent right to judge of the worthiness of its members, and determine for itself when and to what extent it shall discipline them. The law (if law it can be termed), referred to in the circular, does not say that the saloon-keeper *shall* be dealt with for un-Masonic conduct, and we regret that the Grand Master did not quote the whole of the resolution and add the clause which says, "And those engaged in that business are *liable* to be dealt with for un-Masonic conduct." The force and effect of this resolution has been interpreted by this Grand Body, and its last utterance on that subject was made in 1884, when, upon the report of five of its Past Grand Masters as the Committee on Jurisprudence which was unanimously adopted, it said: "Under the terms of the declaration it is competent for any lodge to try its saloon-keepers for un-Masonic conduct, although it does not, except by implication, say they *shall* be so disciplined." In 1870, when there was no agitation outside on this subject, and the true spirit of Masonry, unbiased by outside pressure, was uppermost in the hearts of its members, this Grand Lodge endorsed the views of its Grand Master on this subject as follows: "Although having no special commendations to pass on the business of dram-shop keeping, yet as to those therein engaged as well as to all others, the rule ought to be fairly applied. No one is bound to patronize it, and if any shall choose this evil way and pursue it to habitual drunkenness, such, of course, bring themselves under the penalty of our law. * * * At the same time I should be far from saying that a Mason in this business may not so conduct it, in reference to individuals, as to violate the positive duty he owes his brother, and in such wise as to call forth the discipline of the lodge. To instances of willful enticement be offered to or advantage taken of a brother to lead him astray, such conduct would be within the scope of lodge discipline; not as a charge against a general business, but as criminal conduct practised by one Mason against another, to his injury." This we regard as the only true, fair and Masonic interpretation of the resolution in question when it says the saloon-keeper is *liable* to be dealt with. This "circular" goes beyond what we believe to be a fair interpretation of the law, and not only requires the lodge, at its peril and without discrimination, to declare any one who directly deals in liquor a saloon-keeper, and deprive him of his Masonic life, but demands that the members of the lodge shall, whatever may be their conscientious convictions on the subject, vote him guilty and punish him, or lose their Masonic life, and this, too, notwithstanding the brother was engaged in the business at the time he was made a Mason and before the resolution was adopted. We cannot think the Grand Lodge intended it to be retroactive in its operation, or that it is consonant with the true spirit of Masonry to so interpret it. Be it therefore resolved that the action of the Grand Master in issuing said circular be not concurred in.

The substitute was lost by a vote of 350 ayes to 800 noes, and the report was then adopted.

The grand master asked that an answer be formulated to the question involved in the following:

A Master Mason becomes addicted to strong drink until his life is a reproach to Masonry, and before he is dealt with by the lodge *he dies*. Now he is technically in "good standing." Does this fact render it imperative that the lodge shall accord to him the honors of Masonry, and before the eyes of the world that well understand his fallen and debauched condition, perform about the grave the beautiful and solemn rites of the Order?

And the grand lodge concurred in this truly Masonic answer by the committee on jurisprudence:

Your committee can well imagine a case where a member might be guilty of such revolting conduct near the date of his death as would cause all Masons, by common consent, to concur in the propriety of denying a Masonic burial. Such cases must necessarily be left to the sound discretion and common sense of the Master.

We are, however, clearly of the opinion that a Mason should not be *tried* for drunkenness, or any other offense, *after his death;* and much less should a dead brother be deprived of Masonic burial *without trial*, when ample opportunity therefor existed during his life. Our laws deal with the living, and not the dead. The question in actual practice ought never to arise, and cannot if the lodge does its full duty.

However, if a lodge receives dues from a brother, grants him all the privileges of Masonry during his life, and holds him out to the world as one of the Craft, it ought not, after shirking its duty to an unfortunate brother, dishonor his memory and cast odium upon his family by inflicting punishment upon his lifeless corpse. It is wrong in principle and bad in practice. It deprives a Mason of the right of burial without trial, and encourages looseness in the exercise of displine by the lodges. Such a rule should not prevail.

The grand master warmly commends the "Masonic Home" enterprise, but prudently says:

Give to the Board the aid of your most enlightened wisdom. Let us direct them to go forward in the prosecution of the enterprise, without however presuming to involve the credit of the Grand Lodge or originate a debt which might become a burden, if not a stigma, upon our noble Order. And let the Grand Lodge place at the disposal of the Board all the funds hitherto dedicated to this work and such as now or any future time may be spared for that purpose.

The grand lodge granted thirteen charters, and issued one dispensation; continued the subject matter of the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Oaxaca, Mexico," in the hands of the committee on foreign correspondence; expelled one master of a lodge whom the grand master had suspended from office and cited for trial for debauching his own daughters; and suspended another for two years who had lied while under indictment for unlawful liquor-selling, and whom the grand master had likewise suspended from the functions of his office.

W. M. WILLIAMS, of Boonville, was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCIL, St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 187) is as usual from the pen of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master VINCIL. Bro. VINCIL couldn't write a dull report, and we are sure that if we had struck this one in season last night we should not have fallen asleep in our chair with the result of losing several valuable hours from our work.

He devotes over eleven pages to Illinois, giving our proceedings a careful review. In speaking of the edict of our grand master forbidding Masonic intercourse with clandestine lodges in Quebec, he says that "the Grand Lodge of England withdrew its representative from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and thereby *severed fraternal relations with Illinois Masons.*" The words we have italicized are calculated, although we presume not designed to convey the impression that Masonic intercourse

between English and Illinois Masons had been interdicted. This is not so. The Grand Lodge of England terminated all correspondence, all diplomatic intercourse, but did not declare war.

He copies, besides his concluding words, the remarks of Grand Master DARRAH on the trial of sojourners, voluntary dimission, intemperance and profanity, and objections to visitors, and transfers four of his decisions to his pages. He says of No. 2, viz.: "A district deputy grand master is not amenable to his lodge for his official acts; for these he is responsible alone to the grand lodge or grand master," that "it is proper so far as it applies to the official acts of a district deputy," and as it applies to nothing else it is of course proper clear through. Of dimission he says:

> The law should be so framed that a member, when taking a dimit, must file an application, in writing, stating the purpose for which he is seeking dimission. If not to join *another* lodge, aid in forming a *new* lodge, or to *move out* of the jurisdiction, then give him one without privileges.

We think, as LINCOLN said of a certain speech, that if anybody liked that kind of a law, the Missouri law would be about the kind of a law that he would like; but the Illinois law was *designed* to recognize the right of a brother to dimit for any reason that seemeth good to him, not desiring that he should be held in unwilling membership any longer than the necessary precautionary formalities require for severing the connection. To ask him his reasons for exercising an absolute right, would be an impertinence.

Copying the remarks of the committee on grand master's address, who, while commending that officer's remarks on the too prevalent vices of intemperance and profanity, express the hope that the evil is not widespread, he says:

> No man of observation can entertain the hope that the evils of intemperance and profanity are "not widespread." They are "widespread" and far-reaching. That immorality among Masons is the blight of the Institution to-day, no man can deny. Masons should be *better* men than those who are not. Truth demands the statement that many members of the Craft are the worst characters in the community. They gamble, they blaspheme, they get drunk, or rather are never sober. They lie, practice fraud and live by it, they are vulgar and vicious. Their name is legion. While these are the exceptions to the rule, the exceptions are alarmingly large and increasing.

We doubt not that this is too sweeping for any average community, although Bro. VINCIL ought to know better than we do about that which lies under his immediate observation; we feel sure that it is far too sweeping for this grand jurisdiction. If it were true, as a rule, that in any community many members of the Craft were the worst characters in it, we should say that the inevitable inference would be that on *some* lives Masonry had a frightfully bad influence. We fear that Bro. VINCIL's intense earnestness in his crusade against saloon-keeping, and his desire to induce others to embark in it—manifest in this instance by his remarks following those above quoted—sometimes leads him unconsciously to overdraw his pictures.

And right here, in order that he may not misapprehend us, we want to say that we think we abhor the evils of intemperance, and abhor the business of those who live by pandering to the appetites, passions and vices of their fellow men, as much as he can, and that from the time we became a member of a lodge we have never

cast a Masonic ballot that was not in logical harmony with the proposition that those who so live do not come up to the stature imposed by the ancient charges which require that persons admitted members of a lodge must be no "scandalous men, *but of good report.*" We have needed no legislation to enable us to so interpret the law, or to make the law thus interpreted effective. But much as we abhor drunkenness and drunkard-making, we do not believe the injury done to Masonry by intemperance among its members, or by the scandal of having Masons engaged in the disreputable calling of saloon-keeping, is at all comparable to the mischief that will be inflicted upon it by bringing political questions into our lodge rooms to become the subjects of debate and legislation. The question whether Masonry will enact prohibition is not alone a moral question; it has become a political question as well, because it is identical with the question on which partisans divide, and while it remains so, it belongs to that category against which the ancient charges say we are resolved, "as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge and never will."

We have seen that it is not necessary to invoke the explosion which legislation on a subject so charged with the dynamite of party politics involves, in order to enable brethren armed with the irresponsible ballot to keep improper persons out of the Fraternity. It is equally unnecessary to legislate in order to enable lodges to rid themselves of those who bring scandal upon the Institution by their vocations.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has not legislated on the question of saloon-keeping, and yet it has found no difficulty in sustaining its lodges in their efforts to inflict discipline for selling liquor in violation of law. And so it will be found everywhere as a rule. Occasionally a Masonic lodge gets on the down grade through some unfortunate chain of circumstances until it becomes a stench that has to be abated. But as a rule a Masonic lodge, so far from being a demoralizing and degrading influence in a community, is a conservator of public order, decency and morality, and does not need the prodding of continual legislation by the grand lodge to keep it fully abreast of the best sentiment of society around it. Consider the fact that in its earlier history, when everybody drank intoxicating drinks, the almost universal meeting place of the lodge was in the tavern, and that yet, in a comparatively new State like Illinois, peopled largely by immigrants from localities where drinking was the rule rather than the exception, fourteen years ago the grand lodge could embody in its code a provision absolutely excluding any kind of intoxicating drink from all Masonic premises without a ripple of opposition, and it will be seen beyond all cavil that Masonry is no dead weight upon the advancing sentiment of the age towards cleaner, soberer, and purer lives.

But the crowning objection to the legislation which Bro. VINCIL and others are now urging, is that it sets the dangerous precedent of tampering with the terms of the ancient law, and opens the door for wider and still wider departures as the inevitable result follows of weakening in the individual Mason his sense of the sacredness of his obligation not to make innovations in the body of Masonry.

Bro. VINCIL characterizes Bro. CLEMENTS' oration as being of considerable length and some merit, and notes the fact that it was well received. Of Bro. GURNEY's report on correspondence, he says:

The review, now under notice, is the last Masonic work of the lamented Bro. Gurney. It covers over 200 pages, and is one of the ablest of his many great productions. To this writer the work of reviewing the Report on Correspondence, made to this Grand Lodge at its last session, by Bro. Gurney, is a sad undertaking. The deeply affecting fact crowds upon the thought "he is gone from us forever," while the living presence of the author blazes upon every page and in every line. The difficulty is too great to realize what is true—"Bro. Gurney is dead." No, not *dead*, but only passed on before to realms of light and life, where there is no death. The promptings of the moment are to elaborately express the appreciation, admiration and affection long entertained by this committee for the illustrious departed. But it is so much easier to think than to write, as the pen almost refuses to obey the will in this short tribute. To confess incapacity to perform such a work of love is to be honest, as it is truly felt that very few can do justice to the memory of the departed. Hence, this writer shrinks from the undertaking lest he trench upon the sacred domain which belongs alone to those who are competent to present a correct portrait of the most philosophical thinker of the American Masonic Grand Lodges. Let some Illinois writer, who, while performing a work of love, paint the deceased as he was, because *known* to the author. Bro. Gurney did not belong to Illinois alone. The intelligent, reading, thinking Masonic world claimed him. The light did shine beyond the limits of his own jurisdiction, and could not be confined by State lines. Others saw it, and many rejoiced in that light, glorified "our Father in Heaven," because of the truths he taught and the life he lived. The world was better by such a life, and humanity caught grander and higher inspirations from the potent forces and elevating influences thrown forth by the massive mind and noble heart of our beloved Bro. Gurney. Some extracts must be made from his last production, and they may serve as fresh reminders to the readers of this Report that Bro. Gurney lived and thought and labored. He was strong and cogent in his arguments against modern "Riteism," after which many have gone, as Israel of old followed "strange gods." He opposed recognizing, as legitimate, such Grand Bodies as claim great powers, and act independently of the original Craft. Here are his views and they are mighty to the pulling down of the lofty and pretentious fabrics of "Councils" and "Orients."

Concluding his quotation with the sentence in which Bro. GURNEY asked "Why were the 'Grand Lodges' of the Mexican States recognized by the brethren of the District of Columbia and other jurisdictions?"—Bro. VINCIL talks thus squarely to the point:

Yes, why? This committee has been urged and pressed to recommend the recognition of bodies in the "Mexican States" believed to be the issue of sources foreign to legitimate Masonry. The answer has been "Nay, verily." With Bros. Gurney and Vaux this committee announces that "he will 'stand still upon the eternal foundations of Masonry' in this regard, and will never concede a point that strikes a blow at every feature of our original Institution."

He also asks to be allowed to say "amen" to Bro. GURNEY'S remark concerning the past master's degree—"Better kick the abnormity out. It has no place in the Craft, no more than the degree of Kadosh," and heartily endorses his views concerning boards of relief.

After copying the conclusion to Bro. GURNEY'S report, written by another hand, he says:

It is a sad thought that the pen laid down by the illustrious Gurney will never be taken up again. Others may write reports for the jurisdiction he served and honored. But they will not be the reports he would have written. The cultured Christian gentleman, the philosophical thinker, the learned Mason and fearless champion of the right has ceased to labor. "He *rests* from his labors," and has entered upon higher, grander ministries. Peace to his dust—honor to his memory.

The Grand Lodge of Missouri has a constituent lodge, Toltec, No. 520, in the City of Mexico, composed of English-speaking Masons of unquestioned lineage, char-

tered in 1883. Since then the so-called "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico" has been formed in that country, and the question of what Missouri will do with Toltec Lodge is likely to come to the front. Bro. VINCIL says of the situation:

> Must the Grand Lodge of Missouri abandon the lodge in Mexico, when she had a right to create it? She is under no obligations to leave that lodge without fostering care and protection. As a question of policy and fraternity, the matter may assume a different shape. When that issue is brought up the Grand Lodge of Missouri will be ready to meet it. Personally this writer would prefer that Toltec Lodge should transfer its allegiance to the Legal Grand Lodge where it is located, and hold connection where it can render service to the home government. Toltec Lodge can thus preserve an existence just the same as if in obedience to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, pay its dues to that body, make its reports and be recognized as a factor in Masonry, yet maintain its present form of work and ceremony, affording all that was desired or contemplated in its creation. These are the views of the Missouri Committee, and it is believed by the writer that he reflects the sentiments of his Grand Lodge. One thing is certain, Missouri seeks and desires no controversy on this subject. It will not be profitable. This is all the present writer has to say now.

Bro. VINCIL apparently regards this case as similar to that of certain Masonic lodges in New Mexico, in which his creditable course is remembered by all the old reviewers. But into this case comes an entirely new element—the question of the genesis of the so-called lodges that have assumed to create a "Masonic" power in that country; and whoever discusses it will find themselves confronted at the outset by the same question which Bro. GURNEY put to Bro. SINGLETON, to which Bro. VINCIL referred in his remarks above quoted.

Bro. VINCIL of course takes the ground that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut must be sustained in disciplining Hiram Lodge, but fears that the end of the unfortunate affair is not yet; condemns the Georgia practice of expelling brethren for non payment of dues; says the Grand Lodge of Missouri will never become a party to the Kilkenny cat fight now raging between the gladiators in the "High Rite Arena," and says it is the easiest thing in the world to conclude that there is no Masonry in these Rites whose members are always wrangling over their claims to legitimacy; says of "right bower" as applied to him by the North Carolina committee, that it "may be a good literary term, but it is not Masonic," and that he disclaims "the 'soft impeachment' and application," which is the first time we ever knew a Missourian to decline to take up the right bower; justly finds fault with the Texas rule that when a past master has lost his membership in the grand lodge by dimitting from the lodge over which he presided, his subsequent affiliation with that lodge does not restore him to membership in the grand lodge; and says many other interesting things with some of which we agree and with others disagree, but nothing in which he so puts a whole volume into a single line as when he says: "Character is the work of time, and character is destiny."

MONTANA, 1887.

Montana continues the commendable practice of putting the pictures of her good-looking grand masters to the fore, and this year presents as a frontispiece of its elegantly printed volume of proceedings the portrait of the retiring grand master, SAMUEL WORD.

The grand lodge met at Helena, Oct. 5. The representative of Illinois was at his accustomed place in the southeast.

After the body had been duly purged and tiled, the grand secretary made a preliminary report showing that a constitutional quorum, duly qualified, was present, the grand lodge was opened in ample form. The report of the committee on credentials and the general report of the grand secretary preceded the delivery of the grand master's address, as did also the introduction and formal welcome, at different times, of Past Grand Master ROB MORRIS, of Kentucky, and Past Grand Master J. H. MCLEARY, of Texas. Subsequently, Past Grand Master N. W. MCCONNELL, of Tennessee, now Chief Justice of Montana, was welcomed with like honors. Bro. MORRIS on his reception made a brief but very complimentary speech, and presented an original poem, which we regret our space will not permit us to copy.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master HUGH DUNCAN, one of the Masons who helped to organize the grand lodge. He became a Mason in Scotland, the land of his nativity. He always sang "Burns' Adieu" at the closing of the grand lodge, and the adoption of the tribute of the special committee, to his memory, was supplemented by a vote to continue to close with the singing of his favorite song, so that the pleasant associations of the past might be transmitted to the future. The grand secretary adds a note at the end of the journal, stating that desperate attempts were made to sing it after the close of the grand lodge, "but it was painfully apparent that the voice of the Master Minstrel was hushed forever, and as yet none appeared who could supply his place."

Of Masons generally and of Masonry in the territory which is doing business at the old stand and offering great attractions to settlers, he says:

> Take them as a body, they are good citizens, upright, moral men. In private and public virtues they surely compare favorably with other classes of society. They are ever prominent in the performance of those duties which belong to the law-abiding, high-minded, charitable and virtuous living men, and exemplify the attributes that go to make up genuine manhood.
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> * * * * * * * * * *
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> The march of Masonry in its mission of love and charity in this territory is keeping pace with the steady tread of civilization, the increase of population and wealth and the advance of science, learning and commerce within its limits. From a comparatively wild waste but a few short years ago, our young territory has grown to be great—great in all the elements of wealth and prosperity. It is rapidly filling up with people of sterling qualities, who are determined to place it in front of all Western communities. Railroads are adding to its wealth and greatness. Its mines of silver, gold and copper were never in so prosperous a condition. Its soil continues to yield marvelous products. Labor in all departments of industry is productive and amply compensated. Our people are happy.

It affords me unbounded pleasure to congratulate you upon these blessings so bountifully vouchsafed by the Great Giver of all good.

The question whether the amount necessary to entitle a brother to reinstatement, who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, should include dues for the period of suspension was presented to him, and his decision, made without consulting any authority but his own sense of equity and common justice, is good law as well as good sense. He could not see how dues could be exacted for a time during which the suspended brother was denied all the privileges of Masonry. Equally sensible and correct was his decision that the loss of the sight of one eye, that of the other being good, did not disqualify a candidate for the degrees.

He urged a thorough exemplification of the work because many of the representatives desired to acquire a correct knowledge of the ritual as sanctioned by the grand lodge, there being, in consequence of their members being drawn from different States, great diversity in what was known as the Montana work. He says:

Some of us who have felt a great interest in this matter, have secured the services of Brother Rob Morris, of Kentucky, in the hope of profiting by his thorough knowledge and vast experience in all that pertains to Masonry. Of the three score and ten years he has lived, forty-two years have been devoted to the cause of Masonry. For almost a generation he has stood as a beacon light in the Masonic world, lighting the pathway to all that is noble and grand in Masonry. His name is a household word in Masonic circles. His fame is confined to no one nation or principality. His writings and teachings will ever exist as monuments of his zeal and learning, while the record of his achievements will endure forever.

During the sessions the WEBB work was exemplified by Bro. MORRIS, who also addressed the grand lodge on its genealogy. It was adopted as the Montana work, and steps taken to secure its dissemination and perpetuation. In recognition of his services $200 was unanimously appropriated to Bro. MORRIS.

The grand lodge adopted the special report of the committee on correspondence advising delay in the recognition of the grand lodges recently formed in several of the Mexican States (which he had already decided to recommend), because of the receipt at a late hour of a copy of the official proceedings of the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District," announcing a new departure in the establishment of the "Central Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the United Mexican States." He thus sizes up the new bantling:

The purpose seems to be the same as a General Grand Lodge. Its membership will be composed of representatives from the Grand Lodges of the separate States and from those that hold charters directly from the Central Grand Lodge, as is the case now in the organization of our Chapters and Commanderies. This Central Grand Lodge will conduct all correspondence with Foreign Grand Lodges, and will much simplify matters, for there are about thirty Mexican States, and if each had its Grand Lodge to correspond with, we should soon have our hands full. The magnitude of the undertaking would deter many from granting recognition, who would otherwise feel inclined to be friendly. For this reason and no other, until advised of the organization of this Central Grand Lodge, we ask further delay.

Recognition of the grand lodges of Porto Rico and Peru was recommended and of course accomplished, and the grand lodge adopted resolutions reported by the

same committee interdicting intercourse with Hiram Lodge and its adherents, and with any lodges chartered in the Australian provinces of New South Wales and Victoria, by the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland subsequently to the recognition of the grand lodges of those provinces by the Grand Lodge of Montana.

Two charters were granted, one of them conditionally; the grand lodge sat down to a banquet prepared by the Helena Masons, in the evening following the closing session, after having previously sat down, with nearly as much unanimity, on a proposition to reverse the grand master's ruling on the one-eyed candidate.

James W. Hathaway, of Helena, was elected grand master; Cornelius Hedges, Helena, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (p. 103) is as usual by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master Cornelius Hedges, and as usual is entirely written out. He gives seven and one-half pages to Illinots, six of which are given to Bro. Gurney's report. He says that Grand Master Darrah's address extends to about thirty pages without being prolix, and alluding to the cessation of correspondence between England and Illinois, remarks thereon:

> Notwithstanding some expressed surprise and regret that the Grand Lodge of England should take offense at her offspring being declared illegitimate, we hardly see how a decent self-respect could have passed it in silence, any more than a spirited man would allow the sacred name of his mother to be wantonly aspersed.

Illinois has expressed no surprise at the course England has pursued, nor has she felt any; and while she regrets the disruption of friendly relations in any direction, and as much in this case as in any other, she has no regrets for the act, nor excuses to offer for keeping the engagements she entered into when she recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec as the only ultimate authority as to the legitimacy of lodges in that province; and if any other grand lodge after having entered into like engagements wishes to demonstrate its sovereign capacity for inconsequential action by making faces at the *do-somethings* and assailing their acts as "wanton," she will try and live through it.

He says the views of our committee on jurisprudence relative to voluntary dimission are taken from a rather transcendental standpoint; compliments Grand Secretary Munn for a brief report and other things not mentioned; and says of Bro. Clements' oration that it shows patient research, and that it is good of its kind, but not of the kind that he likes.

Bro. Hedges seems to have misapprehended our language in our brief conclusion to Bro. Gurney's report, and to have supposed that we reviewed all the proceedings from New York on, in alphabetical order. All the grand lodges noticed were reviewed by Bro. Gurney; we wrote only the few brief sentences headed "Conclusion." Bro. Hedges is therefore correct in his supposition that the review of his grand lodge was from Bro. Gurney's pen, and which leads him to say that he will endeavor to bear in mind that he is answering one who cannot answer again.

We confess that in what follows it sometimes seems to us that he does not quite succeed in doing this. However this may be, he succeeds in dodging the point of what he properly calls the severe criticism of Bro. GURNEY on the Montana regulation touching non-affiliates. The criticism was severe, but it was merited. The regulation imposes certain disabilities upon non-affiliates, but provides that by contributing to some chartered lodge in the jurisdiction its regular dues, those disabilities shall be lifted or forefended. One of these disabilities is that he "shall not be *entitled* to Masonic charity." In the words of Bro. HEDGES he is not what our O. B. denominates "a worthy brother." Yet the inevitable logic of the Montana proposition is that by the payment of a money consideration he *is* entitled to Masonic charity, and becomes what Bro. H. would call a worthy brother. With this statement of the case we will let Bro. HEDGES himself demonstrate who it is that begs the question, and whether Bro. GURNEY was right or wrong in saying that the principle involved in the regulation was that of an insurance agency:

His criticism of our regulation touching non-affiliates seems exceedingly severe. He says that "it drops our grand lodge from its exalted position as a charitable body to that of an insurance agency." To sustain this rather broad assertion, broader ones follow. He says "If a non-affiliate declines the payment of lodge dues he is cut off from Masonic charity." Our resolution simply says that he is not *entitled* to Masonic charity. He is not what our O. B. denominates "a worthy brother." It does not seal up the fountains of charity, but only declares such an one is not entitled to it. If all were like him the fountain of charity would be a dry one. We make a distinction between the worthy and the unworthy. We say that one who labors in the Masonic vineyard, or what is the same thing, contributes of his substance to keep the fountain full and flowing, is entitled when in distress to draw from that fountain, while the other who will do nothing to help others when he is able has a poor claim upon the charity of others. We do not forbid any Mason to bestow charity upon the unworthy, and we are all doing it all the time. To go further as Bro. Gurney does and deduce what he asserts that the brother who does pay dues under our regulation, has a legal claim to charity which he could enforce in a civil tribunal is not warranted by any construction of language. We should be amused to see the pleadings in such a case of one seeking to enforce a demand for charity. By the very force of the term, charity, it cannot become in any case a legal demand. Charity, if it means anything, means a bestowal voluntarily of that which the applicant has no right to demand, except as being worthy and in distress, his claims appeal more strongly to the charitable disposition of the lodge and its members. The brother tries hard to beg the question, but we refuse to give an affirmative answer in the case. If there is any such fundamental law in Masonry as entitles one who has once received the degrees in some part of the world, to be forever a pensioner upon the bounty of all Masons, without a faithful discharge of his continuing mutual duties and obligations, we know nothing of it and do not believe it exists. A Masonic lodge, a brother Mason, who makes no distinction between the worthy and the unworthy in the bestowment of charity, is, in our judgment, a very poor minister of charity. He becomes a patron and encourager of worthless tramps, and converts the broad mantle of charity into a dirty dish rag. Out upon such unworthy and profane nonsense! Charity must be discriminating or it may become a panderer to vice, a supporter and encourager of depravity and worthlessness.

He denies the statement of Bro. GURNEY that the lodges in New South Wales were unhampered in their attempts to organize a grand lodge, and says that the reason a majority of the lodges did not participate in that organization was that they were under duress. We give this statement of Bro. HEDGES, because it is made in answer to Bro. GURNEY'S question whether the relations between the new grand lodge and the grand lodges of the mother country were not pleasant.

If we had a few hours, instead of a few minutes before this "copy" must be in the express office on its way to the printer, we should like to copy *all* that he says on the general subject of the following quotation, and to review it. We can only quote a small portion:

> We do not subscribe for a single share in the stock of the assertions that grand masters preceded grand lodges, or that grand lodges preceded subordinate lodges, or that all that deserves to be called legitimate Masonry in the world came from England. Undoubtedly Masonry was introduced into the American colonies from Great Britain, but the seeds of the institution in substance have been discovered floating around in all ages and countries, and are entitled to be considered just as genuine and legitimate as the seed that was scattered in Great Britain and germinated there. In the same way as those who held the faith of Abraham are entitled to be called the seed of Abraham. So those who hold substantially the same Masonic faith, under whatever diversities of language and ceremony, we feel inclined to fraternize with. We are accustomed to think and profess that it is our O. B. and not the particularity with which we can trace our genealogy that makes us a Mason, and we look with fraternal interest upon all who have taken a similar O. B. under some general organization in other lands that ensures a fair degree of confidence in its regularity.

Like Bro. HEDGES we do not take stock in the assertions—so long unquestioned—that grand masters preceded grand lodges, or that grand lodges preceded lodges. That has been disproved. But the same studies that have disproved it have shown that there is not a particle of evidence, and not even a probability that any of the seeds which have been, as he asserts, floating round in all ages and countries, ever germinated outside of Great Britain. His readiness to accord recognition to the hybrid bodies of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Mexican and the South American States upon the *supposition* that their members have taken upon themselves some covenants similar to those which he has assumed, shows what sort of an organization he would regard as likely to insure a fair degree of confidence in its regularity.

But his assumption of the regularity of these organizations in other lands rests on the ungrounded postulate that at the time Masonry took its present form in Britain, there was lots of other Masonry lying round loose elsewhere. There was none. He inherited *his* Masonry direct from Britain, and when he became dowered with its privileges, he also took upon himself its responsibilities, and among these was the obligation which no amount of declamation can obscure, much less wipe out, to discountenance all impostors and dissenters from the original plan of Masonry.

We regret that we cannot call attention to much more that is of interest in this report, but the moments fly too fast.

NEBRASKA, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Omaha, June 15. The representative of Illinois was not present. A lodge of Master Masons having been opened in ample form "as required by the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska," the roll was called and it being ascertained that a constitutional number of lodges was represented, the grand lodge

was declared open. If there is any common sense basis for this play of opening two bodies, we should like to be informed of it. It makes us tired.

The address of the grand master (CHARLES K. COUTANT) is a business paper, prefaced with the least bit of preaching, but that bit very good. He says the year closed has been in the main one of great progress for the State; has been blessed with a fair measure of health and prosperity, and of this general prosperity our Fraternity has had its reasonable share.

He reports twenty-two decisions. Among them we notice but one which we suppose to be based on general law that is not in accord with Illinois precedents, and that is the following:

No. 6. On a Masonic trial, the accused claimed the right to have present in the lodge, as counsel, a brother, a member of another lodge. Objection being made, he was excluded by the master. *Query:* Was the action of the master correct? *Answer:* Legally, yes. (See proceedings of grand lodge, 1883, page 463.) The right of a brother to visit a lodge is an act of courtesy. His claiming to act as counsel, or appearing as such, gives him no additional right. He is still only a visiting brother, and can sit in the lodge only by unanimous consent of the members present.

In 1879 Grand Master GURNEY had to deal with a case of this kind, and he held that the right of an accused brother to select his counsel could not be circumvented in that way, and therefore decided that counsel so employed is not to be considered as a visitor during such trial. We think the grand lodge did wisely in affirming Bro. GURNEY'S decision. The right of objection to visitors did not gain recognition on any such grounds, and could not have done so. A proposition to make use of it for the purpose of excluding counsel, at the time when the power to limit the right of visit by objection was first urged, would surely have postponed its recognition.

The grand master reproduces correspondence with the grand secretary, and between that officer and the grand secretary of Michigan as to the status of CALVIN C. BURT, and finally succeeded in getting on the record everything necessary to show that BURT is an expelled Mason. Reproducing the circular letter of invitation to the Chicago convention, the grand master says:

It is not doubted that such an assembly of prominent officers and past officers of the different jurisdictions would be watched with interest by the Fraternity, and, within the reasonable bounds indicated in the call, the discussions might result in the establishment of uniformity of action on many questions upon which wide differences exist among the various grand bodies.

The grand master reported he had withheld permission in two instances in which he had been consulted, for lodges to hold meetings in halls over saloons, and submitted the question to the grand lodge. A committee chosen to draft a law on the subject had permission to report one year later.

The trustee of the orphan educational fund reported the amount of the fund at $14,564.82, and the grand lodge subsequently took the following action:

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

Your special committee to whom was referred the resolution referring to the location of an Orphans' Home and School and a Home for Aged, Infirm and Indigent Masons, would respectfully report as follows:

Resolved, That a commission of seven members of this grand lodge be appointed to ask for proposals for the location of a Masonic Orphans' Home and School and a Home for Indigent Masons and their families, to report the result of their labors to the grand lodge at its next session, with such recommendations as they deem proper regarding its location and the best manner for providing for its support and maintenance, and such other recommendations as, in their judgment, may seem for the best interests of Freemasonry.

We wish our Nebraska brethren all possible success in this noble enterprise, and a happy deliverance from such evils as have befallen those jurisdictions that have embarked in such enterprises on a plan of uniform, and hence most unequal, per capita taxation; unequal because it compels the brother who beyond his living expenses can barely scrape enough together to pay his lodge dues, to pay the same amount as his brother whose income is more than he can spend.

The jurisprudence committee having under consideration the status of BURT and of the Ancient Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis (which got coupled together in the grand master's address and on both of which he asked an official deliverance), reported:

As to the Masonic standing of Calvin C. Burt, your committee is of the opinion that it is that of an expelled Mason. With the Ancient Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis we have nothing to do.

And so somebody's plan to involve the grand master or the grand lodge, or both, in the quarrels of the arch peace-disturbers, miscarried.

Relative to the Chicago gathering, the same committee reported:

As to the invitation to the grand master and past grand masters to attend a meeting in Chicago at the time stated is appropriate, and we should be pleased to have as many of those grand officers attend as can conveniently do so.

The grand orator, Bro. WILLIAM H. MUNGER, was unable to be present but sent in an interesting address on the duties which Masonry owes to society.

The grand lodge granted eight charters and continued four dispensations; selected Lincoln as the next place of meeting; appropriated $5,000 to be loaned to assist in establishing an orphans' home; approved a new codification of the constitution, laws and decisions, and appointed a committee to revise the forms and ceremonies and report next year; and placed the stamp of its approval on the word "meeting," instead of the word "communication," to characterize congregations of Masons.

The attention of Bro. BROWN, of Kansas, is called to the following conservative provision of the Nebraska law relative to Masonic offenses—identical with that of Illinois:

The master of any lodge shall not permit any charges or specifications, or any other subject-matter, either written or oral, involving questions of a political or sectarian character, to be read in, or in any manner presented to, the lodge.

MILTON J. HULL, of Edgar, was elected grand master; WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEVADA, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Reno, June 14. The representative of Illinois was not present.

The grand lodge was opened in ample form, and due proclamation of that fact was made in the east, west and south by the grand marshal.

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, grand secretary of Utah, was formally received, and presented his credentials as special ambassador from that jurisdiction to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of the differences between the two grand lodges growing out of the making, by Wasatch Lodge, at Salt Lake, of M. D. FOLEY, a citizen of Nevada, thrice rejected in a Nevada lodge.

The address of the grand master (HENRY ROLFE) reports this goodly prospect:

> A year has gone since last we met—a year of peace a year of prosperity—with no discord in our ranks, with harmony and good feeling everywhere prevailing; and more, looking outside of our own body—looking to the East, to the West, to the South, and to the North (for in this regard the North is not a place of darkness), we find here where we meet, and all around us throughout this great State, signs of better and greater times. Our State is prosperous; all interests growing and improving.

But ten days after the last communication, he had been compelled to convene the grand lodge to pay the last tribute of respect to Past Grand Master JOHN CURTIS CURRIE, at which time past grand masters H. S. MASON and H. L. FISH were present and made remarks of love, sympathy and remembrance for the deceased.

He announced also the death of Grand Tiler N. C. HASLUND.

He quotes the following from a letter to a lodge which inquired whether a petition once received could be withdrawn:

> Such petition is then the property of the lodge, and must be acted upon. This rule is founded upon the best of all reasons—sound common sense. Otherwise, every profane would be putting a petition in with, as the slangy but very expressive phrase is, a string to it, and pulling it out at any time upon the advice of some over-zealous friend that it wouldn't go.

He trusts that the difference with Utah can be settled peaceably, and sees no reason for such long, hair-splitting debates upon the question as they have had in the past.

The grand lodge was quite in the humor to make up with the Grand Lodge of Utah, but appointed three special representatives with power to attend the next annual communication of that grand lodge, or meet a like commission appointed by it, to seek out the real offenders in the matter and recommend proper punishment, FOLEY, meanwhile, to be still debarred from Masonic privileges in Nevada.

The following hymn, by Grand Secretary HAMMOND, sung at the opening on the second morning, has merit to warrant its preservation in our archives:

OPENING HYMN.

[*Tune, America.*]

[BY J. D. H.]

Upon the checkered floor,
Shut in by tyled door,
Again we meet;
From mountain and from mine,
From plains of glad sunshine,
Led by a hand divine,
Old friends we greet.

About our altar stand,
Hand linked with Brother's hand,
While hearts ascend;
Join now with loud acclaim
To praise the Holy Name,
Forevermore the same,
Our Guide and Friend.

Hail ye on land or sea,
Brothers in charity,
Good men and true;
Hail ye who love the light
Of truth whose power and might
Shines full upon our sight,
The wide world through.

In conformity with a time-honored custom the grand representatives were introduced in a body by the grand marshal, received with the grand honors and welcomed to seats. The duty of responding, which years agone was wont to be performed by Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR, as dean of the corps, fell now upon Bro. TRENMOR COFFIN, the representative from Louisiana.

The grand lodge concurred in the report of the committee on jurisprudence (contrary to the opinion expressed by the grand master) that an appeal lies to the grand lodge from the decision of a commission appointed to try charges against a master of a lodge. In this case the commission was appointed by the grand lodge.

It will gladden the heart of Bro. CHADWICK, of Oregon, to learn that in the resolution of thanks to the Renoites for courtesies and hospitalities extended, the sisters of the Order of the Eastern Star were included.

ADOLPHUS LEIGH FITZGERALD, of Eureka, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson, grand secretary.

The well merited thanks of the grand lodge were tendered to Bro. JOHN D. HAMMOND for his zealous and faithful service for a long term of years as grand secretary and chairman of the committee on correspondence.

The report on correspondence (pp. 76) is characterized by the same excellence for which Bro. HAMMOND'S previous reviews have been noted. His brethren of the

guild will all regret to learn that it is his last, and their good wishes and fraternal remembrances will follow him into his retirement, which, in concluding his review, he thus announces:

> Changes, both as to business relations and as to domicile, make it necessary for the undersigned scribe to give up the further writing of correspondence reports. Like many another thing in this life, the work has been, at once, an irksome task and a constant pleasure. Tiresome as to details, yet full of kindliest sympathy and suggestion. To all our brethren wheresoever dispersed, but especially to those who dwell amid these mountains, whom, knowing best, we most esteem, and from whom we have received so much kindness, we offer our hearty greeting and our best wishes for their welfare. *May we all be good men and true. So mote it be.*

Embraced in his report is a digest of decisions compiled from the proceedings reviewed.

Bro. HAMMOND'S report is made up almost entirely of extracts, yet to a singular degree it is stamped with his strong personality. Illinois receives her due share of notice. He copies the opening of Grand Master DARRAH'S address, and his remarks on vouching for visitors. Of the oration, he says:

> Brother Clements gave an oration, in which he attempts to prove the extreme antiquity of Masonry. Boiled down, the argument is simply this:
>
> 1. Free and Accepted Masons were originally bands of operative masons.
> 2. The Pyramids of Egypt and other great works were built by operative masons.
> 3. Masonry of to-day sprang from the Egypt builders.
>
> In view of the modern German and English histories, such claims to a high antiquity are calculated to provoke a smile rather than conviction.

Extended notice is given to that "noble charity," the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, giving an eloquent extract from the remarks of the grand chaplain, the Rev. Dr. THOMAS, at the dedication. Of Bro. GURNEY'S report he says:

> Brother Gurney has another of his elaborate reports on correspondence. Alas, that since it was furnished he has been called away from earth. We had not the privilege of his personal acquaintance, but from his published reports, more voluminous than any Masonic writer now in the field, we had learned to hold him in high regard both as a man and a thinker. So, each in his own way and time, we shall all pass away. May our work be well done.

He is glad that JOHN C. HUNKAPILLER, of Alabama, was restored to membership, "for a man with a name like that ought to have some friends;" says a broad common sense, a knowledge of the landmarks and a kind heart are the best qualifications for Masonic jurists; that the experience of Nevada is not favorable to life membership; thinks the "costume business" may be carried to excess, which reminds us of what the late MARSHALL B. SMITH, then grand master of New Jersey, wrote us after seeing the third degree conferred in a lodge somewhat famous for its "properties," viz.: that to him the Masonic idea was lost; says Masonry in America ought to be roused to the necessity of doing something more for humanity along the lines of organized charity; that good work, true work, square work is much better than uniform work, and that if large-brained and large-hearted men are kept in the

East, Masonry will not suffer for lack of uniformity; gives, as the result of his observation, that the joint method has not given the best correspondence reports; wants to see a grand orator who will take us out of the land of the Sphinx and the Pyramids and into the land of railroads and steamboats; and makes a parting contribution to current mathematics in his remarks on Nebraska. He says:

> There were several reports on how to compute interest, and finally that abstruse question was referred to three bank cashiers, who are to report in the future. It don't take us long out in these mountains to figure interest. It is a simple formula, and we are not careful about giving it away to our brethren yonder. This is our method: *o x o—o*. With such a formula a bank cashier is simply in the way.

Such confidential disclosures as this go far to eke out the wages of the reviewer.

NEW YORK, 1888.

The grand lodge met at New York City, June 5, the representative of Illinois being present, and was opened in Ample Form, with prayer by Bro. the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, grand chaplain, formerly grand chaplain of Illinois.

First upon the list of the fraternal dead noticed in the address of the grand master (FRANK R. LAWRENCE), is the name of JAMES E. MORRISON, who had held the offices of junior grand deacon, grand marshal and district deputy grand master, and at the time of his death, and for many years previously, was the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of New York. He was, if we remember rightly, a cousin of our past grand master, the late GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY. Also deceased were the Rev. JOHN G. WEBSTER, senior grand chaplain, whom we remember as the incumbent of that office when we wrote our first report, nineteen years ago, and past district deputies AMOS H. PRESCOTT, FREDERICK R. S. DRAKE and JOHN S. PERRY, the latter eighty-five years of age and sixty-two years a Mason, who had also held the offices of grand visitor and grand sword bearer.

The grand master was convinced that additional lodges in some portions of New York City would be beneficial to the Craft, but advises that instead of creating new ones, some of the too numerous existing ones in other portions be removed there, a suggestion that might apply to the situation in some other large and rapidly spreading cities.

The reading-room in connection with the grand lodge library had grown in favor.

A speck of war has arisen with the neighboring jurisdiction of New Jersey, growing out of the initiation by Fort Edward Lodge, No. 267, of New York, of one DANIEL E. LEMM, claimed by that lodge to be a New Yorker sojourning at Weehawken, N. J., but claimed by New Jersey to be a citizen of that State. The correspondence respecting the case between the two grand masters began with the complaint of the grand master of New Jersey, in June, 1887. Grand Master LAWRENCE having investigated the case became satisfied that LEMM was a bona fide citizen of New York and so informed the grand master of New Jersey, but this did not prove satisfactory to the latter, and after a protracted correspondence he informed Grand Master LAWRENCE, April 24, 1888, that he had declared the initiation of LEMM in Fort Edward Lodge "irregular, unlawful, without Masonic virtue, and hence null, void and of no effect," and that he had interdicted all intercourse as between him and the Masons under the allegiance of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. Grand Master LAWRENCE concedes that while upon the facts as now understood it does not appear that Fort Edward Lodge has been guilty of encroachment upon the territorial rights of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, it is possible that a more complete investigation might lead to a different conclusion, and says that in either event the extreme step taken by the grand master of New Jersey appears unnecessary and unwarranted, the individual affected being innocent of any wrong-doing, and the fault, if any, being that of the lodge which received him as an initiate. A recent suggestion of arbitration made on his behalf led to a reply from the grand master of New Jersey that he "cannot see any question to arbitrate upon." The grand master continues:

> With the utmost willingness to cause reparation to be made for any wrong done by any one of our subordinates affecting the rights of a lodge within a neighboring State, we cannot, as it seems to me, accept the edict of the Grand Master of New Jersey in this matter as final. Nor can we for one instant concede that the ceremony of initiation performed upon a candidate in a lawfully constituted lodge under the jurisdiction of this grand body was "without Masonic virtue," as the Grand Master of New Jersey has thought proper to declare it.

The grand lodge concurred in the report of the committee on jurisprudence who reached the conclusion that Grand Master LAWRENCE was entirely correct in his decision as to LEMM'S residence; that the difference in the regulations relative to residence in the two grand jurisdictions is sufficient to account for the position held by the grand master of New Jersey; proposing arbitration, pending which the grand master of New Jersey is to be asked to recall his interdict.

Through faith and energy awakened throughout the jurisdiction by the infectious example of Grand Master LAWRENCE, the enormous burden of debt which has weighed like an incubus on the grand lodge has been reduced during his administration until, as their affairs stand to-day, there is no reasonable doubt that the whole will be liquidated before the next meeting of the grand lodge, and that at that time there will be nearly if not quite $80,000 in the Asylum Fund immediately available for building, should the grand lodge so determine. Of this amount $76,352.37 was the net proceeds of the great Masonic fair held by the ladies during the late summer of 1887.

The Masonic Board of Relief of New York City submitted a thorough report which shows that the managers are fully abreast of the most approved methods of organized charity.

The matter of an unauthorized circular, so managed as to convey the impression that it possessed official sanction, called this from the committee on jurisprudence:

> The preamble and resolution relating to the unauthorized issue of circulars by individuals advocating the adoption of proposed amendments to the Constitution or other legislative action by the Grand Lodge, is regarded as exceedingly reprehensible, and has repeatedly been condemned by this Grand Lodge. The committee do not regard it necessary to suggest the establishment of a penalty at this time, trusting that the expression of disapproval of such action by the Grand Lodge will prevent its repetition in the future.

The grand lodge renewed its declaration of the previous year, that the present condition of Masonry in Mexico and Spain required for the present a denial of the requests for recognition made by so-called grand lodges in those countries; issued one warrant of constitution; and accorded a cordial reception to a visiting brother (THOS. H. BROWN) aged ninety-seven, the oldest Mason, in years, in the jurisdiction.

The report on correspondence (pp. 109) is again by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS, marked by his accustomed ability and courtesy, and successfully realizing his expressed design to include every matter that could interest his readers, while avoiding discussion of matters not concerning the general welfare.

He intimates that there is a rod in pickle for those who revile the prophets, by saying that the time when the Temple debt will be extinguished and the Asylum Fund permanently established is drawing near, and then he will not be compelled to adhere to his rule of brevity; and that the consciousness that the good time is soon coming has enabled him to bear patiently the quips of some of his brother reporters. And so we score another strong reason why we are impatient to see the hopes of our New York brethren realized—that UNCLE JOHN will then make it lively all along the line.

Most of the space he gives to Illinois is devoted to the grand master's report of the Chicago convention. Probably it was a slip of the pen that makes him say that Illinois being fully committed, sent some of her leading men. Illinois was not committed at all. In writing the call Bro. DARRAH did not assume or seek to commit the grand lodge, and though the leading men were there they were not sent; they went.

He says of Bro. GURNEY, that no man ever died who was more worthy of all the kind words that could be said of him; notes the delivery of Bro. HOOPER'S "lengthy and thoughtful oration," and Bro. BROWNING'S "lengthy and well-considered report on correspondence."

He vehemently protests as we are glad to see against the proposition that an unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to Masonic burial, and asks the brethren to consider

whether a brother who by stress of circumstances has been obliged to give up his membership is to be treated as one who has lost it by a Masonic crime; meditates on what a stately volume could be made every year by segregating the orations from the routine proceedings, and he might have added what a fund of historical misinformation could be segregated from their valuable enforcement of morality and exhortations to better lives; says that to write a brother out of the Craft on such a conviction [the record of his conviction in the civil courts] would be a monstrous injustice against which, for one, he shall always protest; announces himself as quite in sympathy with Bro. DRUMMOND in his strictures on the perversion of the grand representative system by which the appointment is practically made by the grand lodge *to* which the representative is appointed; holds, as we have, elsewhere in this report, that a Master Mason is "free of the Guild," and may apply for membership without regard to jurisdictional lines; and in like accord with our expressed opinions insists that "when a lodge attends a funeral it must—*must*, understand—have primary charge, or stay away;" still further in such accord, dissents from the Nebraska decision that counsel in a Masonic trial if a member of another lodge must be regarded as a visitor, and as such liable to be excluded by the objection of a member; and quotes from the Ohio report the resolutions of the Chicago convention asserting the absolute supremacy of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons as the governing power in Masonry, and says:

> This is correct doctrine, tersely stated, yet we may be pardoned for saying that there was no need of a Convention to emphasize what no one disputed, and that, in future, Conventions, like flowers at a funeral, had better be "omitted."

It may be true that no one has disputed the naked statement, but it is likewise true that at least one grand lodge has practically denied it by affirming its right to take a half dozen other organizations into partnership in the governing business.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1887.

The grand lodge met at St. John, April 26, the representative of Illinois being in attendance.

The grand master (JOHN V. ELLIS) was detained at Ottawa by public duties, and Deputy Grand Master BECKWITH presided and read the address of his absent chief.

The grand master says they cannot fail to think of two interesting events that appeal to them with considerable strength—the Jubilee year of the sovereign and the twentieth of their existence as a grand lodge.

He justly says of the reign of VICTORIA that it has been marked by material progress on the part of the nation, by intellectual and moral development, by the development of constitutional liberty, and by the constant increase of enlightened public opinion in favor of the just settlement of many complex questions affecting human freedom. Of the Queen herself:

A wise Sovereign has placed no burden upon the labors of workers who, in every field, have sought the common good. On the contrary, she has often materially assisted and encouraged, without interfering in political discusion, those who wrought for the good of others. Her private life has dignified the private life of all who live in virtue, and has gained for her not only the warm affections of her own subjects, but affection just as warm and almost as active, from the great nation on this Continent to whom we are bound by the kindred ties of speech and blood, as well as the unqualified admiration of people of every nation who are capable of appreciating the personal qualities which adorn the individual character. Connected with our fraternity by many ties, head of a family eminent for its Masonic record, excellent as a woman, illustrious as a Sovereign, it will be a pleasant duty for Grand Lodge to express in such way as may seem best the feelings which animate it towards the Queen on the auspicious event which distinguishes the year.

Reverting to the formation of the grand lodge, he says:

Some who assisted us then, some who had come among us since, have laid down the working tools forever. But, generally, Time has dealt kindly with us. All of the brothers who have filled our Grand East still live; many others who have occupied positions scarcely less important are yet with us. I heartily wish that we could take some steps to secure portraits of the Masons who in times past were active, earnest and faithful workers, so that we may be able to preserve remembrances of what they were like in life as effectually as we can in our record what they accomplished. A committee of Grand Lodge with this matter in hand might be able, limited as our means are, to accomplish something. A beginning ought to be made with the Provincial Grand Masters under the old regime.

It is to be hoped that the board of general purposes to which the matter was referred will act on the timely suggestion of the grand master respecting portraits, and also that his suggestion to the city lodges and Masons that they take some steps to have kept and enclosed, if they do not erect over it some simple monument, the grave of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, lying in the Old Burying Ground of St. John, almost unmarked and unknown, may bear fruit. Bro. CAMPBELL was the first deputy grand master of the Province under the old Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and long prominent in Masonic and civil life. Respecting the requests for recognition received from the "grand lodges" of Porto Rico and the Federal District of Mexico, he thinks nothing is lost by taking time to think over such matters, but his hesitancy seems to grow less from any question of the regularity of these bodies than from a fear that recognition might be a trespass upon organizations heretofore existing in those countries, composed of those who have departed from the original plan of Masonry.

He questions the advisability of such a meeting as the Chicago gathering unless distinctly authorized by the grand lodges. He further says:

I do not know what inherent power Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters possess to hold such conventions, or whether the power is confined to them, or whether Masters and Past Masters of lodges, or even private Masons, may not also hold similar conventions. Certain it is that the Grand Lodges existing to-day are, each one within its own jurisdiction, possessed of full and ample powers for all purposes of sovereignty, and no convention can add or take from these powers.

It was doubtless owing to the fact that the meeting was not distinctly authorized by grand lodges, and hence was powerless for mischief, that secured for it the participation of some who were present. The grand lodge concurred in his views.

It is gratifying to find a grand master who thinks we owe *some* duties to a brother who exercises his right to remain unaffiliated. He says:

I would not say even that there are not circumstances in which a Master of a lodge should see a worthy Mason interred with the ceremony of the Craft, even though he was not in active membership; but it should be distinctly understood that under our Constitution, as it exists to-day, the unaffiliated Mason has no claim upon the lodge in his vicinity for a public Masonic funeral. The duty to see a brother decently interred *clearly rests upon us* if there is no one to perform that office for him; but there is no need to discharge that duty publicly and with Masonic ceremonial.

The board of general purposes is now incubating the subject.

The reports of the district deputies are as usual complete in details.

The grand lodge decided to let Porto Rico and the Mexican body wait; decided to reduce its surplus by subscribing an additional $5,000 to the stock of the New Brunswick Masonic Hall company; witnessed an exemplification of the work in the third degree, and appointed a committee to prepare an address to Her Majesty the Queen.

JAMES MCNICHOL, of St. John, was elected grand master; EDWIN J. WETMORE, St. John, appointed grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW MEXICO, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Raton, Nov. 14, the representative of Illinois present.

The address of the grand master (C. N. BLACKWELL) is a brief business paper. The report of his official acts show that he has been a careful and conservative officer, and we quote the following as showing that he appreciated the responsibilities and endeavored to fit himself to meet them:

The duties of a Grand Master are varied, often requiring much study and reserve. Knowing this, I provided myself, at much expense, with the best authorities and writers on Masonic law and customs that could be procured, that I might be guided in the right at all times. I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and in accordance with the light given me to understand them. If I have erred, it was not intentional. If errors are found, I hope your admonitions will be gentle and tempered with the kind hand of charity.

We feel quite sure, however, that if he had construed the old charge respecting physical qualifications by the light of his own good sense instead of taking his construction at second hand, he would not have decided the loss of the sight of one eye was such a defect as would render one "incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's lord, and of being made a Brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time."

The grand master is quite right as to the impression given of a jurisdiction by the shape in which its proceedings are gotten out. He says:

> Many reports have reached me of the unsatisfactory manner in which our proceedings were gotten out. They were delayed beyond the time provided, and when they did appear it was found that the proof had not been corrected, leaving the composition as originally set up, with spelling bad and typographical errors in countless numbers. It is greatly to be regretted, as it leaves us in a false position to the outside world. It is to be hoped that our coming proceedings may be given the care they deserve, and present our constituents and sister jurisdictions with a neatly gotten up and correctly printed book.

The edict ordered by the grand lodge respecting the Quebec controversy having been omitted from the proceedings, the grand master makes it an appendix to his report, and thus places it upon the records. It charges the lodges and brethren of New Mexico not to hold Masonic intercourse with members of lodges in Quebec not in allegiance to the grand lodge of that Province.

The grand lodge granted two charters, and fixed upon Santa Fe for the next place of meeting.

Dr. W. S. HARROUN, of Santa Fe, was elected grand master; ALPHEUS A. KEEN, East Las Vegas, re-elected grand secretary.

In the report on correspondence (pp. 66) Past Grand Master MAX FROST gives a brief notice of forty-nine grand lodges, Illinois included. The report is confined almost wholly to statements of business transactions, with brief extracts.

NEW JERSEY, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Trenton, Jan. 25, the representative of Illinois being among those present.

The grand master (ROBERT M. MOORE) announced the death of Past Deputy Grand Master ROBERT C. BUZBY; of no less than ten past masters; of CHAS. H. LYONS, aged ninety-two, one of the oldest if not the oldest Mason in the State; of JOEL PARKER, ex-governor and a judge of the supreme court, and some distinguished brethren of other jurisdictions. Of the Chicago meeting, he says:

In point of representation the convention was not what might be called a success, as not quite one-fourth of the Grand Lodges of the United States and Canada were represented, but if the enrichment of individual Masonic thought resultant from the interchange of ideas; if the formation of Masonic friendships which will be undying; if the assembling together of a goodly number of loyal, devoted Masons, such as were in attendance in that convention, constitute a success, then it was a most successful one. The questions discussed were those which arise in the almost every-day life of a Grand Master, questions, too, with which you are all more or less familiar. As to what the outcome of that three days' meeting will be, I am not yet prepared to say, but if the convention hasn't resulted in much good to the fraternity at large, it certainly hasn't done any harm.

Among the appointments of grand representatives reported, is that of WM. B. GRIMES near our grand lodge.

Agreeably to the action of the preceding year, the grand instructor had been directed to formulate a ritual for the past master's degree, and now if anybody denies the existence of such a degree, the grand master of New Jersey can insist that he knows better, because he stood by and saw it made. He says the worshipful masters and past masters who have witnessed it have given it a hearty reception, and it is quite likely that some of those who confer it will meet with experiences like that of Bro. GEORGE O. IDE, of genial memory, who used to tell that at about the first of his official visitations, he was unexpectedly called upon to confer a degree in which there occurred an address which he had forgotten, and for which he was compelled to substitute one improvised at the moment, and unlike, he was quite sure, anything ever delivered before or since; but that when the lodge closed a venerable brother came up and wrung his hand and told him how delighted he was to hear that address again, that he had not heard it before for more than forty years!

The grand master thinks his experience fully justifies the wisdom of the Jersey regulation denying to the lodge or master, in case of visible imperfection, any right to pass upon the question of physical fitness, the grand master alone being permitted to do that. If the grand master had made the law under which, in the case of a person initiated and passed who was physically ineligible, he had declared all the proceedings null and void, then we should say that any other tribunal would be safer than he. We do not think the power lies anywhere that can annul the making of a Mason who has been made in a regular lodge, lawfully at labor under its own laws. He can be expelled, but he cannot be unmade.

We copy three of the decisions of the grand master:

No. 3. The ancient landmarks of Freemasonry being immutable, neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge have the right or the power to alter, deface or remove them; they must be maintained and transmitted unimpaired, but the Grand Lodge, and in the interim of its communications the Grand Master, has the right—the sole right and authority of determining what the requirements of those landmarks are (consistent of course with their rigid observance). The assumption, therefore, by a subordinate lodge or a Worshipful Master, of the authority to determine the eligibility of a maimed candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry, is un-Masonic and hereby forbidden.

No. 4. A member of a lodge in good standing, who is one of the principals in a trial on charges held before a sister lodge, or who is counsel for one of the principals in a trial on charges so held, has the right of admission (if vouched for) to the communication of the lodge at which such trial is being held.

No. 5. When the result of a ballot taken on a petition for initiation or affiliation has been duly declared, the ballot must be *immediately* disarranged by the Worshipful Master.

It is of course necessary that the supreme executive power should decide questions of this kind when they arise at a certain stage of the proceedings; but as the landmarks are alike binding upon all, it is not only the right but the duty of each member of the lodge, at that stage of the proceedings when he can make his judgment felt, which he can do with the ballot, to judge for himself whether the candidate is physically fit, and this assumption of the authority to determine the eligibility of a maimed candidate for initiation is one that no edict can touch.

No. 4 is in line with Illinois precedents. No. 5 seems to have been evoked by a case reported by the grand master, in which the ballot had been examined and found clear by the wardens and the master, and the candidate had been declared elected, when, after the lodge closed, a brother found a black cube among the white balls. In this case it was held that as there had been opportunity for placing the cube there after the lodge closed, the declaration of the master must stand.

The grand master reports that Trenton Lodge, No. 5, which celebrated its centennial on Dec. 27, has not omitted a regular communication in one hundred years. Who can beat that record?

He urges the establishment of a Masonic Home or Asylum where their worthy poor might find shelter and support, either temporary or permanent according to their needs, and the grand lodge agreed to a committee to consider plans and report next year.

W. Bro. ROBERT S. GREEN, past master of Washington Lodge, No. 33, and governor of the State, was appropriately received and conducted to a seat in the grand east.

The grand lodge ordered New Jersey lodges and Masons to regard Hiram Lodge and its members as clandestine; granted two charters, and prescribed the style of aprons to be worn by past masters in grand lodge. It agreed to the report of the committee on jurisprudence that a lodge has no right to decline to receive a petition, which is contrary to the practice of all other jurisdictions that we are familiar with, and if it is based on common sense the application is not apparent; also to another report from the same committee to the effect that if a Mason, A, sits in open lodge with Mason B, and B introduces C to A, properly vouching for C as a Mason, C cannot post A in the secret work, nor vouch for him in a lodge, nor, if C is master of a lodge, permit A to enter it on B's voucher which was not given to open lodge. Doubtless the grand lodge can enforce any order it pleases to make as to what sort of voucher shall warrant admitting a visitor, but we don't believe it has any right to say that either C or A may not tell each other all they know about Masonry upon such a voucher as is here declared insufficient.

ROBERT M. MOORE, of Elizabeth, was re-elected grand master; JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Trenton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 127) is by Past Grand Master, the Rev. HENRY VEHSLAGE, D.D., whose fine, kindly-shrewd face looks out from the steel frontispiece of the proceedings. His style is excellent, and the report, although largely made up of quotations, is marked with the stamp of ability.

Illinois receives generous notice, beginning with this notice of Bro. GURNEY:

It was fitting that permanent record be made of the utterances which could but inadequately express the great loss which has befallen not only the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but the Craft at large. With a subdued thoughtfulness we read these tender tributes of fraternal regard, while our hearts thrill with pleasure that such a record was made by him whose tested fidelity and ample endowments form the theme of loving and sorrowing brethren and friends. For many years he held the most conspicuous position in the affairs of the Masonic world. In this severe loss of the brethren of Illinois they have the sincere sympathy of all their brethren, who sorrow with them in what they feel to be a common bereavement.

From the proceedings of the annual communication he quotes the remarks of Grand Master DARRAH under the head of Appeals for Relief, and on the Vienna Lodge case. In the latter he also quotes the conclusions of the committee on jurisprudence, and says:

The conclusion is, doubtless, correct, in view of such an article, defining Masonic offenses, but the presence of such an article in any Code is sincerely to be regretted.

We suppose our brother's regret extends to the fundamental code of Masonry, the Ancient Charges, in the sixth of which he will find the same comprehensive provision, than which, in view of the history of bodies from which religious quarrels are not excluded, it is safe to say that the whole code contains none more salutary or necessary.

He gives Bro. BROWNING credit for a very excellent review, and copies, to express his concurrence, his views on the burial of non-affiliates as stated under Colorado, and with like purpose his remarks on the question of the burial of a drunkard, under Oregon.

Bro. VEHSLAGE notes that it is in the South and West that the saloon question is assuming such prominence; touches an idea that seems to lie darkling in a good many minds as to the Hiram Lodge quarrel when he says it originated in "what seems a trivial cause, unless there is somewhat else for which this outbreak serves as a vent," but agrees that the grand lodge was shut up to the course she has taken; says Bro. GURNEY'S latest utterance on the structure of Masonic government and the powers of grand masters (which he reproduces from the Kansas report), is just what might have been expected from him, and does credit to his Masonic perceptions; says it may be permitted to a novice to suggest that the greater part of the controversy about the past master's degree would have been avoided by a better choice of terms, which would exclude the idea of a "degree," and regard the matter as a ceremony adjunct to the installation of the master; upholds the prerogatives of grand masters; and says of the plan of his report, to which he closely adhered:

Brevity was aimed at, and was the more easily attained by avoiding the labor of the critic or polemic and simply filling the place of reporter. In so doing, certain questions and lines of discus-

sions that were pending or open could not be considered, even though an absorbing interest might create a longing for the next installment, as where the interruption occurs in a serial story just when the most thrilling combination of circumstances aggravates the entranced reader with a "to be continued."

We have simply fulfilled, though imperfectly, the function which is at least, the leading one of the committee, and we trust that the brethren may find instruction and information.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1887.

The semi-annual communication, which is a lodge of instruction with gastronomic attachment, was held at Manchester, Dec. 28, 1886. The annual communication was held at Concord, May 18, 1887. The representative of Illinois was on duty as a member of the committee on jurisprudence, and as chairman of the committee on finance.

The grand master (WILLIAM R. BURLEIGH) announced the death of past district deputies GEO. W. TASH, THEODORE T. ABBOTT and ADDISON KNIGHT.

We copy two of his three reported decisions:

1. That where one has applied to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, for permission to apply for the degrees to another lodge, and been refused, such refusal is not such a rejection of the candidate as will give the lodge so refusing the right of perpetual jurisdiction over him.

3. That where a Mason is in good standing and clear on the books of his lodge, he is entitled to a dimit as a matter of right, and his request should be granted by the lodge by a majority vote.

We do not remember to have seen the point involved in the first raised before. Of course we agree that the decision is correct, as, also, the second one, except that we prefer the Illinois law, under which no vote is required.

Much of his address is given to the strained relations between the grand lodges of New Hampshire and Vermont, growing out of an invasion of the jurisdiction of the former by a Vermont lodge, in conferring the degrees on one PRESCOTT, who had been rejected by a New Hampshire lodge, and his remarks thereon are supplemented by a report from the committee on jurisprudence, Bro. J. W. FELLOWS, chairman, covering nine pages of fine print, in which the case is restated and argued in a way (as it seems to us) to leave little to sustain the claim of Vermont that the offending lodge was acting in good faith; at all events it seems reasonably certain that not all of its officers were so acting The present aspect of the case hinging on the question of domicile, the committee quote extensively from American and

English authorities, going into the matter with a thoroughness not equaled since Bro. JOHN M. SHIRLEY wrote his famous treatise on the CROMWELL-KIMBALL case. The report, including the following resolution, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Master of New Hampshire be instructed to send to the Grand Master of Vermont an attested copy of this report, and respectfully request that he take the necessary steps that due reparation may be made and the harmony heretofore so cordial and so desirable be preserved between the Grand Lodges.

There are able reports from the committee on trials and appeals, of which Bro. FELLOWS is also chairman, and the manner in which they modified some of the sentences imposed shows that the committee has heart as well as brains.

The grand lodges of South Australia and New South Wales were recognized.

WILLIAM RUSSELL BURLEIGH, of Great Falls, and GEORGE PERLEY CLEAVES, of Concord, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 176) is as usual from the pen of Bro. A. S. WAIT, and it goes without saying that it is one of the ablest coming under review.

Illinois is included in his review. He notes the expressed regret of Grand Master DARRAH at the cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the grand lodges of England and Illinois, and says:

Sympathizing, as we do most profoundly, with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in its struggle for undivided authority over its territory, and with no disposition to defend or apologize for the three lodges in question, we are not at all surprised at this action of the Grand Lodge of England in this case. Unless it intended to recede from the position it had assumed, and to withdraw its protection over the lodges of Quebec on its register, we see no consistent course for it to pursue other than the one it has adopted. Retaining its authority over those lodges, no consistent course remains to it than to extend to them its protection and defence. "The American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty" doubtless sounds well to most American Masons, but when invoked in a discussion with Masons of a different quarter of the world we are not surprised to see that it is not accorded very controlling weight. We are inclined to think, that, decided as must be the sympathy of every American Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, they would be likely to aid it as much by stopping with a plain and clear expression of that sympathy, as by the adoption of unfriendly measures towards the Grand Lodge of England.

We shall not dispute the correctness of Bro. WAIT'S opinion that in order to preserve her consistency it was necessary for the Grand Lodge of England to resent the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but with us it is a question of far greater interest what the grand lodges in this country who have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec as possessing jurisdiction in that Province, are going to do to preserve *their* consistency.

"The American doctrine of grand lodge sovereignty" does sound well to most American Masons, so well that we presume every grand lodge constitution in this country sets forth the fact that the body whose organic law it is, is (within the landmarks) the exclusive source of Masonic authority in the jurisdiction, unless we except the Massachusetts constitution since it was amended to suit the views of the northern supreme council. To some American Masons it seems to be nothing but "sound,"

so long as their own jurisdiction is not invaded, but to others it means just what is involved in the constitutional provision referred to. The action of Illinois signifies that it means just that to her, and that she recognizes any successful contravention of it in any jurisdiction in this country, by any grand lodge, domestic or foreign, as a menace to her own similar claim. The grand lodges of this country have not sought to enforce this doctrine in Europe, and so long as England does not insist on dividing the allegiance of the Masons of any American jurisdiction, those grand lodges might be comparatively indifferent whether the doctrine which has weight enough to control the Grand Lodge of England in dealing with Gibraltar, lacks the specific gravity to control her action at home. If the American doctrine is not accorded a controlling weight, so far as cis-Atlantic territory is concerned, when invoked in a discussion with Masons of another quarter of the world, it is because American grand lodges do not use the power of which they are rightfully possessed to make that doctrine respected. So long as foreign grand lodges are encouraged to plant or maintain lodges in American territory already Masonically occupied, by according to persons made in such lodges the same rights and privileges throughout this whole land that we accord to the Masons made under the authority which we either openly recognize or confess by our "sympathy" to be the rightful one, just so long shall we suffer from these unnecessary disturbances, and no longer.

Of the report on correspondence, Bro. WAIT says:

The Report on Correspondence was begun and nearly completed by M. W. Brother Theodore T. Gurney, and it is one of his ablest Masonic productions, but before the end was fully reached his strength failed and he was obliged to give over the work, which was finished by Brother Joseph Robbins.

Since receiving the printed report of the proceedings of this grand communication there comes to us the sad intelligence that Brother Gurney is no more. He continued to fail in strength until the 9th of November, when his spirit passed quietly away. Thus one of the most brilliant lights in Masonry of the present century has become extinguished. It is not too much to say that for many years past no man has occupied a larger place in the doings and progress of Masonry than Brother Gurney, and has been more esteemed and beloved. His opinions were everywhere accorded great weight in all matters of difference among the craft, and his writings will continue to be consulted as among the ablest of the Masonic scholars. He was one of those brethren who from his broad and cosmopolitan views had come to be regarded as belonging to Masonry in general rather than a particular locality or jurisdiction, and as such his influence will not soon cease to be a power with the craft. Our sincere condolence is tendered to our brethren of Illinois in this, their supreme loss, and to the brethren in general in what is felt to be a common bereavement.

So far as the review of the proceedings was concerned the work was completed by Bro. GURNEY. Two or three volumes of proceedings, received late, were sent to us, but we preferred to let his work stand complete in itself, and so let them go over to his successor.

Of the weight to be accorded to court records in Masonic trials, Bro. WAIT says, under California:

The Committee on Grievances held that upon a Masonic trial a conviction of the crime in a criminal court of the state was *conclusive* evidence of guilt.

Our observation leaves the impression upon our minds that it is more generally held that such a conviction is *prima facie* evidence of guilt in the Masonic trial, but liable to be rebutted. In New Hampshire the opposite extreme to the rule in California has been established, viz.: that such a conviction is mere hearsay and not admissible as evidence at all.

Under Colorado, referring to a decision that Negro Masons could not be recognized, he concedes that in a case where it was based on the fact of birth in slavery, he should have wished to see it upheld, but adds:

At this day, however, to be a negro can hardly afford a presumption of birth in slavery; if shown to have received the degrees in a legitimate lodge, we see no reason why he should not be recognized by regular Masons.

We think that upon reflection Bro. WAIT will conclude that even if he were born in slavery, if a negro were made in a legitimate lodge there would be no reason why he should not be recognized by regular Masons. In a case occurring in Illinois where a man who had lost both feet, and could only conform to the requirements of the degrees so far as he might do with artificial ones, it was held that though clearly ineligible under the same law that excludes those not "free born," he was a regular Mason because made in a regular lodge, and the records of other jurisdictions present numerous instances of ineligibility, but in which their character as regular Masons is not questioned, and in some of them we think we remember that Bro. WAIT has taken this view.

In the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, following close on the heels of the Massachusetts departure, a movement was set on foot to take similar action, but owing to the vigor of the opposition the Scotch Rite managers did not deem it prudent to push the matter to final action, but contented themselves with getting a report from the committee on jurisprudence affirming the same principles as did the report by which in Massachusetts the constitutional amendment was engineered through that body. From the following we infer that Bro. HEDGES, of Montana, made the same comment, in substance, on this action that we did on the action of Massachusetts—that therein was found the genesis of grand orientism:

He thinks the resolutions of our Committee on Jurisprudence, in so far as they assert the supreme authority of the Grand Lodge in Masonry generally, make this body a Grand Orient rather than a Grand Lodge.

As we understand those resolutions, their general purpose and scope are, to declare the exclusive power of the Grand Lodge over Symbolic Masonry, from which it must necessarily result that it has power to determine what bodies shall be allowed to practice the ritual of Symbolic Masonry, and to prohibit the practice of that ritual in all others. We cannot see that this is anything more than the assertion of the power of the Grand Lodge within its own legitimate sphere.

Will Bro. WAIT say that he believes the grand lodge has the power to say that *any* bodies except lodges of Ancient Craft Masons, commonly called blue lodges, may lawfully practice the ritual of symbolic Masonry?

Because we have noted some points whereon we differ, it must not be supposed that there is not much more in this report with which we agree. In most points we find ourselves in accord, more or less completely, with Bro. WAIT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1888.

At the semi-annual communication, held at Manchester, Dec. 27, 1887, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested, at his earliest convenience after the close of this semi-annual communication, to appoint a committee of five to consider the subject of a celebration of the centennial of the formation of this Grand Lodge, and to report the necessary preliminary arrangements at the annual communication in May next.

The annual communication was held at Concord, May 16, 1888. The representative of Illinois was absent.

The grand master (WILLIAM R. BURLEIGH) announced the death of no less than five past district deputy grand masters: ALPHEUS DOLLOFF, HENRY S. GEORGE, CHRISTOPHER C. FELLOWS, JOSIAH B. EDGERLY and JOHN C. NEAL. Bro. FELLOWS was also past grand pursuivant. Of the difference with Vermont, he says:

The controversy with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont is still unsettled. This is owing, however, more to my own absence from the state during almost the entire winter, than to any unwillingness on their part to meet us. The present Grand Master, M. W. Brother Hall, and myself had a conference upon the subject, at Bennington, and again at Boston, in December, and had I been able to give attention to the matter I have no doubt an adjustment would have been reached ere this.

He announced that he had appointed the committee on their centennial, and the committee subsequently reported, fixing the time at the annual communication in May, 1889, which for that purpose would continue two days.

A special committee reported the following, and it was adopted as a standing regulation:

It is hereby made the duty of committees on character of applicants for initiation, to report upon each of the following named points:

1. What is the applicant's age?

2. Where is his residence (specifying locality in town or city as near as may be), and has he a legal residence in the place of his present domicile?

3. Is he married or single, and if married, is he living with his wife?

4. What is his occupation, and where is he employed?

5. Is he physically qualified for admission?

6. Is he addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors?

7. Does he gamble, or associate with bad characters?

8. Does he habitually use profane or indecent language?

9. Has he a good character among his neighbors?

10. Does he possess sufficient education and intelligence to understand and value the principles of Freemasonry?

11. Has he previously made application for the degrees, and if so, when and where?

12. Are there any other facts known to the committee which should properly be brought to the attention of the lodge before balloting?

Notwithstanding this brings to mind MARK TWAIN'S famous list of questions to be answered by an applicant for life insurance, it seems admirably adapted to the end sought; it will permit no guilty man to escape.

The committee on trials and appeals found itself "out of a job," and was warranted in congratulating the grand lodge upon the harmony indicated by this unusual circumstance.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CURRIER, of Nashua, was elected grand master; GEORGE PERLEY CLEAVES, Concord, re-elected grand secretary.

Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT presented another of his admirable reports on correspondence (pp. 229), in which Illinois receives extended and fraternal notice. He quotes the remarks of Grand Master DARRAH relative to England and Illinois, and says:

Here perhaps is proper occasion to reiterate what we many years since expressed, that we do not doubt the power of the Grand Lodge to decline fraternal intercourse with a sister Grand Lodge, though we think it should be an extreme case to justify such a step. But we are fully of the opinion that such a determination can only affect the official relations of the two grand bodies, and cannot extend to the Masonic status of the membership of their jurisdictions. That is to say, it is not within the legitimate province of a Grand Lodge, because of some conceived affront from another grand body, to deny recognition as Masons to all Masons of its obedience, or to prescribe non-recognition between the members of the two, considered as individual Masons. It appears from the above passage from the address of Grand Master Darrah, which was approved by his Grand Lodge, that the treatment of the estrangement in question is, at present at least in accordance with this view. We devoutly trust it will go no further, and that even the estrangement will soon give place to more fraternal conditions.

It is proper to state, since he speaks of the approval by the grand lodge of the fraternal sentiments uttered by Grand Master DARRAH, that the question of the *power* of the grand lodge to interdict intercourse between the Masons of its obedience and those of another jurisdiction was in no way involved.

The report of the committee on the case of Bro. JOHN FAIRLIE ALLEN, a citizen of Illinois, made a Mason in Scotland while sojourning there, to the effect that having been made in a regular lodge he was entitled to be recognized as a regular Mason, he copies in full, with this comment:

If there is any doctrine more than another rooted and grounded in the underlying principles of the Masonic Institution, we are bold to declare that in our opinion it is that here announced by our brethren of Illinois.

We may add that the doctrine involved has been held and insisted upon by Illinois for many years, and that she is not disposed to abandon it because it is her ox that is gored.

He speaks in very complimentary terms of Bro. BROWNING'S report, and generally finds himself in accord with his views, but dissents from his defence of the

doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. Quoting his remarks on this subject in his comments on Canada, he says:

If the above reasoning covered the whole case, we should feel much disposed to accede to it, and to accept its conclusion. But it seems to us that argument, as thus stated, falls far too short of the whole breadth of the question involved. It may very well be that a young man may have fallen for a time into such habits as not only to justify but to demand his rejection by the lodge of his residence, but having removed to a distant state or country he may after the lapse of some years have acquired such a character as to render him eminently fit for Masonic affiliation. Not only may this be so, but common experience justifies the assertion that it often is so in fact. In such a case the rejecting lodge knows nothing of the change in the person's character, and is unfit to judge of it; besides, it will often be the case that the membership of the latter lodge is so changed at the time of the second application that no member knows anything of the person or of the reasons of the rejection, and have no means of judging whether or not assent to the candidate's application ought to be given. As applicable to such a case we cannot think that doctrine which would give to the rejecting lodge perpetual jurisdiction over the candidate a reasonable one.

Each Grand Lodge may very properly prescribe the rule as one of local law among its own lodges, but we do not think it a doctrine of general application as affecting the several jurisdictions in their relations with each other.

The statement of the possibility of reformation is a fair one, but if the rejecting lodge knows nothing of the change in his character it ought to be informed of it before it is asked to vote on the question of waiver; and where the rejecting lodge knows at the time of the second application that he was primarily rejected on account of bad habits, or whether his case has passed out of its recollection, we think it would rarely happen a refusal to waive jurisdiction would follow if assured that he had now developed such a character as to render him a desirable acquisition to the Fraternity.

It is not always safe to infer a man's profession from his writing on non-professional subjects, but we will confess that we have always set Bro. WAIT down in our own mind as a lawyer, and since reading remarks on the case of the brother in Michigan who after being elected to membership upon dimit, was unable to pass an examination and was refused admission by the master, we venture to make public confession of our diagnosis. The grand master decided that the action of the master was right. Bro. WAIT says:

We do not see how this ruling of the Grand Master can be sustained. The lodge might very properly, perhaps, have required, as pre-requisite to reception of the application of the candidate for affiliation, that he should prove himself by an examination, or, failing on such an examination, the brethren might have been justified in rejecting him; but, having received his application and upon the ballot taken actually elected him to membership, how he could properly be refused admission to the lodge, passes our comprehension. The Worshipful Master might, doubtless, very properly have refused to allow action upon the application till the candidate should prove himself upon examination, but, receiving the application and allowing a ballot upon it, how he could afterwards go behind the action of the lodge as well as his own, and refuse admission to the elected brother, seems to us a problem not of easy solution.

To our lay mind all pleas, however skillful and cogent as to the legal effect of a favorable ballot, must vanish into thin air when a master of a lodge is asked to admit one whom he has not *found* to be as lawfully entitled to the secrets of Masonry

as he is himself. Going behind the action of the lodge would be a bagatelle compared to going behind the immemorial and irrevocable law of Masonry.

Bro. WAIT is still unsatisfied with Illinois for holding that her recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec foreclosed for her all question as to who is the proper and only competent authority to pass upon the status of lodges in that jurisdiction; doubts, we infer from his remark, that "its former master, wardens, treasurer, secretary and some of its members are expelled Masons and cannot lawfully receive Masonic recognition," the power of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to place individual members of Hiram Lodge under the ban except by formal trial and individual suspension or expulsion; looks to see the claim set up for the Chicago convention that the conclusions by it promulgated and the advice it assumes to publish, ought, because of the character of the body, to be accorded special weight above that of individual opinion; on the question whether a past master is a past master outside of the jurisdiction of his own grand lodge confesses himself to have been in doubt, but seems inclined to the opinion that the reception of the past master's degree, or if others prefer that form of expression, to *pass the chair*, confers upon the brother the *status* of a past master which he must carry with him wherever he goes, whether within or without the jurisdiction of his own grand lodge, although liable to be denied any rights or eligibilities as accruing therefrom should he move into another jurisdiction, a view that we think would come pretty near our own if the supposed effect of the ceremony of passing the chair were eliminated, that is, that we think the *fact of his having been master of a lodge that we recognize as a lawful lodge*, regardless of the particular forms observed in installing that officer in the jurisdiction of his grand lodge, ought to fix his status as a past master everywhere, beyond cavil.

He argues strongly and we think unanswerably in opposition to the doctrine held in Maine, Massachusetts and Maryland, that a citizen of one of those States made a Mason in some other State is not entitled to recognition as a Mason at home, although made in a regular lodge, in full conformity to the law under which it works; still denies the right of a member to exclude a visitor by peremptory and unquestioned objection; fully agrees that a non-affiliated Mason ought not to be *entitled to claim* the charities of the institution, but says he will never cease to insist that there may be, and often are, cases in which not only may such charities with propriety be extended, but "where every principle of Masonry would forbid that they should be withheld," and these words which we have marked as a direct quotation show that sometimes at least he would stand very nearly in the position we hold upon this question, which is, that the unaffiliated Mason has the same right to claim the charities of his *brethren* that the affiliate has, and that no laws or regulations can divest a brother whose aid is sought, of equal obligation to assist in either case, unless the applicant has been stamped "unworthy" by the verdict of a lodge after due trial; holds with Bro. MOORE, of Nova Scotia, and others, that the question whether a deceased brother should be buried with Masonic ceremonies properly hinges on the amount of *eclat* or discredit that will be reflected on the Fraternity by burying a good or a bad man; seems to be surprised at the Ohio denial of the universally recognized right of a lodge to instruct its representatives in grand lodge, but he needn't be, that

decision was not conceived in a grand lodge, but in a supreme council—the hand was the hand of Esau, but the voice was the voice of Jacob; is in accord with Bro. MATTHEWS, of Texas, in regarding the *affirmation* of a Quaker as *his* oath, so taken in the courts of the country, and that it ought to be so accepted in Masonry; is not greatly disposed to sympathize with the idea that it is proper to apply the test of the landmarks to bodies of doubtful legitimacy, although he is ready enough to do it in the case of bodies of whose regularity there is no question; and so far as we can discover, is careful not to express an opinion on the recent Masonic legislation on the liquor traffic, but wisely says that it may lead to complications the solution of which may require as well forbearance as cool and candid deliberation.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Raleigh, Jan. 10, the representative of Illinois being on duty in the southeast.

The grand master (CHARLES H. ROBINSON) reports harmony throughout the jurisdiction. He announced the death of one of the grand officers, WILLIAM N. BENTON, junior grand deacon, and of several other brethren, among them Brother WILLIAM P. GURLEY, who was elected Master of Charity Lodge, No. 5, in 1857, and held the office continuously until the time of his death, a term of thirty years! The grand master sensibly enforces the idea that because lodges cannot have everything it is no reason why they should not have something:

> I think in many of the lodges there is too little attention paid to the attractiveness of the lodge room and its furnishing, and many brethren who take a pride in the comforts and surroundings of their homes—which I heartily commend—are very indifferent about the condition of the lodge. Make the places of meeting delightful places. I know that where the membership is small and the means of the brethren are limited and the needs of the Orphan Asylum are constantly before them, it is not possible to have a luxurious hall, but a little care would make it clean and comfortable and a place to be enjoyed.

The one thing that our North Carolina brethren carry always in their hearts, is, as the grand master intimates above, the Orphan Asylum at Oxford. The grand master thus concludes his reference to it:

> Our first Grand Master, in his Proverbs, tells us: "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again." Have we been repaid? A thousand times yes! It has done more for the Grand Lodge and our Order than can be expressed. Shakespeare says of mercy: "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes." It has done *more* than to return the blessing to us. It has set an example that has been followed by several religious denominations who now have Orphan Asylums in our State. There is room for all, and God's blessing will be upon all. It is the brighest jewel in our crown. Keep it pure and sparkling, that its rays may send light and warmth into every lodge in our jurisdiction.

The following decisions were rendered and approved :

1st. Every willful violation of the criminal law of the land by a Mason is a Masonic offense, regardless of the fact that the person against whom it is committed be not a Mason.

2d. Can a lodge dimitting a member bring charges against him for an offense alleged to have been committed before the dimit was granted?

Held: That it can. [Mitchell's Digest, Vol. 2, page 577.]

3d. No Mason can be called to account for the vote he has deposited. No enquiry on this subject can be entertained; no information can be received. [Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence.]

4th. A petition for degrees must be signed by the petitioner; cannot be signed by a proxy.

The exception to No. 2, we should say, would be where the brother had moved into the jurisdiction of some other lodge, and that body had already begun proceedings against him for the same offense.

The grand secretary, in his report, estimates that there are at least five thousand Masons in the jurisdiction who are unaffiliated (against a membership of 6,606), made so by the disorganization of lodges, or exclusion for non-payment of dues.

Three charters were granted, and one lodge continued under dispensation.

The committee on jurisprudence recommended and the grand lodge adopted the following as its law with reference to exclusion for non-payment of dues :

SECTION 12. (1). No member of a lodge shall be excluded from membership for non-payment of dues until he shall have been notified by a legal summons to appear and show cause for such delinquency.

(2). A failure to respond to said notification shall subject the offender to the pains and penalties prescribed for a violation of a legal summons.

It was provided that members who had previously been excluded for non-payment of dues might be reinstated upon the payment of such dues, and on such terms as the lodges might determine.

CHARLES H. ROBINSON, of Wilmington, was re-elected grand master; DONALD W. BAIN, Raleigh, re-elected grand secretary.

The volume contains the records of six special communications for public work —dedicating halls and laying corner stones of Masonic halls, churches and court houses, and, in one instance, of a monument to the memory of the confederate dead.

The report on correspondence (pp. 78) is signed by the chairman of the committee, Bro. DONALD W. BAIN, and by Bro. E. S. MARTIN, but the chairman gives to his associate the credit for the entire report with the exception of a few jurisdictions. It is a very creditable and interesting review, in which Illinois finds a place. Extended quotations are made from the address of Grand Master DARRAH, with the endorsement of the committee, and Bro. BROWNING'S report on correspondence is commended. The committee think the tiler should be counted in making up the seven Master Masons required by our law to be present before a lodge can be opened on any degree.

The committee seem a little inclined to provincialism—rather disposed to try the correctness of things elsewhere by the law and the customs of North Carolina, but we doubt not they will soon outgrow that and weigh things for their intrinsic value.

They regret and deplore the Hiram Lodge rebellion and its consequences; agree with Bro. PARVIN, as we do, that when a lodge loses its charter by fire or theft the issue of a dispensation to enable the brethren to continue their labors as a chartered lodge is a superfluity, their vested rights still being all intact; also agree with him that a grand master cannot suspend a master of a lodge from all the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry, though he may suspend him from the functions of his office, which leads us to remark that that depends; in Illinois it has been held without cavil, that under our law which provides for the appointment of a commission, if the grand master so elects, to try charges against a master, that the grand master can suspend from all Masonic rights if in his judgment the findings warrant it, but here, of course, the power to suspend rests on regulation and not on prerogative; they correct the mistake of Bro. PARVIN in saying that North Carolina had given its approval to co-operative insurance companies, and point out that the motion to approve failed; ask if the deposit anywhere of a guide to the work is not contrary to the ancient rules of the Fraternity and a violation of obligation, overlooking the fact that all "monitors" are guides to the work; regret to be obliged to confess the truth of Bro. PIERSON'S strictures on electioneering for office in Masonry, as they have seen it; hold to the right of a member to exclude a visitor by peremptory objection; say that their regulations do not permit lodges to charge a fee when they confer degrees for other lodges, the act being an extension of Masonic courtesy; do not shake off their sense of obligation so easily as do some of their New York brethren, but say that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina must certainly stand shoulder to shoulder with Quebec *now*, as she was committed to the doctrine of exclusive grand lodge sovereignty in the early years of the century, in her controversy with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; dissent emphatically from the Ohio dictum that a lodge cannot instruct its master; and hold that in the formation of grand lodges a majority of lodges should be necessary to regularity.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Truro, June 1, the representative of Illinois being present.

Immediately after opening the grand lodge formed in procession, headed by the Truro brass band, and (angels and ministers of grace defend us! Bro. VAUX,)

wide open, marched through the streets to St. John's church, where a sermon was preached by Past Deputy Grand Master, the Rev. D. C. MOORE, grand chaplain, from the three texts: Love the Brotherhood; Fear God; Honour the King. On returning to the lodge room "the grand lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 3 o'clock P. M."

The grand master (LEWIS JOHNSTONE, M. D.,) like a loyal subject refers at the outset to the jubilee year of the Queen, and advises that the grand lodge take a prominent position in its celebration.

He reports the demise of NATHAN TUPPER, past junior grand warden, and of H. C. D. TWINING, who held the position of grand secretary of the District Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and retained it under the present grand lodge until his successor, the present incumbent, was elected.

Referring to certain rumors of discreditable proceedings on an excursion which, in spite of his refusal to authorize its being advertised as under the auspices of the grand lodge, seems to have been somehow advertised as being under Masonic auspices, he says:

> In my opinion the use of Masonic emblems, or the word "Masonic," or of the expression "under the auspices of a Masonic Lodge," in connection with any advertisement of a celebration, banquet, excursion, or any demonstration that is not essentially Masonic in character, or authorized by the Grand Master or his representatives, is improper, and should not be permitted.

We copy four of the five decisions rendered by him:

> To an enquiry from New Caledonia Lodge, No. 11, "whether a candidate elected in the year 1880, but not initiated, could, on re-application in 1887, be balloted for, and if elected, initiated the same evening, the by-law of the lodge requiring that a candidate should be again proposed and balloted for, if more than 12 months had elapsed since his election?"
>
> I decided that the proceedings must be *de novo*—the proposition referred again to a committee and reported on after the lapse of a month, in accordance with Chap. 14, Sec. 44.
>
> On the resolution of a suspended member, by the payment in full of all arrearages due his lodge, I decided that the *per capita* tax, accruing during the interval of suspension, became justly due and should be included in the regular returns to Grand Lodge.
>
> *Question.*—"Can a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, be excused by his lodge from paying arrearages, and thus be restored?"
>
> *Answer.*—No, Section 24, Chap. 14, requires payment at least up to time of suspension.
>
> *Question.*—Three candidates A, B, and C, are running at an election for office. A has a majority over B and C, but not sufficient to elect him. B and C are ties. Can the W. Master cast two ballots to relieve the tie?
>
> *Answer*—No, B and C must submit to another ballot in order that whichever of the two has the majority, shall finally contest with A.

We confess that we do not understand the last one; the obvious answer, it seems to us, would be that the ballot must be repeated until A, B or C had a majority. We agree with the first, but unless the second rests on a local regulation we think it is erroneous. The third we suppose to be correct as an exposition of Nova

Scotia law, but we think it is a bad law that forbids a lodge to remit any portion of a brother's dues when the brethren think the exigency calls for it.

The grand master sees clearly what brethren often forget, that resolutions passed from year to year and called standing regulations are not law in the constitutional sense of the word; he says:

> As these regulations, obviously invalid, are yearly increasing, I would venture to suggest that some action be taken during the session, either by referring the subject to a committee or by devising some means of reconciling their inconsistency with our established constitutional law, which we are bound under obligation to respect and observe.

The committee on address seconded the suggestion, but the matter slept.

The grand lodge refused to reduce the annual dues from 75 to 50 cents per capita; appointed a committee to take into consideration the whole matter of ritual with reference to burial service, ceremony of laying corner-stones, etc., and report next year; approved the grand master's decisions, and in accord with his suggestion conferred the rank of deputy grand master on Grand Secretary BENJ. CURREN, and the rank of past district deputy grand master on twelve brethren who had completed two years' service as district deputies; granted one dispensation for a new loege; ordered past grand master's jewels to be prepared for past grand masters LAURIE and TAYLOR, and appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Queen, on the occasion of her jubilee.

LEWIS JOHNSTONE, M. D., of Stellarton, was re-elected grand master; BENJ. CURREN, D. C. L., Halifax, re-elected grand secretary.

A special communication was held at Halifax, June 22, to celebrate the jubilee of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, at which the representative of Illinois assisted by his presence.

The grand lodge, opened in ample form, was escorted by an imposing procession to St. Paul's church, where the Rev. DAVID C. MOORE, past deputy grand master and present grand chaplain, preached from the text, "I exhort that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men—for kings and all that are in authority;" after which the grand lodge returned to Freemason's Hall, adopted an address to the Queen, and then closed.

We presume those who deny the possibility of a lodge of Masons existing, open, in the public street, will say that this was an unorganized gathering of individual Masons who did these things; but we prefer to accept the record which says it was the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

The report on correspondence (pp. 105) is again from the hand of Bro. D. C. MOORE, the man-of-all-work of that jurisdiction. Illinois receives generous attention, and the fact that he finds fault with our volume before he opens it—because the cover is rose color instead of "true blue"—is no index of captious criticism after he gets fairly at us. He quotes at some length from Grand Master DARRAH's ad-

dress, and especially commends his remarks on intemperance and profanity. Alluding to Bro. GURNEY'S complimentary notice of his work as a reporter, and his expressed wish that Bro. MOORE would be a better representative of himself, the latter says that "this he has the honor of declining; he repeats his business is not to give his individual opinions but to show as far as, in limited space, he can the state of Masonry in each jurisdiction." This modest promise is well kept, but we feel quite sure if all the reports on correspondence were divested of the discussions and expressions of individual opinions they contain, Bro. MOORE would be the first to confess that the profit, to him, of his review was greatly diminished. If this seems probable to him we leave him to make the application.

Catching an occasional outcropping of his opinions, we find that he has long held the opinion that the deputy grand master and grand wardens should perform the duties of district deputies in the districts in which they reside, and not be mere figure-heads in the positions of honor (he will excuse us for spelling honor without the u) and distinction which they occupy; reminds Grand Secretary WHEELER that "we 'Britishers'" call the air to which his excellent ode is set "God Save the Queen," not "America," but we presume he would prefer that we keep it under any name than lose so grand an air altogether; goes the grand master of Maine, who recorded the pleasure he had in conferring the third degree on his own son, one better, as he not only had the same experience with the third degree, but in the placing of his son in the "chair of King Solomon;" copies without fathering the error of the last of a long line of grand orators who have said that every one of the American revolutionary generals were Masons except BENEDICT ARNOLD, the traitor; shows that similar ideas will get into heads widely separated when he says the absence of a report on correspondence in the Nebraska proceedings, considering the size of their surplus, seems an oversight; explains that the English lodge which has set several American writers to worrying lest the exclusive sovereignty of Nova Scotia was being vexed by an intruder, is simply a military lodge connected with a British garrison and confining itself wholly to the army for its material; deprecates—in view of the strictures of the New York committee on the recognition, by Nova Scotia, of the grand lodges of New South Wales and Victoria—uncharitable language in records which may be seen by the profane, and thinks if New York or any other grand lodge thinks they have made a mistake it is better to say so and stop *right there*, and if this latitude extends to high privates as well as to grand lodges, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to say that we think they *have* made a mistake; and is taken off his feet when the Vermont reviewer credits the Nova Scotia review to DANIEL O'MOORE, but in view of the weakness of Grand Secretary CURREN for initials instead of "front names," we think our Bro. D. C. ought to be grateful that he didn't turn up as Darby or Demosthenes.

OHIO, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Dayton, Oct. 25. The representative of Illinois was not present. The grand master (S. STACKER WILLIAMS) refers to distinguished Craftsmen dead in other jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Master GURNEY. He reports the laying of several corner-stones, and tells how the master of a lodge at Findlay had taken a wholesale contract to lay five in one day for private manufacturing establishments, and had sent invitations right and left without waiting to hear whether the grand master would do the work. Of course the grand master informed him, as soon as the matter reached his ears, that while grand lodges perform the ceremonies of laying corner stones of public structures, they did not perform such ceremonies for private enterprises.

The charter of a lodge having been burned, the grand master seems to have been of the opinion that some authority from him was necessary to enable the brethren to continue their labors until the meeting of the grand lodge, and issued his dispensation accordingly.

He details a case in which the records of the lodge were changed and misstatements made with reference to a brother who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, and had died under suspension, for the purpose of securing the payment of a policy in a so-called Masonic life insurance association. The whole transaction was uncovered by the grand master's investigation, the friends failed to get the money, and the charter of the lodge was temporarily suspended. This is a new phase of the evil involved in these benefit or insurance societies which make their liabilities contingent on the Masonic standing of the insured.

He details the history of the calling of the Chicago convention, the initiative having been taken by Past Grand Master GOVE, of Minnesota. He thinks the time of the participants profitably spent.

He gives attention to the subject of improper publications, and in the course of his remarks says:

> If the simple act of furnishing the secular press with an account of ordinary transactions of Lodges is a violation of our rule, what shall be said of the acts of a Brother or a number of Brethren who combine together, secure baseless and infamous charges to be illegally preferred against respected Brethern, and within a few hours thereafter we see the whole proceeding, with flaming head-lines, published in a newspaper, hundreds of copies marked, and sent broadcast throughout the country? To the scandal and disgrace of the Fraternity, it has to be admitted that such an act has been done in this Jurisdiction. And in consequence of protection afforded private correspondents of the press, investigations have failed thus far to bring the guilty parties to justice.
>
> That we can control the press of the country I do not for a moment claim, but I submit the question to you whether there is power in this Grand Lodge to aid Subordinates in the discharge of their duties when they are surrounded by such embarassments as in the case stated.
>
> Thus far as to the secular press; and now a word with reference to improper publications in a Masonic magazine.

He then details the case of the *Masonic Review*, which in its February number gave a synopsis of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Ontario, but failed to notice that these bodies were clandestine. The representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada wrote to the editor of the *Review* on the 4th of March, calling his attention to the matter, and received no answer; and as no explanation appeared in the March number of the periodical, he wrote to the grand master, who, being in Cincinnati soon afterwards called at the office of the *Review*, had a friendly interview with the owner and publisher, Bro. THOS. WRIGHTSON, advised him of the danger of misleading his readers, expecting him to cheerfully make the correction in his next issue; but to the grand master's surprise he replied that he published it as a mere matter of news, and did not agree with the grand master that an explanation was necessary. This matter went to a special committee whose report indicates that it might have been selected on the principle of fighting the devil with fire. We have not seen the *Masonic Review*, and all we know of its style is what we gather from this report, but if it can vie with the report in unfraternal venom and abusive language when speaking of *brethren*, it deserves the boycott which the committee proposes and the grand lodge advises. Premising that we agree with the committee that the refusal of the magazine to correct the wrong done the Grand Lodge of Canada, is deserving of the severest censure, we quote from the report:

The publication of routine matters and items of social interest pertaining to the Fraternity can not do serious harm, and to the credit of the secular press be it said that it aims to exclude all other matters. Occasionally it happens, as in the case named by the Grand Master as being of recent date, that some person or persons recreant to their vows, disgrace the Order by securing the publication of libelous and infamous matter attacking the character of Masons and Masonry. Condemnation in such cases should be meted out to the contemptible fellows who impose upon the press. Men guilty of such acts take advantage of legal quibbles, and when summoned to testify refuse to do so. The Mason who will refuse to tell the whole truth when summoned before a Masonic tribunal, especially when his evidence is necessary to vindicate the honor of a brother and punish a wrong-doer, is unworthy the name of "Brother," and a disgrace to the Fraternity. If Masonic law be powerless to reach him, he can rest assured that he merits and receives the contempt of his Brethren. The action of the publisher of the *Masonic Review*, a magazine depending upon the support of the Fraternity in Ohio, in refusing to correct a wrong done a legitimate Grand Lodge, in amity with the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and at the request of the Grand Master, is deserving of the severest censure. It can hardly excite surprise, however, when we consider that, though this magazine claims to be devoted to Masonry, its published sentiments are frequently abhorrent to every principale of the Craft. Ridicule of this Grand Body, abuse and vilifying of the personal character of many of its Grand Officers and most loyal members, form a constant staple of publication. While we do not claim the authority of the Grand Lodge to suppress such publications, we deem it our imperative duty to warn the Brethren, and to urge them to withhold their support from a magazine so potent for evil, and which bears the marks of disloyalty to the Grand Lodge, forgetfulness of Masonic obligations, and disregard for the feelings of the Brethren of the Fraternity.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge severely condemns the unmasonic newspaper and magazine publications referred to in the address of the Grand Master, and, reminding its members of their sacred duties to each other, as well as to the best welfare of the Craft, recommends that newspapers or so-called Masonic magazines of the character in question be neither read nor patronized hereafter by the loyal and true-hearted.

Resolved, That the Grand Master be requested to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution for the enforcement of the preceding resolution, and name, to those properly interested, the obnoxious newspapers and magazines, either now existing, or which may hereafter be published.

In this harvest of discord, bitterness, crimination and recrimination the Grand Lodge of Ohio is reaping where she has sown, for whatsoever a man soweth, whether consciously or unconsciously, that also shall he reap. Not that in the outset the Grand Lodge of Ohio was a sinner above other grand lodges in extending the same courtesies which she showed to chapters, councils and commanderies, to another association of Masons which, like the bodies above named, made the possession of the degrees of Masonry a prerequisite to membership, but which unlike them claimed the right to confer these degrees itself under certain circumstances, although professing to waive that right in favor of the grand lodge; but not all grand lodges have been so unfortunate as the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in putting their toleration of the joint occupancy of apartments by lodges and these various associations of Masons into the form of a regulation susceptible of being perverted so widely from its original design. The regulation alluded to (Rule 79 of the Ohio code) is as follows:

"No Subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction shall permit its Lodgeroom to be used by any other society or order whatsoever, nor shall it occupy any hall or room jointly with any other society or order, except by the special permission of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit a Subordinate Lodge from using rooms jointly with a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a Masonic Council, or Commandery, or a Masonic Body."

We have reproduced the regulation here because we shall have occasion to refer to it in considering the decisions reported by the grand master, which we quote:

1. As to charges. Only a member of the Lodge of which the accused is a member has a right to prefer charges. Any other Brother has a right to make a complaint to the Worshipful Master of the Lodge of which the accused is a member, and proceedings may be had in accordance with the rules of the Code.

2. Has a Lodge the right or authority to instruct its Worshipful Master how he should vote on a given question in Grand Lodge?

Answer.—No. The Worshipful Master is a member of the Grand Lodge, made such by its Constitution, and his Lodge can not interfere with or abridge his rights as such.

3. A resolution was offered in Lodge instructing the Worshipful Master how to vote on certain questions. The Worshipful Master refused to entertain a motion for its adoption. Did he do right?

Answer.—He did.

4. Inquiries have been made by a large number of Brethren as to the legality of certain Bodies in this Jurisdiction claiming to be Masonic, which go under the name of Cerneau Bodies of the A. & A. S. Rite.

Answer.—A reference to my decision No. 18, made last year, and approved by the Grand Lodge, has in most cases been a sufficient answer. But a more specific answer has been requested by some *who are members of such Bodies*, and who desire a direct answer to the question, "Are they regular and legal or irregular and illegal?" To such, the answer has been as definite as could be desired, viz: That they are irregular, illegal, and unmasonic, and ought not to be countenanced, or recognized in any manner by Brethern under obedience to this Grand Lodge.

We presume we are right in assuming that all but No. 1 sprung from the same root. No. 1 *may* also have been rendered in connection with the same controversy that called out the others, but it bears no internal evidence of it. Nos. 2 and 3 bear unmistakable evidence of Scotch Rite inspiration, being saturated with the autocratic principle of that organization in which the representative character of Masonry is de-

nied, and all power comes from above. Moreover they were, like No. 4, rendered in the interest, and in behalf of one of the warring factions of Scotch Riters, those arch disturbers of Masonic peace.

It is said that with the head of the French police, the first question asked whenever a crime is reported, is, "Who is the woman?" Whenever in this country a grand lodge does some unaccountable thing, the first question that suggests itself to one who has watched the habits of that species, is, What particular faction of the Scotch Riters is at work now? It required little acumen to determine who was kicking up this present row at the very outset of it years ago. When the Massachusetts part of the programme cropped out, and the committee of that grand lodge, which was relied on to engineer through that body the constitutional amendment whereby it took its departure towards grand orientism, went nest-hiding through a score of pages to divert suspicion from the supreme council as being an interested party, it was just as apparent that the whole movement was in the interest of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction as it is now when those who are engineering the business in the Grand Lodge of Ohio openly confess it. The first movement in the Grand Lodge of Ohio—not the first movement in Ohio, for they had already converted the grand commandery into a pandemonium—was to procure, in April, 1886, a ruling from the grand master, holding, in effect, that the words "a Masonic body," in Rule 79 above quoted, referred to bodies subordinate to the "Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction U. S. A.," and that this construction barred lodges from occupying halls jointly with rival organizations administering the multitudinous degrees of the non-Masonic and unmasonic system known as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. At the succeeding meeting of the grand lodge, the committee on jurisprudence reported in favor of approving this decision. In amendment the following was offered:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, being composed of Ancient Masters, only, is unwilling, and does therefore decline to decide disputed questions of jurisdiction between bodies other than those which are of the York Rite of Masonry."

The resolution was defeated and the decision was approved, and in a pamphlet ordered to be sent out to the lodges the speech of the brother who closed the debate in favor of the grand master's decision is printed at length. We copy enough of it to show—and it requires but little—how completely the trail of the Scotch Rite serpent is over it all:

Our Masonic differ from our civil institutions. For while in the latter all power is gathered from the people and delegated to the government, in the former it originates in the Grand Body and is delegated by it to the Subordinates. The people in their primary capacity created the civil government, but the Grand Lodge creates the Subordinate Lodge.

It is not strange that one who holds that all power in Masonry originates in the grand lodge, when but for the exercise of the power residing in the lodges the grand lodge could never come into existence, and when, thus called into existence, it is composed of representatives of lodges, whose opportunity to exercise any power whatever is derived from the free suffrages of the members of its constituent lodges, should also

get things so inverted as to hold that the true method of demonstrating the absolute and sovereign right of the grand lodge to determine what are Masonic bodies, is to inquire of some other body and by the reply frame its own decree.

He explains the process by which the grand master came to the conclusion that Rule 79 barred the lodges from jointly occupying halls with certain bodies. The rule mentions a chapter, a council, a commandery and a Masonic body. As there were no organizations of Masons in the jurisdiction other than chapters, councils and commanderies at the time when the words "Masonic body" became a part of the code, except the bodies subordinate to the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, those words must have referred to them. But it will be observed that at the session of 1887, the grand master makes still another decision (No. 4), viz.: that these Scotch Rite bodies who hadn't gained a residence when those words became a part of the code, were "irregular, illegal and unmasonic, and ought not to be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under obedience to this grand lodge."

A motion was made to recommit the report of the committee on jurisprudence approving the decision, with instructions to report adversely to the decision of the grand master in that regard, and recommend that the grand lodge take no action in regard to the contending Scottish Rites, which motion failed and the decision was approved.

As before the speech with which the especial champion of the decision on the floor closed the debate, is published.

The arguments are the same as those which were used to secure the adoption of the constitutional amendment in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. First a flourish of trumpets about the power of the grand lodge to decide what is Masonry, made not because any one disputes it, but because it serves their purpose to convey the impression that somebody does, and, consequently, is not quite loyal to the grand lodge, and then the sophistical assumption that it follows as a matter of course that the grand lodge has the power to declare something to be Masonry that notoriously is not Masonry. Then comes the stop thief cry about mercenary peddlers of cheap degrees, just as though there was somebody peddling degrees cheaper than the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction.

Twenty-one years ago when these contending factions were scandalizing the Fraternity whose name they have unwarrantably taken, by one of their periodical rows, we were offered the whole file of degrees, by representatives of both parties, at twenty dollars for the job lot; and since the present deluge of billingsgate broke loose the representatives of the virtuous supreme council which is so solicitous lest Master Masons should be demoralized by these peddlers of cheap degrees, have conferred the whole file in some localities for fifteen dollars, or about forty-five cents apiece!

However these arguments served their turn, and the Grand Lodge of Ohio has got itself into a position that it will some time wish itself out of; while within its

jurisdiction the war as to the legitimacy of the two contending bodies, both of which are hopelessly illegitimate from a Masonic standpoint, goes on hotter than ever.

The grand lodge was honored by a large number of distinguished visitors: Past Grand Master WM. HACKER and Grand Secretary WM. H. SMYTHE, of Indiana; Grand Master J. SOULE SMITH and BRO. JAMES W. STATON, the well-known reporter on correspondence, of Kentucky; and Grand Secretary THEODORE S. PARVIN, of Iowa.

Four dispensations were granted, and Toledo was selected as the next place of meeting.

In accord with Illinois precedents it was decided that "the jurisdiction of a lodge situated outside of and adjacent to the corporate limits of a town or city in which there are two or more lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, is to a point equi-distant to the nearest lodge in said town or city."

S. STACKER WILLIAMS, of Newark, and JOHN D. CALDWELL, of Cincinnati, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary.

Past Grand Master WM. M. CUNNINGHAM presented another of his courteous, finished and able reports on correspondence (pp. 120), in which Illinois gets generous and fraternal notice, quotations being made from the address of Grand Master DARRAH, and from the reports on jurisprudence and correspondence.

His general attitude on many questions engaging the attention of reviewers may be gathered from the following, called out by what he had previously said about progression being mistaken for the advocacy of revolutionary measures, instead of being understood as he intended—progression *in man* and *his* motives and acts in relation to the fixed principles of Masonry:

> And, in the opinion of the writer, much of the so-called "modern progress" is of the character last mentioned, [retrograde,] courteously conceding to all others, however, the right to honestly differ. An enumeration of many of the so-called "*improvements*" *in the body of Masonry* (without attempt at chronological order) would seem to show upon their face the character of their pretensions to the claim of being "progressive:"
>
> *First.* The elimination of the name of Deity by the Grand Orient of France from its Rituals and enactments.
>
> *Second.* The attempt in France, at one time, to permit the Masonic Degrees to be conferred upon women.
>
> *Third.* The expulsion of Masons for non-payment of dues, without trial or "*for cause*" in connection therewith—instead of striking their names from Lodge rolls only—resulting really in many instances in expulsion for no crime whatever other than poverty. In other cases, also, because they were unable or unwilling to pay the assessments necessary to contribute to the pride of having magnificent temples or for the erection of colleges and charitable institutions—most laudable, however, if voluntary—that should be taxed upon the general public, or be the result of voluntary contributions.
>
> *Fourth.* The expulsion of unaffiliated Masons for refusal or neglect of affiliation.
>
> *Fifth.* The transaction of all general Masonic matters of business in Lodges of Master Masons only, instead of, as prior to 1843, in Lodges of Entered Apprentices; which is now too general to admit of future change.

Sixth. The deprivation of the right of Wardens to membership in Grand Lodge.

Seventh. The detraction of the inherent rights of a Grand Master that are not in conflict with Grand Lodge Constitutions, and the reduction of his high office to the grade of the president of a political convention.

Eighth. Ignoring the rights and powers of the Worshipful Master of a Subordinate Lodge, and reducing him to the level of a social club chairman.

Ninth. The long-continued effort to eliminate the official grade of Past Master, as taught by Thomas Smith Webb and predecessors, from the Masonic system—although Grand Lodges generally use the Royal Purple of this Degree as the distinguishing official color used by its officers—instead of removing all farcical innovations from its Ritual, and by proper enactment assisting in the restoration of its effective lessons and original simplicity.

Tenth. The persistent effort to legislate away rights and landmarks. The denial of the supremacy of a Grand Lodge within its own Jurisdiction, and its inherent right to decide upon the regularity and irregularity of all bodies claiming to be Masonic or having a Masonic foundation or connection, and in which Masonic symbolism or esoteric formulas are used.

We find ourselves in accord with his views more or less completely as expressed under all these heads except the last two. We regard the rank of past master as purely an official grade, born of the fact of service, but that it should have connected with it any esoteric ceremony we do not believe, and we regard that which has been connected with it as having no good reason for being; on the contrary as something to be gotten rid of because it is not rooted in the ancient law, every departure from which is to be deprecated. So with reference to what he says of the inherent right of the grand lodge to decide on the regularity or irregularity of bodies claiming to be Masonic, other than lodges, in which Masonic symbolism or esoteric formulas are used. We do not doubt the right of the grand lodge to say that any body within its territorial jurisdiction, other than its constituent lodges, claiming to be Masonic, is irregular and unlawful, but that not only has it no inherent right to declare anything to be Masonry that cannot square itself to the conditions imposed by the Charges of a Freemason, but that it is its inherent duty, that is, a duty imposed upon it by the law of its being, to deny that there can be any Masonry outside of that whose conservation was the sole purpose of its creation. The sovereignty of the grand lodge does not and cannot make it aught else than a grand lodge of Masons, and no more when acting in his capacity as a member of the grand lodge can a brother absolve himself from the constraint of the fundamental and irrevocable law of Masonry, than when acting as a member of a constituent lodge, or as an unaffiliated Mason.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM sets over against these ten heads eight affirmative propositions which he believes in as tending to the elevation of the Fraternity to a proper appreciation of Masonic principles and teachings, viz.:

First. The elimination of all sectarian innovations from Rituals and legislative enactments.

Second. The change that has been accomplished in the social features of our societary affairs, and in which any excesses are now of rare occurrence, and, when noted, are promptly rebuked and punished.

Third. Cultivation of the "social virtues" in all Subordinate Lodges; making the Lodge-room attractive in furniture and adornments; the addition thereto of a library, or newspapers and magazines; fraternal entertainments, in which the families of the brethren can participate. And in

the Lodge, when no "work" is at hand, rehearsals, addresses, discussions, and "talks" upon Masonic subjects, which, with social intercourse and rational enjoyment when at refreshment, must strengthen the "tie that binds" brother to brother.

Fourth. Simplifying our legislative enactments, and the elimination therefrom of all useless forms and legal technicalities, especially in Masonic trials.

Fifth. The cultivation of religious, moral, and rational liberty, by the avoidance, in Masonic legislation, of all fanatical enactments, narrow-minded regulations, or bigoted restrictions.

Sixth. Prompt discipline for profanity, drunkenness, lying, slander, dishonesty, and other violation of Masonic vows.

Seventh. The tendency to a general fraternization of Masonic Grand Bodies throughout the world.

Eighth. Fraternal emulation in VOLUNTARY contributions for Masonic charities, the abandonment of all direct or indirect taxation therefor, and the reduction of excessive dues.

Putting the emphasis on the word *useless* under the fourth head, we most heartily agree with all these propositions, except what we suppose to be his understanding of the words "Masonic Grand Bodies" in the seventh. If we have made ourselves understood in what we have just been saying about grand lodges, no one will expect us to admit that any association of Masons can properly be called a Masonic body except the lodge and the grand lodge, even when there is no question of the Masonic character of the individuals composing them; much less when the Masonic character of their individual constituents is doubtful, or lacking altogether.

Our brother seems to be of the opinion with Bro. PARVIN, that the latter has settled the question whether Knight Templarism is Masonry, by the bit of history involved in the following: "If not, how does it happen that it originated in the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, holding its charter from a regular grand lodge, which in those days chartered both chapters and lodges with authority expressly vested in them to confer the higher degrees?" If it be Masonry how does it happen that the grand lodge is not still authorizing lodges to confer it, and chartering chapters of the Royal Arch in which it originated?—the same Royal Arch which Bro. PARVIN elsewhere correctly tells us "was born out of lawful wedlock, had its origin in a clandestine lodge chartered by a bogus grand lodge," having been "manufactured out of whole cloth by a ritual monger, and introduced into the bogus Grand Lodge of England about 1750." The fact that at some time a grand lodge has recognized a certain thing as Masonic is by no means conclusive of its Masonic character. Grand lodges have for a long time tolerated the so-called past master's degree which somebody imposed upon them, nobody quite knows how, and only the other day the Grand Lodge of New Jersey manufactured a ritual for it and set it up as a part of the recognized Masonry of New Jersey. But this bit of history would not settle the Masonic character of the "ancient impostor" for Bro. PARVIN, whatever it might do for Bro. CUNNINGHAM, who it seems still venerates it. The fact is that in the past grand lodges have done many things that they would not do now, and have recognized as Masonic and regular bodies that they would not now recognize. So-called degrees and rites under the patronage of men who were strong in their grand lodges have secured toleration and recognition as quasi Masonic, and in some instances, as in

Massachusetts and Ohio, the grand lodges have attempted to establish them as a part of Masonry. There can scarcely be a doubt, however, that the experience of these bodies with their new partners will sooner or later—like the experience of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana whose abdication of its exclusive rights soon reduced it to a mere dependency of the grand consistory—lead to their planting themselves squarely upon the Masonry of the Old Charges.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM sees clearly the abandonment of the Masonic principle when the poorest brethren are taxed equally with the richest for the support of temples, "homes" and colleges, and hence insists that their support should depend on voluntary contributions; is one of the lessening number who believe that the master-elect of a lodge in jurisdictions where the past master's degree still exists, can properly receive it by authority of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons; thinks a well-digested plan of life membership would be potent to relieve the Fraternity of the evil of non-affiliation; recognizes the catholic spirit of Masonry in that its teachings have no narrow bounds, its religion being of that universal character applicable alike to Christian, Israelite, or Mohammedan; concurs with the Washington decision that a lodge cannot be incorporated because it is not a body complete within itself and hence not a body politic, but however it may be in that territory the statutes of Illinois declare every lodge borne on the rolls of the grand lodge to be a body politic and give it a status in the courts as such; and on the whole makes so suggestive a report that he has beguiled us into giving to Ohio more space than we could well afford.

OREGON, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Portland, June 13, the representative of Illinois being present.

The grand master (ANDREW NASBURG) while announcing the happy condition of the Craft, does not forget to mention that the State is doing business at the old stand. He says:

> I heartily congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction, and upon the advancement our young state has made in the last year in all branches of industry. We have reasons to return thanks to the Ruler and Preserver of the universe for an abundant harvest and the manifold blessings bestowed upon us a people and as a nation.
>
> The influx of immigration has never been greater in the history of our state than within the last twelve months; and before long all the available vacant land in the northwest will be occupied and, it is to be hoped, converted into comfortable, contented and happy homes.

He refers to the lecturing tour of Bro. ROB MORRIS through Oregon during the year; gives the details of a large amount of public work; reports the suspension

of a master of a lodge for drunkenness, apparently upon an *ex parte* statement, but the proceedings show that he hit the right man; and gives a statement of a case of invasion of the jurisdiction of Oregon by a California lodge, in which the resulting investigation showed that the candidate and not the lodge was at fault. His reported decisions show but one that is of general interest, viz:

Question. There is a grievance existing between two brothers; the lodge resolves itself into a committee of the whole, calls a special communication, and summons both parties to be present. Object: "To see if the matter can be settled without charges and a formal trial." Query: Is this proceeding regular?

Answer. The course of the lodge trying to reconcile differences among the brethren was truly Masonic. A lodge when convened is in committee of the whole at all times, and it is impossible for it to resolve itself into what it is already.

The lodge is not in committee of the whole, but the substance of the decision is good square sense.

After the close of the last grand lodge he had met with the committee on uniformity of work, and after seeing the work exemplified had approved it. We hope this was not done without reference to the report of the North Carolina committee appointed some years ago to try and look up and get into shape the work of our ancient brother, the great Pythagoras. We have heard nothing of the excavations of that committee for a long time, whence we infer that no traces of the Pythagorean work have been discovered on the Atlantic seaboard; and for one we have been nursing the theory that in his travels through Europe, Asia and Africa, the great geometrician might have crossed over Behring's Straits, and that some Masonic archaeologist on the Pacific coast might yet cry "Eureka" over traces of his work left on the shores of that peaceful sea.

The following, from the report of the committee on grievance, approved by the grand lodge, shows that our Oregon brethren are strict constructionists of their regulations:

In this, your committee find that Brother J. Frankl, a member of said lodge, was charged with selling intoxicating liquors in a general merchandise store. Upon trial, the accused was acquitted, and the Master appeals from the action of the lodge.

Your committee are clearly of the opinion that the regulation adopted in 1885, relates to "the keeping of what is commonly known as a liquor saloon, or attending to the bar of the same," and does not apply to the case under consideration. The accused kept general merchandise, and among other things, liquors by the case, which were sold under license duly granted. Your committee would recommend that the action of the lodge be approved.

The committee on jurisprudence in recommending that the grand lodge take no action in the matter of a claim of the Masonic board of relief of San Francisco against an Oregon lodge for moneys expended in the relief of a widow of a member of said lodge, say that the question whether one lodge can claim reimbursement from another under such circumstances was answered in the negative by the Grand Lodge of Oregon in 1872. On the recommendation of the same committee Masonic intercourse was interdicted with the members of Hiram Lodge so long as they remain in rebellion against the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Four charters were granted, and telegraphic greetings exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Washington.

From the report of the special committee on the death of Past Grand Master JOHN BURK CONGLE, a native of Pennsylvania, dead at 71, we quote the following comprehensive characterization :

Whether in the legislative halls of his adopted state, in the fulfillment of his duties as Grand Master of Masons, in business, or in private life, to the full measure of his ability he did not swerve from honor and duty. Tall of stature, large of frame, of dignified and stately presence and manner, he commanded the respect of all men, while winning affection by the genial courtesy that seemed a part of his nature. He was like one of those who were charged to be high-minded, open-hearted, generous, superior and firm; high-minded in adversity, superior in courtesy, and firm in manly honesty. He loved, honored, and revered God.

Bro. THOMAS H. TONGUE (appropriate name), grand orator, delivered a fine, practical oration on the teachings and mission of Masonry.

JACOB MAYER, of Portland, was elected grand master; FRELON J. BABCOCK, Salem, re-elected grand secretary.

The able report on correspondence (pp. 130) is as usual from the pen of Past Grand Master S. F. CHADWICK, and is filled with the flavor of his strong personality. We regret that on account of the financial condition of the grand lodge he felt compelled to impose restrictions upon himself in the matter of space. The Craft everywhere is the gainer when he gives himself free rein. He pays a last fervent tribute to the lamented GURNEY, and gives an account of the last services over his remains. Of the Chicago convention he says :

The Grand Master speaks in pleasant terms of the Masonic Convention that was held in Chicago, June 22d last. It was undoubtedly a proper meeting of Grand Masters. At first we felt that it was intended to be the forerunner of a Supreme Grand Lodge, but that idea soon left us. We now approve of the meeting, and trust that the convention may become a fixed fact. Great good will result from it.

Bro. BROWNING'S report on correspondence receives complimentary notice.

The following, from his notice of the address of Bro. LEWIS at the centennial of a Connecticut lodge, indicates his estimation of the "dues-dodger":

Like an old miner who lives in hopes that he will strike it at last, we find this in this address : "1799—Solomon Cowles, Master, voted to take summary measures to enforce a collection without distinction or discrimination against brethren in arrears." Now we know what to do with non-affiliates, or rather, those who are stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues. Before suspension sue them, and after the amount is collected, try them for "breach of promise" and expel them. Get the money first. This is the best poison for the dues-dodger in Masonry.

Under Maine he favors basing the lodge system on life membership :

Life-membership is the very thing needed; and the amount should be paid at initiation to secure it. We can not depend on any other plan than the simplest, which is to have the applicant pay in a certain sum that will secure the interest for annual expenses. If, for instance, we offer life-membership and want six per cent. interest on the amount for lodge expenses, we would fix the fee at $80.00. We would make no limit or reduction. Let the lodge have the benefit of the whole

amount. In this country, where interest is eight or ten per cent., it might be a little less. New members should swell the amount, while those who dropped out would leave the benefit of their fee for others.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

It would be better for Masonry if the lodge system was based on life-membership. Then there would be no discipline except for unmasonic conduct, and a better guard at the entrance would follow. We hope our northeast veteran on masonic authority will solve this question to the satisfaction of his devoted brethren in all parts of the land.

Referring to the remark of Bro. DRUMMOND, provoked by the request of the Grand Lodge of New York that grand representatives near that grand lodge should wear some appropriate badge designating the grand lodge represented, that the next thing will be "court dress," he says:

We think the suggestion a good one. A jewel is what is needed. Louisiana furnishes very nice and appropriate insignia of the office of grand representative in a jewel to be worn at grand lodge communications. "Court dress," now-a-days, is too cheap. Americans run things into the ground. The blue and gold are now found everywhere—from the commodore of the navy, the general in the army, to the bow end of an express wagon—like Masons who cannot sleep unless the emblems are impressed on their wares and stock in trade—and made ornaments for blacking boxes, etc. No court dress, now-a-days, looks half so well as a full suit in Kentucky jeans, with brass buttons. Whenever we find a Mason thus dressed, we know he is of the old honest stock and will do to tie to.

Under Wisconsin he thus refers to a matter that is beginning to engage the serious attention of the brethren:

Past Grand Master Gabriel Bouck submitted a preamble and resolution. The following is the proposition: That the order in Freemasonry known as Knights Templar, without the assent of this Grand Lodge, have assumed to bury Masons with funeral ceremonies and rites. He claims that Ancient Craft Masonry is the trunk, and that chapters and commanderies are the branches; that this practice creates dissensions and jealousies among the Craft, and should be forbidden.

The Grand Lodge does not concur in his views. There is this in the position of Brother Bouck: The blue lodge should not be ignored in funerals of Masons. A masonic burial belongs to the blue lodge, and it should not be set aside in the manner mentioned. This should be considered a subject of sufficient importance to attract the attention of brethren. It does not look well to see a brother of a blue lodge buried by a body with which the blue lodge can not fraternize, and both claim masonic presence.

Bro. CHADWICK stands up stoutly, as of yore, for the prerogatives of the grand master and for perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material; holds that three lodges out of a hundred existing in open territory may organize a grand lodge as perfect as if created by a hundred, which may be true in one sense, but we don't think it ought to be recognized unless a majority of the existing lodges consent to its formation; believes as we do, and in accord with Illinois precedents from way back, that the maiming of a brother after initiation is no bar to his advancement; does not believe in Masonic legislation against liquor-selling, but we infer would punish a seller for keeping an immoral place; and touches a tender chord in his closing remarks respecting his brethren of the correspondence corps, and asks if the guild may not suggest a word to further extend the area of its usefulness. He says:

May it not ask—Does the Craft appreciate what the guild is doing for Masonry? We would have greater publicity given among the Craft of the work of the guild. To do this, we would place

in the hands of every brother a copy of his Grand Lodge Report. At present, the Craft at large knows but little of what is being done by reviewers to benefit the brethren. If all there is of masonic relation, is what a Mason sees around him, what great sacrifices does he make when he drops out of the line by not paying dues? He feels that he makes none; but place in his hands, annually, a report on correspondence with grand lodge proceedings showing his own good name, the progress of Masonry, its standing and importance in every jurisdiction, and he will feel at once that not to be recognized as a support to masonic institutions, is to be lost to the world.

The Oregon proceedings are adorned with a photogravure of the retiring grand master, ANDREW NASBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1887.

This elegant volume, having the usual typographical excellence of the Pennsylvania proceedings, contains two fine steel portraits, the first of Grand Master JOSEPH EICHBAUM, the other of Past Grand Master CONRAD B. DAY, and abstracts of the proceedings of one emergent and four quarterly communications, besides the annual, all held at Philadelphia, except the emergent which was held at Pittsburg.

At the quarterly of March 2 the death of Past Grand Master E. COPPEE MITCHELL was announced, and the junior grand warden, Bro. MICHAEL ARNOLD, was requested to prepare a memorial.

At the quarterly of June 1, Bro. ARNOLD read his memorial of Bro. MITCHELL. Bro. EDWARD COPPEE MITCHELL, LL. D., was born in Savannah, Ga., July 24, 1836, was bred to the law, and held the positions of professor of law and equity jurisprudence in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, of which department he was also dean. He was a member of the State board of public charities, and one of the commissioners of Fairmount Park. He married a daughter of Bishop STEVENS, who, with six children survives him.

The peculiarities of Masonic discipline in Pennsylvania were illustrated several times during this and other sessions. The rule seems to be to strike first and investigate afterwards, although in one case in which a charter had been taken up by the grand master, the grand lodge voted to retain it without any investigation whatever, or hearing of any kind, so far as the record shows. In another case the grand master reported that he had taken up a charter on account of contumacy of the master and secretary, and in this case, too, the grand lodge voted to retain the charter although so far as the record goes there is nothing to show that the lodge was in contempt. Cases occurred where the grand lodge annulled the making of brethren who had received the degrees in violation of some one of the regulations, although they were presumably innocent of wrong-doing.

At the September quarterly the grand master was authorized to issue an edict against Hiram Lodge, of New Haven.

At the December quarterly the grand officers were elected, JOSEPH EICHBAUM, of Pittsburg, being re-elected grand master; MICHAEL NISBET, Philadelphia (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

At the same meeting, the grand master reported the establishment of bodies at Scranton under the authority of the Cerneau supreme council, and referred the matter to a committee, with the suggestion that the following points be looked at particularly;

First. The violation of that part of the Law contained in the Resolutions of the Committee on Landmarks, adopted by the Grand Lodge, March 5, 1886, as contained in the Ahiman Rezon, pages 234 and 235.

Second. The propriety of permitting any body claiming to be a Masonic, and which claims to have the right to confer the three Ancient Degrees in Freemasonry, to obtain a foothold in this jurisdiction, whether it proposes to exercise the claim or right or not.

At the annual meeting, Dec. 27, the grand master delivered his annual address. He reported that he had called the emergent meeting which was held at Pittsburg, April 23, for the purpose of exercising his prerogative to make a Mason at sight and by virtue of his presence. He says the meeting was largely attended, though it had not been publicly notified to the Craft, to the majority of whom it was not known that the grand master had such a privilege. He refers to the candidate as a young man, but does not say that he was under age, and with such a character as the grand master vouches for his possessing he ought to have been able to get the degrees in any lodge in Pittsburg, in the regular way. So far as the report goes there seems to have been no other reason for the grand master's action in this case except to show that he could do it.

He reports the work of lodges declared void in a large number of cases, in no less than thirty-five of which the unfortunate victims would be compelled to make new petitions and have the degrees that had been conferred upon them conferred again. By far the largest proportion of these were cases in which lodges had failed to make inquiry of the grand secretary whether there was on his records any obstacle to their petitions being received, and the next largest portion were cases in which the inquiry was made under a wrong name. We do not wonder the grand master said: "I repeat what I have said before, that it is shameful to subject the applicant, who is in no sense a party to the wrong-doing, to the largest part of the penalties." We only wonder that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania permits its law to remain in such a state that the grand master feels constrained to pursue a course so repugnant to his sense of justice; for we assume that unless he is constrained by a local regulation he would not permit himself to do what he confesses to be unjust.

The grand master reverted to the subject of the "Cerneau Masons," referred to a special committee of five past grand masters at the December quarterly. We are recently in receipt of the report of that committee, submitted to the quarterly com-

munication held June 6, 1888, manifestly from the pen of the chairman, Past Grand Master VAUX. The committee say:

Shall this grand lodge recognize as in and of Freemasonry a body of men, of unquestioned integrity, claiming to be Freemasons of high degree, who seek within this jurisdiction to establish and multiply their organization?

Reverently and trustfully we turn to the past to see in what paths our fathers walked, and with what care and wisdom they guarded and kept the ancient ways.

This day, precisely eighty-five years ago, at the Quarterly Grand Communication, held in 1803, A.L. 5803, a letter from Brother John Mitchell, K. H., P. R. S., Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Thirty-third Degree, and Grand Commander in the United States of America, in behalf of the Sublime Lodge at Charleston, was presented to our Grand Lodge and referred to a committee to report upon. That committee reported

"That there is just ground to join most cordially in sincere wishes for a union taking place between us, Ancient York Masons, and the society called by the name of Modern Masons, but relying on the pure establishment of Ancient Masonry, and believing that nothing was left for future ages to correct or add to, we cannot consistently with our ancient usages recognize any person as a brother who has not strictly conformed to all our ancient customs and usages. That as far as respects the establishment of lodges for sublime or high degrees, your Committee are of the opinion that the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction above Royal Arches; any degree above that, they conceive is not founded on Ancient Masonry."

This report was adopted, and the Grand Secretary was directed to communicate the same to the said Sublime Lodge at Charleston.

In 1849, at the December communication, the Grand Lodge approved the use of the warrant of a subordinate lodge to open an encampment of Knight Templars. But in 1857, at an extra Quarterly Communication, held February 16, after most deliberate and thoughtful consideration, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

"*Whereas*, Certain encampments of Knight Templars, etc., have been formed in this jurisdiction under the color of the authority of Blue Lodge Warrants, and it is desirable that the opinion of this Grand Lodge should be expressed on the subject, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge reiterates the language of its predecessors, which is, that Masonry consists of but three degrees, including the Royal Arch Degree, and this Grand Lodge claims no jurisdiction beyond the limits of Ancient Masonry. And further, it is then and there

"*Resolved*, That any rights, or privileges, or immunities, that may at any time have been granted by this Grand Lodge, to any lodge or lodges of Knight Templars, be and they are hereby withdrawn from and after the first day of May next ensuing."

On the 18th of December, A.D. 1865, at an extra Grand Communication, the Hall Committee reported that an application had been made to them for the use of one of the rooms in the Masonic Hall, by the Philadelphia bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for conferring the degrees of Ineffable Masonry, from the Fourth to the Thirty-second, inclusive, and after speaking of the brethren petitioning in terms of commendation well deserved, offered a resolution that the committee be instructed to grant the application for the use of the Commandery room for the purpose set forth in said application, on such terms and under such restrictions as may be consistent with the interests of the Grand Lodge.

The question being taken on the foregoing resolution, it was decided in the negative.

At the Quarterly Communication following, this action was reconsidered and the resolution adopted.

In July, 1887, within this jurisdiction, some of our brethren participated in the constituting of a Consistory of an organization claiming to be Masonic, known as the Cerneau Rite of Scottish Masonry, and used one of our lodge-rooms for the purpose. The Right Worshipful Grand Master,

after correspondence, brought the subject before the Grand Lodge at its December Quarterly Communication, and after stating his action and that this new organization claims to have the right to confer the three Ancient Degrees of Freemasonry, he referred the matter to your Committee.

This history is given that the brethren in the decision of this question may not only know what the records of the past contain, but realize the importance and gravity of the issue presented. Except for a very brief period, from the very beginning, jurisdiction "above Royal Arches" has been emphatically disclaimed, and when the petition came that a room in Masonic Hall, on Chestnut street, should be rented for the conferring of degrees higher than the Templar included in the Scottish Rite, so jealous was this Grand Lodge lest the permission under restriction to practice this rite should be construed into a recognition of that which was not Ancient Craft Masonry, the resolution, carefully drawn, favoring the permission, was defeated. Subsequently, when it was clearly understood that the making of the lease did not mean a departure from the firm and early position taken by the Grand Lodge, and did not imply that either jurisdiction or recognition necessarily followed, authority was given to the Hall Committee to permit the use of a room in the hall.

Your Committee will not enter upon the discussion of the legitimacy of either branch of the organizations claiming power to confer high degrees. It is foreign to what is held and taught by this Grand Lodge, and wholly unnecessary in the view taken by the Committee. But if it is correct, as was stated by the Right Worshipful Grand Master, that a body of men, Masons, seeking to introduce, or have introduced into this jurisdiction, an organization which claims the right to confer the Ancient Degrees of Freemasonry, then a decent self-respect requires our earnest denial of any such right, and uncompromising hostility to the incoming of such organization.

Within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and coextensive with its boundaries, this Grand Lodge is Masonically Sovereign and Supreme, with exclusive jurisdiction over the Ancient Degrees of Freemasonry. It holds clandestine any lodge which, by virtue of any pretended claim of authority emanating or derived from any other source than this, presumes to confer the Ancient Degrees or the likeness thereof. And he who shall abide by this Sovereignty is in danger of his allegiance when he enters the ranks of another Ruler making claim to the same high rights and powers. Therefore, if those who belong to the Cerneau Rite maintain that there exists authority in their lodges or bodies to confer the first three degrees of Freemasonry and the Royal Arch, it is disloyal on the part of those who owe fealty to this Grand Lodge to become members of the alien body.

Again, for the better protection of our mysteries, this Grand Lodge reserves to itself always the right to control the use to which a subordinate lodge puts its place of meeting; or the use by a lodge in common with other associations of such place. And without the permission of the Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Master, no lodge-room should be used for any other than strictly Masonic purposes.

When, therefore, as in the case before us, the use of a lodge-room without such permission was given, was unauthorized.

This Grand Lodge believes in the largest liberty on the part of Freemasons in attaching themselves to societies other than our own, so far as the exercise of that liberty is not inconsistent with our vows, or puts in peril our peace and harmony. It is a recognition of the high character of our Fraternity when any association of men requires for membership the intelligence, the integrity, the trustworthiness which is presumed from membership in a Masonic Lodge. We cannot object to this. With this we can have nothing to do, unless it is inimical or tends to our hurt. Then it is the duty of the Grand Lodge to speak with no uncertain voice in warning our brethren of their danger, and, if need be, taking such measures as shall be requisite for self-protection.

Your Committee submit the following:

"*Resolved*, That if, as alleged, the organization known as the Consistory of the Cerneau Rite claims the power, or authority, or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, it is not consistent with the duty of members of lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge to seek or retain membership in that organization.

"*Resolved*, That the permission by a subordinate lodge for the use of its place of meeting for the practice of the Cerneau Rite, or for any other purpose than one recognized as Masonic, is unauthorized and improper.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge expressly declines to enter upon any discussion of the history, use, or legitimacy of any body claiming to confer what is known as the high degrees in Freemasonry, or to be committed to the recognition of any such body as being Masonic, or as identified with or a part of Ancient Craft Masonry."

The report was unanimously approved, and it will be seen that the grand lodge makes the question whether this organization shall be put under the ban hinge on whether or no it claims the right to confer the degrees of Ancient Freemasonry. This the grand master says it does, and has issued the following edict:

Having lawful Masonic information that the organization known as the "Cerneau Rite" not only claims, but has exercised, the power or authority or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, and recognizes as Masonic and is in correspondence with bodies that this Grand Lodge has declared clandestine.

Now, therefore, we Joseph Eichbaum, Esquire. Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, by virtue of the power and authorities in us vested, and in performance of the duties of our office, do hereby declare it is not consistent with the duty of any brother under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to seek or retain membership in that organization, and that any brother who has or may have association therewith will be liable to the penalties prescribed by the action of the Grand Lodge, adopted March 5, 1866.

And we do also prohibit any of our Lodges granting the use of their place of meeting for the practice of the "Cerneau Rite," or from occupying as a place of meeting any room or rooms occupied by any body known as the "Cerneau Rite" of Scottish Masonry.

You are directed to have this letter read in open Lodge, and copied in full in the minutes.

Given under our hand and seal, at the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this first day of August, A. D. 1888, A. L. 5888.

JOS. EICHBAUM, Grand Master.

The report on correspondence (pp. 252) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master VAUX, and is instinct with the characteristics that have given his reviews such wide celebrity.

The fifteen pages given by him to Illinois includes the full report given by Grand Master DARRAH of the proceedings of the Chicago convention. We copy what he has to say on this head in his exordium, not only for the value that attaches to the views of an able Mason on a current subject, but because it is a good example of the mingled obscurity and perspicacity, pedantry and simplicity, diplomatically indirect directness and supercilious humility of which he can be master when he lays himself out that way:

A voluntary and unofficial meeting of prominent members of some Grand Lodges has been held in Illinois for the avowed purpose of interchanging views on subjects of Masonic interest. It had no authoritative meaning. The suggestion on which it originated, as far as we understand, was a harmless ebullition of a desire to "do something" The novelty of this ill-formed and crude proposition of course had an attraction. This addressed itself to that latent lust of the flesh which is expressed in "the love of notoriety."

That is natural. The human mind is easily impressed with whatever tends too often to culminate, even in the feeble light from immature combustion.

Freemasonry has no place in its philosophy for speculative efforts to reconstruct its foundations or remodel its superstructure. The peril, which, like the secreted agencies in the Trojan horse, lies in the outcome of one objectivity of thought as to the nature and relation of things wholly and radically opposite.

Therefore, when mental activities are invoked to consider subjects that are beyond the reach of practical application to existing and unalterable conditions, it may be that a beginning is made which might tend to final antagonisms. It is the first step which is the beginning of the end.

The scope of such a purpose cannot be foredetermined. Like the accretions which gather around the smallest substance, it grows thus into perceptible proportions.

"To do something" has in itself a contagious influence. This stimulates to competitive and concerted combinations.

However all this may be of good in the institutions of the profane, which are liable to the constant and permitted plans for their "reform," it is impossible to be other than evil in Freemasonry.

The infallibility of Masonic teachings, if they are truly and surely the wisdom of the spirit of faith in the principles first revealed at the primal initiatory solemnities of the original cultists, cannot now be impaired by the subjective consciousness of profane or even Masonic speculations.

These remarks are wholly impersonal to the esteemed and distinguished Brethren who constituted the meeting in Illinois. They are worthy of their high positions in the Craft. These are only the utterance of cautionary greetings to our beloved Brethren, lest unawares evil may come while good is hoped for.

What possible benefit can result to Freemasonry?

Notice of this subject would have been best in the least prominence. Had it not been for the fact that some Grand Masters in their addresses to their Grand Lodges made mention of the intended meeting, we would have preferred to leave it to the matured judgment of our Craft. Caution is often a wise counsellor. It is not heeded often, till remedies are demanded.

Feeling as we do the deepest interest in the power of the Fraternity to maintain the structure of Masonry in the quiet, peace, unity, and harmony of its unpretentious and sublime strength, we have been made to feel it a duty to offer, in modest diffidence and respectful and fraternal feelings for our esteemed Brethren, what is here written; we have sought only to treat this subject analytically in its abstract form.

The corollary from these views, if they are worthy of consideration at all, must be that all meetings of Masons outside of the explicit limitations on Masonic action is without authority; at variance with sound Masonic teachings; suggestive of doubtful results; inoperative for good; useless except to create antagonisms; liable to be misunderstood; likely to be subversive of the authority of Grand Lodge government; tending to the centralization of influences over the sovereign rights of Grand Lodges, and fruitful in dissensions.

Of Bro. GURNEY he thus speaks:

A noble man; a true Mason, beloved and respected by the Craft; a citizen of high merit and admitted distinction; of repute without blemish; always under the tongue of good report; able, earnest, faithful, in all things; serving God in earnest faith, and his fellows with unselfish devotion.

Well did the Grand Lodge, of which he was a trusted, honored, and influential member, gather round his grave, and in the solemn service it ordains, bestrew the sepulchre with the tokens of immortality and proclaim belief in his resurrection.

The occasion was memorable. There was in all the proceedings the living testimonies of the sincere sentiment which were the overflow of sad hearts.

We linger over the report as printed, we read the addresses of the distinguished Brethren who were present, we take a last look at his tomb, and the heart breathes the sigh that comes from

sorrow, and the eye lets fall the tear that comes from grief, as we realize that our dear Brother Gurney is traveling to that glorious East, where God welcomes the redeemed soul.

Referring to Bro. BROWNING'S report, he says:

It will not do for our Brother Browning to talk about his want of experience, as he undertook the duty at the assignment of the Grand Master, because as a good Mason he felt it incumbent on him to obey.

The report itself is a thorough vindication of his experience, ability, fitness, especial fitness for the task, and makes one of the remarkable reports of those received by us.

He thus strongly and clearly states the Quebec-England question:

It is not necessary to consider under what terms the Grand Lodge of Quebec was established. It is now a Grand Lodge *de jure* and *de facto*. To assert its sovereignty it must affirm its character. The only course left is to dissolve relation with England and declare her Lodges clandestine, *quo ad* the Masonic verity of Quebec's authority.

The Grand Lodges of the United States are, on principle, agreed at least to support this action. We do not feel, however, that more can be expected from them.

But it must be observed that a limitation is necessary to the claim of England outside of her Masonic boundary. Ireland and Scotland have their own Grand Lodges. The geographical dependencies of England are now subjected to the Masonic domain of these Grand Lodges. Australia, with its subdivisions, Victoria, South Wales, and other provinces of Great Britain, are establishing Grand Lodges and asking recognition. Yet in these localities England and Scotland hold a Masonic dominion.

If the principle of Supremacy in these instances is to be ignored, and the "divided duty" of extraterritorial allegiances is to be permitted, then the Grand Lodges of the United States are stultifying their assertion of Grand Lodge Sovereignty if they yield to its enforcement anywhere. True, England has not set up Lodges within the jurisdiction of an American Grand Lodge, but it has set up the claim to jurisdiction over its Lodges outside of its home boundaries, and thus subverts the practical obligation of the now almost universal acceptation of the supreme sovereign power of a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

There cannot be two Supreme Masonic authorities in one jurisdiction, Masonic or territorial.

We therefore feel at liberty here to protest against the dilution of the Masonic doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, by the injection into it of mere geographical interests, or the profane policy of political governments.

In reply to some criticisms of Bro. DRUMMOND on the address of Bro. MICHAEL ARNOLD at the Pennsylvania centennial, Bro. VAUX reproduces many of the facts set forth in our review of the address of Grand Master GARDNER, of Massachusetts, on HENRY PRICE, in our report for 1872, and we infer from his remark that the "brethren of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, in 1731, had the same right as their brethren in England, Scotland, and elsewhere to form lodges by *immemorial right*," that he concludes, as we did, that the first lodges in that city were without charters.

There is one other subject, that of public installations, that Bro. VAUX does not seem to wish to discuss further *with* Bro. DRUMMOND, but numerous instances occur throughout the report where he talks *at* him about it.

With reference to doubtful bodies assuming to be grand lodges, Bro. VAUX takes the safe and we think correct view that it is safest to doubt what is not certain, and says the grounds on which the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia bases its

recognition of the so-called grand lodges in the Republic of Mexico are irrational, illogical, and made up of assumptions and glittering generalities. He quotes the opinion of a grand master that a certain candidate with a dislocated and shortened finger was eligible, and asks, "But is he sound in all his members? if not, he may be eligible, but he cannot be initiated;" whence we infer that he follows the spurious charges of DERMOTT, instead of the genuine by ANDERSON; holds that installation by proxy is an act without any authority in Masonic law; thinks the new Rhode Island dedication ceremonial is profane, and either thoughtless extravagance or indecent ignorance, and we cannot find it in our heart to differ with him; takes no stock in the "international law" sought to be evolved by the Louisiana resolutions; stands up stoutly not only for physical fitness, but for physical perfection in candidates; and protests against the attempt to convert Masonic lodges into courts to administer laws enacted by profane authority. Notwithstanding we have touched chiefly on points wherein we differ from our Right Worshipful brother, we tender him the homage of our sincere congratulations on his able report.

RHODE ISLAND, 1887.

This volume opens with the proceedings of an emergent communication held at Providence, June 14, 1886, for the burial of Past Grand Master THOMAS A. DOYLE. There was an immense concourse of people, a great civic procession, many distinguished mourners, and the services were—from a secular standpoint—without a flaw, but nothing was more eloquent of the character of the dead past grand master, than the flowers which the public school children dropped upon his coffin at the close of the service, until casket and grave were both hidden from view.

The grand secretary tells us that the burial service, which is given in full, is the new service adopted by the grand lodge, and used for the first time on this occasion. The service on the whole is a very fine one, the text, which is mostly responsive readings, being full of noble scripture, but the prayers allotted to the chaplain are inexcusably sectarian, the only prayer in the service not open to this objection being the Lord's Prayer, which is said in concert. Considering the unwarrantable intrusion of sectarian theology in the prayers, one wonders at the grace which closes the service, with the patriarchal instead of the apostolic benediction.

Another emergent communication was held at Providence, July 29, 1886, for the burial of W. Bro. CYRUS BUTLER, a member of the grand lodge.

A special communication was held at Greene, Sept. 28, 1886, to dedicate a new hall, and install the officers of a lodge.

The semi-annual communication was held at Providence, Nov. 15, 1886. The grand secretary reported that owing to the fact that the city of Providence celebrated its 250th anniversary on the 24th of June, the festival communication of the grand lodge was omitted. One wonders when reading this report whether the text of the grand master's and grand secretary's reports have not got mixed, some of the subjects treated and recommendations made by the latter, particularly with respect to the ritual, belonging particularly to the Grand East.

The Rev. and W. Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, grand chaplain, presented an appreciative memorial of Past Grand Master DOYLE, whose genius for affairs kept him in the office of mayor of Providence for nearly eighteen years. He was seven years grand master.

Bro. WM. GILPIN presented a memorial of JOHN ELDRED, past junior grand warden.

The annual communication was held at Providence. May 16, 1887.

The address of the grand master (NEWTON D. ARNOLD) is a strictly business paper. The Masonic books bequeathed to the grand lodge by the late Past Grand Master DOYLE had been received and placed in the library. Devoting some space to the subject of uniformity of work, the grand master says:

> It is the duty of the District Deputies to see that the lodges conform to the authorized work, and to correct any departure therefrom, but there should be some authorized source from which the Deputies themselves could be instructed. The plan adopted by some Grand Lodges of authorizing a committee or officer of the Grand Lodge to write out one copy of the work, that copy to be placed in the custody of the Grand Secretary, and kept by him in a safe place, reference to which to be had by the proper Grand Officers and Masters of the lodges for the time being only, and in the presence of the Grand Secretary; no copy of any portion to be made by any one; has seemed to have accomplished the object sought, and as far as I know, has been productive of no evil results.

On this subject the grand lodge agreed to the suggestion of the grand master for a special committee. To adopt the present tense, in which Grand Secretary BAKER always makes up his record, we think we remember an official bonfire held in Rhode Island some years ago, and consulting our former reports we find that in 1871 the grand lodge, on the heels of the report of the custodians who, having been appointed for that purpose, present the work and lectures of the three degrees in manuscript, it is ordered "that all the work of the symbolic degrees, written out by authority of this grand lodge, or by any person assuming to act for the grand lodge, be returned to the office of the W. Grand Secretary within sixty days after the passage of this resolution and that the same be destroyed in the presence of W. BENJAMIN TALLMAN, R. W. LLOYD MORTON and W. THOMAS VINCENT;" and "that hereafter no manuscript or printed work, except the monitors authorized by this grand lodge, shall be used by any officer in opening or closing the lodges, or in conferring the three degrees in any lodge in this jurisdiction;" and that in 1872 the cremating committee meets "at the office of the W. Grand Secretary, June 13, A. L. 5872, at 11 o'clock A. M.," and commits to the flames the work of the first degree, written by W. GEORGE O. OLMSTEAD, the second degree, written by W. STILLMAN WHITE, and the work written

by the custodians; also all work (by whomsoever written) found at the W. Grand Secretary's office, on the day aforesaid."

We observe that R. W. STILLMAN WHITE is one of the new committee on uniformity, but whether this foreshadows the establishment of a *Phoenix Work* in the Providence Plantations doth not yet appear. It will perhaps strike the thoughtful observer that the cycle of this written work plague is the same as that of the seventeen-year locusts, and also that it is most likely to break out where the influence of the so-called Scottish Rite, with its printed rituals, is most felt. At the preceding annual the following was adopted:

Resolved, Any Worshipful Brother who has been installed Master of a lodge under the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in communication, shall upon his becoming affiliated with any lodge in this jurisdiction become a member of this Grand Lodge.

The grand master called attention to the fact that the constitution could not be amended by resolution, and it was accordingly repealed.

In a case reported by the commissioners of trials wherein the specifications set forth that the accused had been found indecently drunk, we find that in addition to the parol testimony, a certified copy of his trial, conviction and sentence by the district court of the twelfth judicial district, under indictment for having been found indecently intoxicated, was admitted in evidence.

The Rev. WILLIAM NICHOLAS ACKLEY, of Warren, was elected grand master; EDWIN BAKER, Providence (care of HENRY BAKER & SON), re-elected grand secretary.

At the festival communication of June 24, 1887, the grand lodge combined business with pleasure. Opened in ample form on the Entered Apprentice Degree, at Providence, it proceeded by rail to Warren and laid the corner-stone of the GEORGE HAIL free library building, Bro. GEORGE H. KENYON, senior grand warden, delivering the Eulogy on Masonry, a meritorious production, and the Rev. HENRY W. RUGG, grand chaplain, delivering the oration of the day, on "The Companionship of Books," in which the orator exhibited an intimate knowledge of his subject.

There is no report on correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1887.

A special communication of the grand lodge was held at Rock Hill, Aug. 19, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of Rock Hill graded school building. The grand master called to refreshment to do the work, and when the hour for refreshment came, called to labor again.

The annual communication was held at Charleston, Dec. 13. No representative of Illinois was present, a vacancy existing in the embassy to that grand lodge.

At the outset of his address the grand master (J. ADGER SMYTH) says:

For the third time, as Grand Master, I give you cordial greeting, and bid you hearty welcome, as you gather to-day at this One Hundred and Eleventh Annual Communication.

When first I addressed you, the roar of the cyclone was still lingering about our Temple, surrounded as we were with the destruction wrought by the resistless power of that mighty wind.

At our last assembling, it was with hearts still throbbing with the terrors of the earthquake, and with ears still thrilling with the shrieks and groans of that awful night, that, in subdued accents, the tale of those hours of agony was told.

Never can those moments be forgotten, but they only served, by their very gloom and darkness, to brighten the golden light of charity that so quickly and so abundantly was poured down upon us.

In offering some considerations on true progress in life, he says:

The bold youth, who climbed the rocky steeps of the Natural Bridge in Virginia, and carved his name higher than any other, found it impossible to descend. His only alternative was to go on and scale the height, and find safety at the summit. So with all climbing in life. There is no going downward. It is climbing higher, or falling! Every upward step makes another needful, and so we must go on, and upward until Heaven is attained.

And of the general condition of the Craft:

It has given me pleasure to visit a number of Lodges during the past year, in different parts of the State and to confer degrees in several of them. I am glad to note the interest manifested by the Brethren, the large attendance, and the signs of improvements on all sides. I trust the Craft throughout the Jurisdiction will share in the general prosperity with which our country has been blessed during the past year.

The two decisions reported involve no new points.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master HENRY BUIST, greatly distinguished as a citizen, a lawyer and a Mason, of whose service in the grand lodge the memorial committee say:

In the Grand Lodge his Masonic zeal and ability were speedily called into requisition by his brethren, and finally on the 28th of December, A. L. 5857, the gavel of authority as Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina was placed in his hands. He most acceptably discharged all the duties appertaining to that high office and was twice unanimously re-elected, at the request of those next in line of promotion, thus serving the Craft as Grand Master for three successive terms. When he finally surrendered the cares and responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of the Craft, and yielded to his successor the symbol of authority, it was not that he might withdraw himself from the Grand Lodge and rest upon his worthily won honors, but rather that he might stand at the right hand of the Grand Master, and by his fraternal encouragement and wise counsel be an ever present and sure support. Since he became a member of this Grand Body, his name is written upon the records of every annual communication, and his life and spotless character is eternally graven in the Masonic heart of the State and will there abide as a precious and sacred memory. The life and example of such a man is a potent influence for good, which will live though he be gathered to his eternal rest.

In the statement of amounts received for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake, due credit is given for $200 received from the Grand Lodge of Illinois through Grand Treasurer EGAN.

An elegant past grand master's jewel was presented to the retiring grand master; two charters and three dispensations were granted, and one dispensation renewed; $100 was appropriated to the Charleston Masonic Board of Relief, and the committee on charity continued as delegates to that board; Charleston fixed upon as the next place of meeting; and the following, from the committee on jurisprudence, concurred in:

(*a*) Your Committee concur in the ruling that a Lodge cannot release its jurisdiction over rejected material.

(*b*) Your Committee concur in the ruling that a brother in arrears for dues, and not tried at the communication fixed for trial, is entitled to notice of such postponement, and cannot be tried until a new day has been fixed, and notice given him.

(*c*) "An unaffiliated Mason applies for affiliation, the Lodge records show no action except reference to a committee, the unaffiliated dies and his family applies to the Lodge to funeralize him, is he entitled to masonic burial?"

Your Committee answer no, because there is no evidence of his affiliation, and an unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to masonic burial.

The ruling that a lodge cannot release its rejected material is altogether new to us, and we suppose it rests, of course, on some local regulation; that under (b) is familiar and we think good law. The verb "funeralize" we refer to Bro. VAUX in the firm belief that it is an innovation and a violation of the Ahiman Rezon.

A. H. WHITE, of Rock Hill, was elected grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 99) is as usual by Grand Secretary INGLESBY, whose long experience and terse, direct style enables him to put much into little space. Illinois gets generous allowance and fraternal notice. He quotes Grand Master DARRAH'S presentation of our relations with England, and refers to his remarks on unaffiliated Masons, objections to visitors, and the trial of sojourners, to express his concurrence. On the subject of physical qualifications he agrees with the committee on jurisprudence. He gives the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home a good send-off, and refers to Bro. CLEMENTS' oration as rich in research and full of thought.

The following remarks preface the quotation of Bro. GURNEY'S remarks relative to the recognition of the "grand lodges" of the Mexican States by the District of Columbia:

The masterly Report on Correspondence, probably the last he will ever write, places him in the front rank of Masonic writers, jurists and thinkers. Our heart goes out to Bro. Gurney, and we deeply sympathize with him and the Craft in Illinois in this affliction. His words, coming to us almost as last words, should receive even more heed than ordinary words of wisdom. In the introduction to the Report, Bro. Gurney places on record an emphatic protest and sounds "a note of warning" against the recognition of "Grand Lodges" that exist by virtue of associations that are without the duly constituted Masonic organization. How can we recognize a "Grand Lodge" which was formed by Lodges deriving their existence from Supreme Councils and Grand Orients?

Later he received intelligence of Bro. GURNEY'S death, and says: "The loss is not confined to his jurisdiction, but is common to the Masonic world. Truly of

him it may be said, that one of the chief supports of Masonry has fallen. Our brethren of Illinois have the sympathy of the whole Craft."

He expresses his concurrence in the arguments of the report in favor of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates.

Under Ohio, he says:

> The Grand Master issued his order against the so-called A. and A. Scottish Rite (Cerneau). These Cerneau bodies seem to be giving the so-called higher degree Masons a great deal of bother; but we do not see why Ancient Craft Masons should care anything about them.

Bro. INGLESBY has never understood how a grand lodge can recognize a grand orient, and he probably never will—he is too stanch a supporter of the ancient law for that; sustains the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in its family broil; denies that a lodge can claim reimbursement for charity; is not yet ready to give up the results of early teaching and believe that there was no grand master before 1717—we know the difficulty, having been over the same road, but we have given up the pre-1717 grand masters; discloses the fact that in South Carolina as in West Virginia, Illinois, and perhaps other jurisdictions, a brother does not become a member of a lodge by being raised to the third degree therein, but may become a member if he chooses to sign the by-laws (in Massachusetts and perhaps some other New England States the brother must be subsequently proposed and elected); holds, with reference to the qualifications of candidates, that where the organic law fixes the requirements, to add to them is to change them as much as to take away from them would be, in which we concur; dissents from the opinion of the grand master of New Jersey that the practice of visiting other lodges than their own by Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts is hurtful to Masonic discipline, and has always encouraged the practice as their best means of perfecting themselves in Masonry; regards the Ohio proceeding in which the grand master permitted an appeal to be taken to the grand lodge from his decision in the chair, as irregular and unmasonic, and says that with them there is no appeal from the decisions of the chair, which is likewise true in Illinois; thinks it would have been better if the grand master of Rhode Island had curtailed his able address by omitting some of his religious comments, which must have jarred upon any Jewish brethren present, a criticism which we have felt compelled to make on the new burial service adopted in that jurisdiction; and so far as we discover expresses no opinion relative to the anti-saloon legislation which has become epidemic in western and southern grand lodges.

TENNESSEE, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Nashville, Jan. 25, with the representative of Illinois in attendance.

The grand master (CASWELL A. GOODLOE) delivered a brief, business like address. He announced the death of Past Grand Master JOHN S. DASHIELL, aged eighty. He reported seven decisions, two of which we copy:

5. Can one Lodge waive jurisdiction over an applicant for the degrees in favor of another Lodge and claim the fees? Answer: Yes, if so contracted.

6. If a brother petitions a Lodge for membership and is duly rejected, is he entitled to a certificate of a lost dimit, he having previously been a member of the same Lodge? Answer: Yes, if there are no charges, and no time asked in which to prefer them.

In Illinois it has been decided that no condition can be attached to a waiver of jurisdiction. With reference to No. 6, we agree with the committee on jurisprudence, that in such a case the brother is entitled to a certificate regardless of his Masonic standing, since the lodge had dimitted him.

With reference to physical qualifications he says the only inquiry should be, is the applicant capable of receiving and imparting the ritual of Masonry, and that of this each lodge is the sole and proper judge, observing the landmarks. Of temperance, he says:

Among the cardinal virtues recognized by Masons is that of temperance. A more strict observance of this, I think, would advance Masonry. We may differ somewhat as to the plan of its promotion, yet we are agreed that to neglect it is extremely hurtful. Some of us were of the opinion that the means proposed by our civil authority in 1887 was a step in the right direction, yet if there be those whose ideas are at variance with this view, and who can suggest a better way, with all my heart I say let us have it.

The grand lodge granted two charters, continued one dispensation and granted another; held a lodge of sorrow on the evening of the first day in honor of Past Grand Master DASHIELL, at which Past Grand Master HUGHES delivered the eulogy; ordered that hereafter all past grand masters of the jurisdiction should be members of the committee on jurisprudence, which will make a tolerably full bench, as there were no less than twelve present at this communication; and devised the scheme defined by the following provisions to corral the abounding non-affiliate and either make him a source of revenue or exterminate him:

1. That Edict 16 be amended so as to read:

Dimits.—Applications for dimits must be made at a stated meeting, and must be in writing and signed by the applicant. Dimits shall be granted if all dues are paid and no charges have been preferred or time asked to prefer the same. Dimits must state that if the applicant is not affiliated within six months his membership shall revert to the Lodge which granted him the dimit.

2. That Edict 49 be repealed.

3. That Edict 50 be amended so as to read:

Non-affiliates.—Subordinate Lodges will not bury voluntary non-affiliates with Masonic honors, unless two-thirds of the members present, at a meeting called for that purpose, shall vote so to do.

Each non-affiliated Master Mason is required to pay, on or before the first day of December each year, a contribution fee of two dollars and twenty-five cents to the Secretary of the Lodge within the jurisdiction of which he resides; or should he live where two or more Lodges have concurrent jurisdictions, he shall pay the nearest Secretary. For the collection of this fee the Secretary shall have twenty-five cents, and the remainder the Secretary shall forward to the Grand Secretary, with the annual dues of the Lodge, and the same shall be paid over to the Grand Treasurer, and designated the "Widows' and Orphans' Fund," to be disposed of in such mannner as the Grand Lodge shall from time to time direct, provided it is for the benefit of the widows and

orphans of worthy deceased Master Masons. Those failing to pay said contribution fee shall be dealt with by the Lodges in the jurisdiction of which they reside as said Lodges do with their delinquent members.

As we believe a Mason has a right to remain unaffiliated if he chooses to do so, and do not believe in taxing rich and poor an equal sum for charity, we do not look with favor on this scheme, and we do not believe it will lessen the evil it is intended to cure.

HENRY H. INGERSOLL, of Knoxville, was elected grand master; JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 100) is again by Bro. FRANK M. SMITH, whose report of last year met with very general favor. Illinois receives extended notice. He quotes at length from the eulogies pronounced over Bro. GURNEY'S open grave, and makes extended extracts from the proceedings of the annual communication, including the full text of the circular of instructions to lodges under dispensation, prepared by the committee on the work and returns of those bodies.

Bro. SMITH puts very clearly the injustice involved in the provision existing in the laws of several grand lodges, that the amount paid representatives for mileage shall not exceed the amount of dues paid by their respective lodges. He says, under Kansas:

> So it may work well in Kansas, Brother Brown, but that does not make it just. When you do not allow any representative to draw out more for mileage and per diem than is paid in by his Lodge, you thus place an *extra* assessment upon his Lodge. What a representative *draws* out has *nothing* to do with the case.
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> The point is simply this: Each Master Mason in the Grand Jurisdiction is assessed the same amount, consequently one Lodge pays as much per member as another. This tax is intended to meet the expense of the *Grand Lodge*, not the expenses of any Subordinate Lodge. Then each representative should receive the same per diem, and if your Grand Lodge pays traveling expenses of all the representatives; anything else is an unjust discrimination, no matter where practiced.

Bro. SMITH says the prerogatives of a grand master have faded out, but although that may be true in Tennessee, in many other localities they still wash well; denies the soft impeachment of Bro. PARVIN who said he seemed to be in favor of saloons and saloon-keepers; confesses that about the only thing he can see that has been accomplished by the past master's "annex" to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, is to make themselves a laughing stock for other grand jurisdictions, but thinks they will see themselves as others see them one of these days; and quotes the resolutions of M. W. Bro. GABE BOUCK relative to Templars and Masonic funerals, from the Wisconsin proceedings, because it is the most peculiar procedure he has ever known to come from a past grand master, but as he learns more of Bro. BOUCK and notes the progress of events he is likely to conclude that the chief peculiarity of the procedure is the Wisconsin brother's habit of talking out squarely what many others think but don't venture to say.

TEXAS, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Houston, Dec. 13. The representative of Illinois was not present.

The grand master (A. J. Rose) was able to congratulate the grand lodge upon the general prosperity of the Craft, and says the moral growth of the Fraternity is very encouraging. He gives a list of various physical imperfections of candidates in whose cases he had been asked for authority to confer the degrees, and among them one in which the loss of an eye was held to be a bar. Of course this is an old story, but it is no more ridiculous than the case reported the previous year in which the loss of a *piece of a toe* was held to be inhibitory. In this connection we notice that the deputy grand master decided that a slight rupture did not disqualify, provided the rupture would not prevent the party from being placed in possession of the ancient landmarks and from exemplifying the same so as to be recognized as a member of the Craft. It is perfectly safe to say that there were a score of men in the grand lodge with more than slight ruptures, who had never been suspected of being unable to exemplify, and yet whose actual disability is much greater than that entailed by the loss of an eye. The committee on reports of grand officers reported in favor of relaxing the rule so far as advancement is concerned, and the resolution offered by them, as follows, was adopted:

Resolved, That any mutilation of body or limb of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Mason which does not interfere with his receiving and communicating the mysteries of Freemasonry, and of complying with all the ancient usages, shall not prevent his advancement if otherwise found worthy.

In Illinois where the law respecting physical qualifications is at least as strict as the ancient charge which it aims to interpret, it is held that it does not apply to advancement at all, but only to "making," and we think the same view obtains in most jurisdictions.

Referring to the past master's degree, he says the grand lodge has declared it to be only a portion of the installation ceremony, but if it is a part of it the master-elect is not installed unless he has received it, and hence is incapable of presiding over his lodge, but his suggestion that the grand lodge declare him thus incapable by resolution, was negatived by the committee on jurisprudence.

The Grand Lodge of Texas having already assumed to amend the landmarks by declaring that a belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible is an indispensable prerequisite to Masonic admission, he recommends that they be still further amended by prescribing an additional question to be asked of candidates, viz.: "Do you believe in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures?" He says it would remove all technical objections and quibbles which have been resorted to by unbelievers after their admission. "Technical objections" to what he does not say, but from the context we infer that he means technical objections to setting up the Inquisition in Texas

lodges for the extermination of all those whose religious opinions do not square with the prejudices of the majority, notwithstanding those opinions are as absolutely within the guarantees of the landmarks as those of any man in that majority of the Grand Lodge of Texas which has more than once flagrantly defied the ancient law "concerning God and religion." The recommendation was sent to the committee on jurisprudence, but was not reported on. Let us hope that this silence indicates a desire on the part of the committee to retrace the unwarrantable steps already taken, rather than follow them to their logically vicious conclusion.

Junior Grand Warden RICHARDSON, from the committee on necrology, furnishes an eloquent memorial of the fraternal dead of the year, 305 in number.

The committee on foreign correspondence submitted a special report on Masonry in Mexico, and on the Quebec-England controversy. Summing up on the first topic, the committee say:

> Reverting to the Grand Lodges of Mexico and other countries south of us, it is doubtful if any of these conditions exist there, especially the first, *i. e.*, the primary origin of the subordinate Lodges which entered into the formation of these Grand Lodges. Whence did they obtain their warrants—from what Grand Lodges of York Rite Masonry? To this question we are, at present, unable to give any satisfactory answer, and until such information is available and this fundamental fact of the legitimacy of their Masonry, prior to the formation of their Grand Lodges can be established, we can not advise recognition of these Grand Lodges, though it would be pleasing to us to do so. It is better to wait, get the information authoritively, start right and then act promptly, than to have to retrace a step hastily taken. We should know, beyond a doubt, that their Masonry is *genuine* before we open our doors to the admission of their Masons. We do not see how York Rite Masons can possibly come through Supreme Councils, Grand Orients, etc., of another Rite, and in this view of the matter, we follow such eminent authority as R. W. Theodore T. Gurney, of Illinois, so long at the front on this Continent as a Masonic writer and reviewer, whose last deliverance to his brethren warned them against the recognition of the Masonry of Mexico, as the spurious fruit of the Grand Orients of France and Spain. We might add to his many eminent names, ranked among the ablest writers on Foreign Correspondence of this country.
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> Texas it is true, should be among the first to recognize true Masonry in Mexico—her neighbor country,—but there is a corresponding responsibility, in this, that, supposed to possess peculiar means or sources of correct information, our action will attract the attention of most, if not all, of our sister jurisdictions in America, and it behooves us to investigate with great thoroughness, and that our action be well considered.
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> From these considerations, which involve, we believe, the most sacred interests of masonry, we recommend that the question of recognizing the several Grand Lodges alluded to in this report, be postponed for further investigation and consideration.

We should be glad to give the whole of this able examination of the principles underlying the question of the recognition of these bodies, but must content ourselves with the above quotation.

The committee take strong ground in favor of the American doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction as applicable to the Quebec case. They fall into the error which some others have done, of saying that Illinois has joined Quebec in proclaiming non-intercourse with England, when the fact is she simply took notice of the letter of Quebec advising the Masonic world that certain alleged lodges existing in that Province were clandestine bodies, and directed her constituent lodges to

govern themselves accordingly. It would seem that Texas Masons are still at liberty to fraternize with the members of these clandestine lodges, the action taken by the grand lodge being the adoption of the following:

Resolved, 1st. That, in our judgment, the claim of the Grand Lodge of Quebec to the supreme, exclusive and unqualified control and sovereignty over all Masonic Lodges within the territorial limits of that Province is just and right.

2d. That we hereby make our fraternal appeal to the members of said three Lodges, and to the Grand Lodge of England, to effect an early settlement of this controversy, in accordance with the views above expressed, for the sake of justice and of the universal brotherhood of Masonry.

We know of nothing that could speak more eloquently of a great heart than the following, offered by Past Grand Master NORTON MOSES, by which it would seem that Bro. MCMAHON has been running a Masonic orphans' home at his own expense:

WHEREAS, Our worthy and venerable Brother, Past Grand Master John B. McMahon, who has spent the prime of his life for the good of Masonry in Texas, and has spent much of his means in the cause of Masonic charity, having taken care of and provided for nine different sets of orphan children, and now has four orphan children in his family, three of whom are now at school at his expense, and having exhausted about his entire means until he is no longer able to take care of the little orphans committed to his care by a mother on her dying bed, and his health has been very feeble for several years, and now no longer able to work for a living.

Resolved, That the sum of $500 be, and is, hereby appropriated from the general charity fund of this Grand Lodge and donated to Bro. J. B. McMahon.

The grand lodge made further progress towards relieving Bro. MCMAHON by advancing the project for a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home another stage, and to where it promises soon to result in the erection of such an asylum; granted five charters and continued three dispensations; presented the retiring grand master with an appropriate jewel; and laid the Craft everywhere under obligations by adopting the following resolution, with general reference to so-called Masonic insurance societies, and especial reference to a mutual benefit association at Fort Worth that had assumed the prefix "Masonic":

The use of the word "Masonic" for business purposes, or to further private enterprises, is hereby forbidden.

ANSON RAINEY, of Waxahachie, was elected grand master: T. W. HUDSON, Houston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 232) is of dual parentage, thirty-six jurisdictions having been reviewed by the chairman of the committee, Bro. GEO. W. TYLER, and seventeen by one of his colleagues, Past Grand Master MATTHEWS. The plan of work of these two brethren is widely different. Bro. TYLER says of his own:

He has, therefore, seldom indulged in criticising of the acts and doings of the Grand Bodies under review, nor entered into discussions with the old and experienced Masonic reviewers and writers—generally contenting himself with a simple and concise statement of such of the transactions of the various Grand Lodges as seemed to possess general interest, and transplanting into his reviews the choice gems of Masonic history, literature and eloquence which he found strewn by the

way in his wanderings among the Craft abroad. His effort has been simply to lay before his brethren in Texas such information as would instruct and such selections as would entertain them, and if he has succeeded, to some degree, in this effort, he will be satisfied and fully repaid for the many, many nights of toil he has bestowed upon this report—reading and writing while others were enjoying sweet, refreshing sleep.

To his brethren of the Masonic "corps reportorial" he would say that unbidden, unheralded he entered the "Guild," looked over your shoulders, gathered up a few immortelles to deck the wreath of Texas Freemasonry and silently took his departure—in all probality not to return. He did not sit down at your board, left no vacant chair when he withdrew, and will not be missed. He listened, however, with pleasure to your bright thoughts and discussions and will carry with him through life a grateful memory of your cordial and fraternal behavior. It is good to be there.

We are glad to see that his probability did not materialize into a cold fact, but that he is to sit down at the board, for notwithstanding the restrictions he imposed upon himself he has made a very interesting report.

Bro. MATTHEWS does not hesitate to take the good things of his brethren of the guild, but he takes a lively hand in on all subjects of interest, and makes himself felt as a factor in the "scrimmage." The proceedings of Illinois fell to him, and the amount of attention he has bestowed upon them would be flattering to the jurisdiction, even if his comments were not—as they are—very complimentary.

He devotes to us something over sixteen pages, a large share of which is given to Bro. GURNEY'S report.

Of Grand Master DARRAH'S address he says:

The address of the Grand Master is a good paper, gives abundant proof that its author had been a diligent and faithful servant; ever watchful, in all his acts having special care for the best interest of the Craft in his jurisdiction. He lays out a good deal of work upon the trestle-board for the Grand Lodge, much of it of local character, though there is not a little of general interest. He pays a beautiful and touching tribute to those who had, during the year, crossed over the river, who, not dead, "are calmly, sweetly sleeping until the last trumpet shall sound." Of the condition of the Craft he says, from every part of the State comes the flattering report of its prosperity.

He commends his strictures on voluntary dimission, and thinks his suggestion that voluntary non-affiliates should not be permitted to visit at all is one that deserves consideration. He says the grand master discusses very ably, but says the committee on jurisprudence view it more as he does. He commends his remarks on intemperance and profanity, and agrees with his views on the propriety of giving public Masonic burial to persons of disreputable lives who die in technically good standing. He speaks in warm praise and encouragement of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home enterprise, and says of Bro. CLEMENTS' oration:

Grand Orator, R. W. Isaac Clements, delivered a very fine oration on the origin and antiquity of Masonry. He evinces much thought as well as research. We have been edified, and our brother has our thanks. We shall look with some interest to see what Bro. Diehl has to say about it. He don't go high on the age of the Institution.

Of Bro. GURNEY and his report he says:

With no little interest, and we hope much profit, we read this, the last, best report of Bro. Theodore T. Gurney. Bro. Robbins tells us, that "having finished the report proper, and before

beginning the conclusion, the pen dropped from the palsied hand," and ere the volume containing it reached us, that hand was nerveless, still. in death. Our beloved brother had passed across the cold river, and was resting in the shade beyond, while his enfranchised spirit had carried up his last piece of work to be tried by the unerring square of the Master Overseer. With Bro. Gurney we had no personal acquaintance, but we did know him as a Foreign Correspondent, in which distinguished corps he had worked his way to the very front rank, and from which none will be missed more than he. With his last breath, in his last words to his own Grand Lodge, from his storehouse of Masonic knowledge, and close, critical observation, he gives it and us his views of and conclusions upon some subjects now claiming the attention of the Masonic world, which are well worthy of mature observation.

He makes further long extracts, notably his remarks under the District of Columbia, and Maine, on the impolicy if not disloyalty of recognizing putative grand lodges of Scotch Rite origin, prefacing the first of these extracts with the following:

From the review of the District of Columbia we copy, though long, in full what our brother has to say of recognition of foreign Grand Lodges now knocking for admission. The applicants in question are our near neighbors, and it will be well if we ponder *well and carefully* the last words of Bro. Gurney. *Heed the warning, brethren.* At least stop and think.

He is not in accord with Bro. GURNEY'S views on a "Masonic Congress," nor is Bro. TYLER, who thus expresses his views under Iowa:

Elsewhere in this report the position of the Grand Lodge of Texas is stated by this committee —it is unalterably opposed to any and all movements even so much as *squinting* at a General or National Grand Lodge, whereby the absolute sovereignty and independence of this Grand Lodge might be impaired. This is, we are glad to know, the position of nearly all—if not all—of the Grand Lodges on this continent. This being true, it follows that a General Body, by whatever name or style, can never have any authority or official recognition. It would be as helpless and powerless as a babe to enforce its decrees. Of what use then are such meetings and conventions? We can see none on the face of the earth. The idea of harmonizing and unifying Masonic laws, regulations, usages, etc., by mere personal interviews of our Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters is a complete Utopia. As well try to make the climate and seasons uniform or the rivers run the same course through the hemisphere. Masonic laws, regulations, etc., when not prescribed *ancient landmarks*, arise from the local situation and environments of the Craft in each jurisdiction, to a great extent, and each Grand Lodge is best able to deal with questions arising out of the peculiarities which affect its constituent membership. Besides this, customs and traditions have grown up in each jurisdiction which, while differing from those in other jurisdictions, are justified by long usage as well as good reasons, and have the force of positive law, and their very age and long observance have endeared them to the Craft. These usages, customs and traditions will not be surrendered on the mere suggestion and advice of the majority in a General Congress or Convention—never!

We should be glad to notice further the excellent work of both of these Texas brethren, but we have a suspicion that we are approaching the limit of space which our grand lodge has broadly hinted is all that can be profitably occupied with this work; and so here's both our hands—good night.

UTAH, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Salt Lake City, Jan. 17, with eight lodges and thirty-one grand lodges represented. The Illinois diplomat, Past Grand Master JAMES LOWE, was present and managed to pick up an extra appropriation for the public department of the library.

The address of the grand master (PARLEY LYCURGUS WILLIAMS) is a dignified, conservative and able paper. He announced the death of Past Grand Master OBED F. STRICKLAND, the first grand master of Utah. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Utah in 1869, and held that office nearly six years. "He was," says the grand master, "an honest and fearless judge, and firmly upheld the cause of good government and loyalty to American institutions in Utah, under the most trying circumstances and at all times." The death of Bro. JOHN A. HUNTER was also noticed, who had occupied the position of chief justice of the Utah supreme court for a full term, and enjoyed the confidence of the community.

The following in reference to a case in which a master of a lodge had been tried by a commission, as provided for in their law, and sentenced to expulsion, shows the grand master's thorough appreciation of the principles as well as the details of the law:

> On the fifth day of October I received from some of the members of the Lodge a petition, requesting me to restore the suspended Brother to the rights and privileges of Masonry, which, after careful consideration, I deemed it my duty to decline for the reason partly, that I entertained some doubt as to the power to do so being well established by Masonic law and usage, but chiefly for the reason expressed in my reply to Story Lodge, that the Grand Lodge by its action in providing for an appeal from a judgment such as was rendered in this case, and also in providing for petitioning the Grand Lodge for restoration, in case of suspension or expulsion, has indicated very clearly its intention that these methods *only* should be restored to. Where the Grand Lodge has chosen to legislate on any specific subject, my opinion is, that all cases falling within that legislation should be controlled by its provisions.

He refers to the unsettled condition of the Nevada quarrel in hopeful terms, and to the presence of two of the commissioners chosen by that grand lodge; and we find that subsequently M. W. ADOLPHUS LEIGH FITZGERALD, who had already been formally received as grand master of Nevada, and W. Bro. TRENMOR COFFIN, presented their credentials as commissioners from Nevada, were cordially welcomed and invited to seats of honor; and at a later period the report of the joint commission was presented, signed by past grand masters SCOTT and EMERSON and Past Senior Grand Warden ARTHUR MORRIS GRANT on the part of the Grand Lodge of Utah, and by the visiting commissioners on the part of Nevada, which shows that, as is generally the case, there was no trouble in reaching a settlement when once both parties had agreed as to the facts. Misapprehension as to the facts had protracted, as it had precipitated the difficulty. Wasatch Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Utah were exhonerated from any intentional invasion of the jurisdiction of Nevada; Utah agrees to respect the edict of suspension passed by the Grand Lodge of Nevada against FOLEY, and the

control of his status is left with the latter. The protocol was unanimously agreed to by the grand lodge, and when, after the installation of officers, an opportunity offered, the happy outcome of all their troubles was made the subject of addresses by the Nevada commissioners and the retiring grand master (WILLIAMS); there was a happy time, of which the grand secretary says:

> The addresses having been deli vered extemporaneously and no stenographer being present, the Grand Secretary regrets that he cannot publish them with the Proceedings. They would make good Masonic reading. The Hall was crowded on the occasion and it is doubtful whether any of the Brothers present ever heard such timely and eloquent orations. The Grand Secretary is certain that he never did. It is no wonder that, after the close of Bro. Coffin's remarks, a grand handshaking followed, and that the members of the Grand Lodge of Utah gathered around the two distinguished members of the Grand Lodge of Nevada and jointly "smoked the pipe of peace" and celebrated a feast of fraternity and love.

The grand master urges an effort to make the work uniform, and the grand lodge agreed that a school of instruction should be held annually, which the master or one of the wardens of each lodge must attend and perfect themselves in the standard work. We beg to suggest that now while the work is in a sort of nascent state, would be a good time to engraft upon it whatever features of the Pythagorean work can be dug up. A cross between the "Standard" and Pythagorean work would produce something that would take the cake.

SAMUEL PAUL, of Salt Lake City, was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Salt Lake, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 92) is the work of the grand secretary, grand librarian, reviewer and man-of-all-work of the Grand Lodge of Utah, Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, and is up to his usual standard of excellence. Illinois receives extended and very complimentary notice. He thus starts in with Bro. MUNN:

> "When it is to be done, then it were well it were done quickly," must be the motto on the coat of arms of the Munn family in the State of Illinois, for it is applied by one of the members of that family in all his work. Score one for Bro. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary, who laid on our table the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in thirteen days after the close of the session. It is a volume of 400 pages, and it is a mystery to one living in the Rocky Mountains how one living in Freeport can rush such work through the printers office in ten days. Perhaps Bro. Munn is in partnership with Mr. Edison or some other inventor, but be that as it may, he does the work all the same. Sure it is we couldn't do it.

Of Bro. GURNEY he says:

> His was indeed a life to live for. When the Masonic history of this country for the past twenty years shall have been written, the Brothers who are to follow in the steps of the present generation will find no more honored name, nor a memory more cherished and revered than that of Bro. Theodore Tuthill Gurney, and his chiefest glory will be his utter devotion to the principles of Ancient Craft Masonry. The earth never took back to her bosom a truer Mason, nobler man and better American citizen.

He touches all the chief points of interest in our proceedings, regrets that Utah had no representatives in the Chicago convention, and to the chairman of the committee on the next place of meeting, says:

request to refund expenditures in behalf of a destitute worthy brother to be applied again to the relief of suffering and distress are entitled to consideration and may be acceded to if prompted by the spirit of Brotherly Love and Relief, while unreserved, long-tried or more fruitful, of such returns are as sacred as our obligations.

Referring to the past master's degree, he is "convinced that the important regulation providing for this particular feature of the installation service may not be dispensed with without detriment to the Craft." He therefore rules that "a master-elect may not be lawfully installed without receiving the esoteric instruction attending the solemn induction to the Oriental chair of King Solomon in an assembly or communication of actual past masters."

"Solemn induction" is good. Illinois dispensed with this important regulation eight years ago, and as yet no detriment to the Craft is apparent; and with the positive gain that our grand lodge has cleared itself of all entanglement with an alleged degree coming from no one knows where, introduced by no one knows who, but whose imposition upon the Craft was clearly unwarrantable because it rests on no distinction found in the ancient law—the Charges of a Freemason.

The grand lodge endorsed this ruling of Grand Master PERKINS, and under the lead of the committee on jurisprudence agreed to a committee to formulate a ritual, as suggested by him.

Of his decisions we copy two that rest on general principles:

3. An unaffiliated Mason has no claim upon a lodge. But owing to the relations still existing between him and affiliated Masons, a lodge may equitably consider the application of an unaffiliate for assistance in cases of extreme peril and pressing want.

4. When a Junior Warden prefers charges against a brother by order of the Worshipful Master, in behalf of the lodge, he is the accuser *ex-officio*, and is not required to retire from the lodge room during the ballot on the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The first of these is creditable to the grand master's Masonic perceptions at a time when the cause over "the evil of non-affiliation," now happily abating, has led so many to feel that they were absolved from their obligations to a brother who exercises his right to remain unaffiliated.

Another decision presumably based on a specific regulation, is to the effect that only a majority vote is necessary to waive jurisdiction. The Illinois regulations require the vote (by ballot) to be unanimous.

The grand lodge made permanent the temporary increase last year of the appropriation (raising it annually $300) for the support of Past Grand Secretary JOHN B. HOLLENBECK, for many years the honored grand representative of Illinois, and appropriated $100 for a monument over the unmarked grave of Past Grand Master NOAH SMITH, at Milton.

ALFRED A. HALL, of St. Albans, was elected grand master; LAFAYETTE M. REED, Bellows Falls, re-elected grand secretary.

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3. An unaffiliated Mason has no claim upon a lodge. But owing to the relations still existing between him and affiliated Masons, a lodge may rightfully consider the application of an unaffiliate for assistance in cases of extreme peril and pressing want.

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ALFRED A. HALL, of St. Albans, was elected grand master; LAVANT M. READ, Bellows Falls, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 96), an excellent paper, is from the experienced hand of Bro. L. C. BUTLER. Illinois receives a generous share of his space and attention.

Of the order of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to the Masons of its obedience to hold no Masonic intercourse with members of any lodges in the Province of Quebec enrolled on the register of any grand lodge other than the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he says "it is a proclamation of the universally recognized Masonic regulation that each grand lodge is sovereign within its recognized jurisdiction, and has a right to the obedience of the Masons within it," and that "Illinois is the first grand lodge that has enforced this idea by formal edict." He has put the whole matter into a single line when he says that each grand lodge has a right to the obedience of all Masons within its jurisdiction. Any other doctrine is intolerable, and has been found and felt to be by every grand lodge whose right to such obedience has been denied, although some of them who have had the experience may look on with indifference when a sister grand lodge is suffering the infliction against which they were swift to invoke the help of their neighbors.

The action of our grand lodge respecting the physical qualifications of candidates meets his views; he highly commends, and quotes from the oration of Bro. CLEMENTS, but between him and the printer the front name of our eloquent brother turns up as "IRA" instead of ISAAC (and we may observe parenthetically that he is not the first we have had to forgive for calling us ROLLINS); and notes with evident pleasure the bright prospects of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

Bro. READ falls into the same error that others have done in supposing that all the jurisdictions after New York, alphabetically speaking, in Bro. GURNEY's last report were reviewed by us. All the grand lodges noticed were reviewed by Bro. GURNEY, Vermont of course included. He is therefore mistaken in attributing to us *all* the ideas with which he credits us. For years, however, prior to the succession of Bro. GURNEY to this committee, we had enforced the idea in these reports that there is no Masonry outside of the three degrees. Formerly we supposed with Bro. GURNEY that the Master Mason's degree had been emasculated to make the Royal Arch, but years ago we published our conviction that the Master's degree is substantially the same as when first conferred, and that the claim that one must go beyond it for the conclusion of Ancient Masonry, was and is unmitigated assumption. The Royal Arch was invented by the seceders from the Grand Lodge of England, the so called Ancients, in order that they might "lay over" the legitimate grand lodge, and that they did not mutilate the third degree to make the Royal Arch is shown by the fact that when in some of the Southern States of this country where rival organizations existed, derived from the "Moderns" (legitimate) and "Ancients" (bogus) respectively, they found when they finally united that their rituals through the three degrees were substantially identical, although there had been no Masonic intercourse between them since a time antedating the existence of the Royal Arch.

VIRGINIA, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Richmond, Dec. 12. The representative of Illinois was present.

The address of the grand master (WM. F. DRINKARD) is a short, clear business paper. He announces the decease of PEYTON S. COLES, grand lecturer and past grand master. He refers to the centennials of two of their lodges, Fredricksburg, No. 4, and Richmond Randolph, No. 19, the former the mother lodge of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the latter the lodge in which the membership of EDMUND RANDOLPH had finally entered into its name.

The grand lodge reviewed the work of its officers with approval, granted six charters, found its committee on appeals without work, and concluded to tempt fortune by taking steps toward getting into the temple-building business.

WILLIAM F. DRINKARD and WILLIAM B. ISAACS, both of Richmond, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 74) is by Grand Master DRINKARD, who on his accession to the grand east still retained the chairmanship he has so long adorned with his ability, learning and courtesy.

Bro DRINKARD is fully in accord with the common sense view that these reports should be irresponsible, that is that they should in no wise commit the grand lodge to which they are made, and that the opinions they express are entitled to just the weight they can command standing on their own bottom, and yet we venture to say that he felt an unusual restraint in writing it, so true is it that responsibilities are ever present with the incumbent of that office, so that unconsciously the tendency to weigh words with unusual care asserts itself in a way that a high private never feels. His present report is, like its predecessors, admirable. Illinois finds a place in his review, and the grand master and Bro. BROWNING and his predecessors in this committee get exceedingly complimentary mention.

Bro. DRINKARD thinks no grand lodge should attempt to put any restriction on a brother Master Mason's right to affiliate wherever he chooses, the wide world over, to which we have been saying amen for these many years; says that all that is required physically of candidates in Virginia is that they shall be able to conform to the ritual, the lodge being the judge, but that no one has ever been found in that grand jurisdiction who could give a Fellow Craft with no left arm the Master Mason's degree, and in the same sense in which he uses the word *could*, Illinois is probably no better off, but any Illinois Master would be allowed to make the best stagger he could at it, and in undertaking in might console himself with the reflection that often when the candidate is a perfect youth the *conferring* capacity of the Master is as imperfect, one-sided and lop-sided as the *receiving* capacity of a one-armed brother; does not believe that grand masters can be fettered by a so-called "Constitution," evidently using that word in the same sense as when he suggests to Bro. DRUMMOND

that he fosters heresy every time he uses the word "constitution" instead of the word "constitutions," with which we agree although we have doubtless been also guilty of the same lapse; stands with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut as against the rebellious Hiram Lodge; endorses the "'short, sharp, and decisive,' and sound" Michigan decision that a lodge should open upon the highest degree in which it expects to work, and close upon the same degree; does not favor interference by grand lodges between factions of factional *riters;* has long held the Pennsylvania doctrine, for which we, too, have often argued, that "guilt as to specifications by no means involves guilt as to the charge, for the facts alleged in the specifications may be true and yet be insufficient to sustain the charge. There must be a finding upon the charge itself; says Bro. VAUX is like the Japanese swordsman, he will cut your head off with so keen a blade that you will have to try to shake it before you will know that it is off; and we think he half suspects that Bro. CHAMBERS, of Quebec, has done the same thing for him, when, quoting Bro. DRINKARD'S remark that "we claim and exercise jurisdiction over all persons described in the title of our grand master, namely, Grand Master of Masons *in* Virginia (not of Virginia)," he thus comments:

"And therein you are quite right, Brother Drinkard. We claim the same thing, but our claim is resisted by the Grand Lodge of England, which refuses recognition of the American doctrine of exclusive grand lodge territorial sovereignty, and persists in supporting three lodges in our jurisdiction, which defy our authority. We are pleased to know that old Virginia is with us in this matter."

At all events he don't try to shake his head, but simply says: "'Old Virginia' has her own notions on the point you refer to; but we cannot explain them here," and refers him to his review of New York wherein he (Bro. D.) *seems* to give his assent to the denial by Bro. SIMONS of the American doctrine. In nearly all matters noticed we find ourselves in accord with Bro. DRINKARD, but not in this matter of Quebec.

WASHINGTON, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Vancouver, June 1, the ambassador from Illinois being present and occupying the grand east.

The grand master (LOUIS ZIEGLER) in the exordium of his able address indulges himself in some marvelous word painting of the scenery of the Columbia River which might well make a prairie dweller homesick.

He announces the death of JOHN W. BRAZEE, past senior grand warden, and among the dead of other jurisdictions past grand masters BUCK and GURNEY, of Illinois, receive mention. To Bro. GURNEY, whom he knew intimately, he pays a high tribute, closing thus:

> Bro. Gurney was twice Grand Master. His untiring efforts elevated the moral standard of Masonry to a high degree. He wielded his pen and valiant lance with dextrous skill, ever in defense of symbolic Masonry. He was one of the strongest champions against the encroachments of other Rites, and in the jurisprudence of the Craft he was an important factor, and the results of his earnest labors in the cause of symbolic Masonry will be felt for years to come with salutary effect. Peace and rest to him forever. I recommend that a page on our records be set to his memory.

This recommendation was carried out; and a memorial page is also set apart to Bro. BUCK, as the late representative of Washington near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Few decisions are reported, and these few involve no new points.

The grand master had visited nearly every lodge in the jurisdiction, involving journeyings of nearly three thousand miles, and reports the condition of the Craft prosperous. A good share of his address and a large portion of the time of the grand lodge was given to troubles in the grand master's own lodge whose rebellious master, like the master of "Old Hiram," proposed to let the chief executive know that he was running that lodge, and as a part of the evidence to that end *ordered the grand master summoned* to attend a meeting. He found himself promptly deposed from office, and later the charter of the lodge was arrested. A high commission was convoked by the grand master, who investigated the case and reported at great length to the grand lodge, disclosing an almost incredible condition of affairs, recommending the expulsion of several brethren and the deposition of others from office, and severely censuring a past senior grand warden who had counselled insubordination. After long discussion a modification of the report was adopted, substituting censure for expulsion and sustaining the authority of the grand master in suspending the charter of Spokane Lodge, but directing that the charter be restored with solemn admonition, etc., and so several brethren escaped the punishment which they richly deserved.

The grand lodge enjoyed a moonlight excursion on the Columbia River, and for the time being it is to be presumed that the "Oregon" heard other sounds than "its own dashing;" agreed to meet next at Port Townsend; chose a committee to revise the constitution; voted down a proposition for biennial instead of annual sessions; granted two charters, and finally on the report of the grievance committee suspended for one year the brother whose misconduct was the initial point of the difficulties in Spokane Lodge.

JOSEPH SMITH, of Kalama, was elected grand master; THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 121) was prepared by the retiring grand master, LOUIS ZIEGLER, at the urgent request of the chairman, Bro. REED, who was pressed with other duties and in ill health.

Bro. ZIEGLER makes a highly interesting review, in which Illinois finds generous space. He commends the action of Grand Master DARRAH in arresting the charters of four lodges for disobedience of his orders, but dislikes the plan of the report of the committee on appeals and grievances because it does not make a statement of each case and elucidate the points involved. It is true that such a report lacks the educational value for readers in other jurisdictions that is possessed by one which sets forth all the facts and principles involved; but the plan relieves us from washing our dirty linen in the face of the world, and, as Bro. ZIEGLER will remember, if there is any question in the minds of any of the grand lodge as to any particular case, it is only necessary to call for information to secure a full oral statement from the committee. Bro. CLEMENTS' oration is complimented, as is also the work of Chairman GINTHER, of the committee on petitions, and that of the committee on jurisprudence. It is true the committee did say that to be physically qualified under the law of Masonry a man must have his own proper limbs and not those bought from the wood-carver, but they did not mention "the glass-eye-dealer," because so far as we know there is no member of that committee who holds the loss of one eye, the other being good, to be a disqualifying defect. He devotes much attention to Bro. GURNEY'S report, and in closing says:

> We have thus given a very extended notice to Bro. Gurney, and his valuable report, because, alas, this is the last time we shall review his work on this mundane sphere. Our good Brother has gone to brighter circles, there to start his Celestial records, and to add greater lustre to the one so nobly made and maintained in this world. He was a man of rare qualifications, of decided opinions and firm convictions; a true friend, and of generous impulses, he was every inch a man and a Mason, and one feels the better for having known such men as he. Dear old friend, Farewell!

Happily we don't have to say farewell to Bro. ZIEGLER, but we must say—*Aufwidersehen.*

WEST VIRGINIA, 1887.

This volume, whose frontispiece is a wood-cut of Grand Master COLLIER, contains the minutes of several special communications held for a variety of public work.

The annual communication was held at Charleston, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock P. M. The representative of Illinois was present.

The address of the Grand Master (HIRAM R. HOWARD) after some general reflections is a plain business statement of official acts.

In a case where a candidate was declared rejected, the minutes doctored to show that he was "balloted upon and postponed until the next regular communication," and at that meeting again balloted upon and elected, and subsequently initiated, the grand master declared the brother irregularly made, and not entitled to recognition, and decided that after a lapse of one year he could again petition like any other rejected candidate, thus placing on record that it was no fault of the candidate. There is some doubt from the record whether the lodge was lawfully at labor at the meeting when the candidate was initiated. If it was not, we hold his decision to be correct; otherwise not.

He calls his act by which the proceedings of a lodge resulting in the alleged suspension of a brother for non-payment of dues were set aside as unlawful, "restoring a suspended brother to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and to membership in his lodge," a confusion of terms that ought to be avoided.

Of the twenty-five decisions reported we copy three only as of outside or curious interest:

Twenty-first—The application for *advancement* of an E. A. or F. C., must be made within one year from the time of initiation or passing, and although a favorable ballot has been had upon proficiency, if the brother does not *present himself for advancement* within a year, he stands in the same relation as if a ballot upon his proficiency had not been had, it being the intention of the Grand Lodge to have the degree *conferred* within the year.

Twenty-fourth—A person made an E. A. in a "military Lodge," and that Lodge having become extinct, permission must be obtained from the Grand Lodge that issued the charter for the "military Lodge," before a Lodge in this jurisdiction can act upon the petition of the applicant.

Twenty-fifth—A dimitted Master Mason residing in another Grand Jurisdiction, can become a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, unless the by-laws of the Lodge in which he seeks membership provide otherwise.

In Illinois the law differs from No. 21, providing that advancement must be of the candidate's own free will and accord, and not under duress. No. 25 accords with our law and practice.

The sympathy of the grand lodge was telegraphed to the grand chaplain, Bro. JOHN W. GRANTHAM, lying dangerously ill at his home in Jefferson county; on the next day intelligence of his death was received. His memorial says that in every walk in life he exemplified the character of a zealous and consistent Christian, an upright and honest man, and a faithful Free and Accepted Mason.

The grand lodge granted one charter; refused to relax the regulations so that halls might be occupied jointly with other societies if the grand master consented; ordered the procuring of a life-size oil portrait of the retiring grand master for its gallery of portraits of past grand masters; and fixed upon Parkersburg as its next place of meeting.

The following from the report of the committee on jurisprudence was approved, correctly, as we think, by the grand lodge:

Question—Moriah Lodge, No. 38, has lost its written charter by fire. Can it meet and transact business?

Answer—Yes. In the same town the presence of the charter is not absolutely necessary.

CHARLES H. COLLIER was elected grand master, and GEORGE W. ATKINSON re-elected grand secretary, both of Wheeling.

The report on correspondence (pp. 94) has for a frontispiece a wood cut portrait of the grand treasurer, HUGH STERLING.

The report is again the production of Grand Secretary ATKINSON and is discriminating and interesting. Illinois receives thorough attention, fraternal notice being given to the work of the grand master and his account of the Chicago convention, the oration of Bro. HOOPER, and the report of Bro. BROWNING.

WISCONSIN, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Milwaukee, June 12, the representative of Illinois being on duty in the southeast.

The address of the grand master (EUGENE S. ELLIOTT) shows him to be master also of a fine literary style. He announces the death of Bro. J. G. REYNOLDS, senior grand warden.

He submitted thirteen decisions, including the following in reply to a question whether a Mason engaged in saloon business is guilty by such act of unmasonic conduct:

A. In our Masonic code of Morality, temperance occupies a high place as one of the cardinal virtues; no man fulfills the obligations which he owes to the fraternity when he refuses or neglects to lead a sober and upright life. This principle is found imbedded throughout our ethics; but the common law of Masonry has never recognized difference in avocation or business, and I fail to find any case where a saloon-keeper, simply he being such, has been deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct, unless by virtue of some law or edict of the Grand Lodge to which he was subordinate. Under the law of this State it is not unmasonic to engage in selling liquor.

A decision that under the provisions of their new constitution the jurisdiction of a lodge over a rejected profane was limited to one year, was negatived by the grand lodge, by a vote of 111 to 107. To the question whether a brother who is called upon to testify at a Masonic trial can refuse to testify upon the ground that if he

knows anything relative to the case he has received it on the third point of fellowship, and cannot therefore disclose it, he answered with grand lodge approval that information received in that manner should be kept inviolate, and no Masonic court should undertake to force a disclosure.

The grand master refers to the subject of a home for destitute widows and orphans, referred to him last year for further consideration, and wisely says the advisability of instituting such a charity depends upon its necessity, concluding his remarks on this topic thus:

> The outlay required for the incidental expenses connected with all such establishments would be, where there are so few to receive its benefits, unduly large in proportion to the charity actually dispensed, and it has occurred to me that possibly the best way to bring this question before the Grand Lodge and test its sense upon the subject would be the recommendation, which I now make, that the Grand Master be requested to take special care that the destitute widows and orphans of deceased Masons and aged members of our Craft, still living and in destitute circumstances, be properly cared for; that he be instructed to obtain and report to the Grand Lodge information upon the amount of money expended in this jurisdiction in behalf of charity and the number of recipients thereof, and that whenever it may be necessary so to do, he be authorized to draw upon the Grand Treasurer for such sums of money as in his judgment should be expended for relief.

In his closing remarks he calls the five points of fellowship the golden rule of Masonry.

The grand lodge granted four charters; appropriated $400 for schools of instruction; continued its appropriation for the care of Past Grand Master JEDD COTTRILL; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Dakota, in session at Deadwood; and declined to consider a proposition to appropriate $5,000 to purchase land as a beginning towards the establishment of a home for the destitute.

MYRON REED, of Waupaca, was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 73) is again by Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR whose first venture last year elicited an unusually warm and unanimous approval. His style is excellent, his heart in the right place, and his head level.

This year's report is a double-header, the headings being: I. Condition of the Craft. II. Opinions and Rulings. In the first sixty pages he gives the narative of grand lodge proceedings, and closes with thirteen pages of collated matter grouped under special heads, after the manner of the report of Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana. In this portion of his report he credits Illinois with a decision that the seven Master Masons required to be present before the lodge can be opened in any degree, is exclusive of the tiler. It was reported in that form by the grand master, but the grand lodge so modified it as to recognize the tiler as one of the essential seven.

To him the address of Grand Master DARRAH seems remarkable for its candor, and he gives it quite thorough examination. He judges from reports that the Chicago convention was a profitable one; thinks Bro. HOOPER (whose oration he

says is capital reading) and Past Grand Master SMITH, of Vermont, would hardly agree on the antiquity of Masonry; and gives complimentary notice to Bro. BROWNING'S report.

WYOMING, 1887.

The grand lodge met at Rawlins, Dec. 6, no representative of Illinois present, a vacancy existing at that end of the line.

The address of the grand master (N. R. DAVIS) is a brief, clear, direct business paper, but wholly of local interest.

The proceedings are local in character but are interesting as showing that prudent and conservative men are at the helm, under whose guidance their jurisprudence is getting well shaped, their record history well cared for, and the future of their library not neglected.

The grand lodge broke bread with Rawlins Lodge, No. 5; spent some time in amending its by-laws; granted two charters and continued one dispensation; appropriated fifty dollars for the care of the library and the purchase of standard Masonic works; prepared and adopted a series of interrogatories for the guidance of investigating committees, nearly identical with the list quoted by us under New Hampshire; and fixed upon Laramie City as the next place of meeting.

There is but one slovenly thing about the Wyoming proceedings, and that is the prevailing use of initials instead of full names.

N. R. DAVIS and W. L. KUYKENDALL, both of Cheyenne, were re-elected grand master and grand secretary respectively. In ALF. YOUNG, of Green River, senior grand steward, we recognize the son of an Illinois Mason long since deceased, JOHN B. YOUNG, in his lifetime a member of Bodley Lodge, No. 1, of Quincy.

The report on correspondence (pp. 66) by Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL is a live paper, as full of good sound sense as an egg is full of meat, freely, vigorously and gracefully expressed.

Manifestly, great names do not overwhelm Bro. KUYKENDALL. If he differs with the giants, he says so, and is ready to give his reasons. The Wyoming tub is going to stand on its own bottom, and so mote it be.

Illinois is reviewed. He rightly divines that Bro. MUNN and his publisher must pull together to put the Illinois proceedings on his Cheyenne table in fifteen days after

the grand lodge closed; refers in brief but fitting eulogy to the departed GURNEY; examines the address of Grand Master DARRAH, and commends it as treating every subject touched in a fair manner and generally with sound conclusions; and briefly refers to Bro. GURNEY'S report as replete with subjects of great importance to the Craft. He, too, falls into the error of quoting the unmodified decision of the grand master that the tiler cannot be counted as one of the required seven. As modified by the grand lodge it squares with his opinion.

DAKOTA, 1888.

The grand lodge met at Deadwood, June 12. The representative of Illinois was absent.

The grand master (HENRY M. WHEELR) reports a year of prosperity. Thinking well of the resolution of last year barring saloon-keepers as candidates, he recommends another declaring the dispensing for profit or hire of intoxicating liquors, a Masonic offense, punishable by expulsion. The committee to whom that portion of the address went, ignored it.

He decided that a lodge under dispensation could discipline its members and the grand lodge approved.

The committee on jurisprudence had two subjects under consideration coming over from last year. 1st. What is legitimate Masonry? What is the status of a non-affiliate. The first gets a square-toed, impregnable answer from the stand-point of Masons who recognize the Masonry of the Ancient Charges as the only Masonry there is, and concluding asserts "that as Ancient Free and Accepted Masons we know of no Masonry that this grand lodge consistently can or should sanction as legitimate, except the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M." The answer to the second question is in substance that an un-affiliated Mason has no right to visit any one lodge more than three times (local regulation); if he joins in any Masonic procession or lodge festivity it is by courtesy; he and family can make no *claim* upon lodge funds for charity, but lodge may grant it at its pleasure; he is bound to respond, ability permitting, to calls of distress by individual Masons, and they in like manner are bound to him; has no right to Masonic burial, but the lodge may extend it, and he is subject like affiliates to trial for any violation of Masonic laws; and we take pleasure in saying that altogether this is the most temperate, most just and most *Masonic* declaration on the subject which we remember to have emanated from any grand lodge in a new country. Both answers were approved.

Eight charters were granted. Mitchell was fixed upon as the next place of meeting, and the committee on jurisprudence had referred to them for report at that time, the status of that faction of the so-called Scottish Rite known as the Cerneau bodies. The grand lodge declined to adopt the New Hampshire series of questions for the committee of inquiry.

JOHN Q. A. BRADEN and CHAS. T. MCCOY, both of Aberdeen, were respectively elected and re-elected Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

Bro. F. S. THOMPSON presents the report on correspondence (pp. 133), the first Dakota has had for three years, and produces an excellent paper in which Illinois finds extended and fraternal mention. He examines the address of Grand Master DARRAH pretty thoroughly, and commends it generally. He was unfortunate, however, in striking one of our reports in the proceedings, on the subject of physical qualifications, and says that after reading it he knows just about as much as he did before he read it, and we infer that he has it in mind when he says that the reports of many committees remind him of a dried bladder, "Lots of noise when struck, yet containing nothing but wind." We feel bound to confess to the authorship of that report, in justice to our colleagues of the committee, and find whatever consolation we can in the fact that our brother didn't know any *less* "after taking" than before; or, if consolation come not, content ourselves with the profit always to be found in seeing how others see us.

SCOTLAND, 1888.

We have before us the proceedings of two quarterly communications—February 2 and May 3. At the February communication the Right Hon. THE EARL of MAR and KELLIE, P. G. M., presided, the grand master being at Cannes for his health.

Twelve members of the grand committee were chosen in room of those who had retired by rotation, and one in place of a member who had resigned.

At a meeting of the grand committee on Feb. 23, a special committee reported a plan for the Extended Scheme of Scottish Masonic Benevolence, looking to an annual election of annuitants, every Master Mason registered in grand lodge books, their widows or their children to be eligible to be placed on the roll of annuitants, and at a special meeting, March 21, the detailed plan was adopted.

At a meeting of the committee on April 25, it was agreed to establish fraternal relations with the grand lodges of Illinois and Connecticut.

At the quarterly communication of May 3, the grand master, Col. Sir ARCHIBALD C. CAMPBELL, was present, and after the grand lodge had been opened by the acting grand master depute, was introduced, congratulated on his re-election, was installed and made a brief and eloquent speech of thanks.

The Extended Scheme came up, was discussed, found defective, and its further consideration went over to the November communication.

D. MURRAY LYON, Edinburg (Freemasons' Hall), is grand secretary.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE WORK OF GRAND LODGES.

Prepared by M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana.

GRAND LODGES.	Date of Proceedings.	Members.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended and Expelled.	Suspended for non-payment of dues.
Alabama	December 6, 1886	6724	302	249	174	106	249	14	333
Arizona	November 8, 1887	355	20	20	4	6	16		2
Arkansas	June 15, 1886	10496	562	431	136	201	454	53	494
British Columbia	June 18, 1887	393	46	30	1	3	18		5
California	October 12, 1886	14441	500	484	104	232	339	33	397
Canada	July 13, 1887	19450	1030	328	141	198	608	8	543
Colorado	September 20, 1887	3919	202	159	22	44	140	2	104
Connecticut	January 19, 1887	15029	479	81	36	175	111	9	150
Dakota	June 14, 1887	3594	386	262	9	25	164	4	46
Delaware	October, 1886	1506	80	13	2	16	13		30
District of Columbia	December 27, 1886	3026	102	42	30	56	47		77
Florida	January 18, 1887	2680	183	51	146	61	107	3	92
Georgia	October, 1886	11258	533	300	139	200	469		276
Idaho	September 13, 1887	634	50	34		6	24		6
Illinois	October 4, 1887	40433	2095	748	265	496	1381	26	1001
Indiana	May 17, 1887	22591	1090	543	268	277	771	86	454
Indian Territory	November 1, 1887	794	88	37	7	12	50	4	32
Iowa	June 6, 1887	21591	1220	574	160	204	1035	36	
Kansas	February 16, 1887	14638	999	830	54	155	649	9	140
Kentucky	October 19, 1887	14232	902	354	297	236	602	16	764
Louisiana	February 17, 1887	3607	125	62	44	101	62	1	129
Maine	May 3, 1887	20218	698	109	75	277	222	7	271
Manitoba	February 9, 1887	1568	177	190	12	8	82	1	60
Maryland	May 10, 1887	5080	183	50	18	35	58	3	34
Massachusetts	December 28, 1886	28163	1167	1378	131	312	309	55	287
Michigan	January 25, 1887	28470	1288	494	100	312	682	13	567
Minnesota	January 11, 1887	10012	692	302	39	88	320	5	134
Mississippi	February 9, 1887	7406	204	169	171	197	236	7	455
Missouri	October 11, 1887	25728	893	644	233	325	894	61	671
Montana	October 5, 1887	1375	74	84	5	14	46	3	35
Nebraska	June 15, 1887	7377	604	543	33	48	294	10	112
Nevada	June 14, 1887	1037	24	19	20	11	38		30
New Brunswick	April 26, 1887	1838	88	25	13	17	80		74
New Hampshire	May 18, 1887	8174	256	50	15	117	91	4	74
New Jersey	January 25, 1887	12432	630	163	84	176	197	8	268
New Mexico	November 9, 1886	576	40	25		3	31		8
New York	June 7, 1887	72113	2119	956		599	388	23	1062
North Carolina	January 11, 1887	6054	336	132	50	102	146	33	192
Nova Scotia	June 1, 1887	2940	160	45	32	37	116		60
Ohio	October 25, 1887	33289	1872	427	1216	418	484	116	1264
Oregon	June 15, 1887	3436	140	128	18	40	87	9	84
Pennsylvania	December 27, 1886	37281	1481	388		594	369		746
Prince Edward Island	June 24, 1887	455	30	7	2	10	12		10
Quebec	January 26, 1887	2876	200	31	25	38	64	1	89
Rhode Island	May 16, 1887	3642	127	156	23	57	27	2	56
South Carolina	December 14, 1886	5233	301			253	157	10	89
Tennessee	January 25, 1887	14345	442	392	83	224	440	37	368
Texas	December 16, 1886	20117	1212	1242	218	365	1212	89	502
Utah	January 18, 1887	477	20	18	6	3	18		22
Vermont	January 17, 1887	8118	344	75	25	121	138	3	91
Virginia	December 13, 1886	8910			44	169	291	15	229
Washington	June 1, 1887	1807	120	100	15	26	50	5	22
West Virginia	November 9, 1886	3542	156	76		47	93	15	116
Wisconsin	June 14, 1887	13108	595	211	57	125	342	4	241
Wyoming	December, 1885	436	32	14	2	3	23	1	
Total net gain, 9,389		609024	27699	14275	4804	7981	15346	844	13218

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

TABULATED STATEMENTS,

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges, and Post Office; names of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
67	Acacia	LaSalle	Charles A. Coulter	M. Friedman	Third Wednesday of each month
100	Astoria	Astoria	Z. T. Hagan	Taylor W. Emerson	Saturday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Millburn	Alex Trotter	James Jamieson	Thursday on or before full moon
142	Ames	Sheffield	H. W. Booth	Anthony Morrasy	First Thursday of each month
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	A. B. Wolvin	F. C. Stevens	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Bernhard Anderson	Geo. W. Thompson	First and third Fridays of each month
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Seward H. Fields	J. G. Bourne	First and third Mondays of each month
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	John B. Smith	Knox R. Marks	First and third Tuesdays of each month
252	Aledo	Aledo	S. D. C. Hays	John W. Edwards	Tuesday on or before full moon
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Oliver Crissey	A. J. Churchill	First Monday in each month
254	Aurora	Aurora	Virgil H. Snook	Chris Zimmer	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
261	Amon	DeWitt	John H. Tyler	A. J. Brown	Tuesday on or before full moon
277	Accordia	Chicago	Frank Roesch	John Molter	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
308	Ashlar	Chicago	H. A. Hammond	James E. Hardy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	T. N. Bone, M. D.	T. D. Healy	First and third Mondays of each month
330	Altona	Altona	H. L. Weaver	R. C. Sellow	First and third Mondays of each month
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	A. P. Lorton	M. G. Wadsworth	Friday on or before full moon
366	Arcola	Arcola	T. L. Vradenberg	William P. Boyd	First Tuesday on or before full moon
377	Archimedes	Belleville	George Pfuhl	George Loelkes	First Wednesday of each month
378	Aroma	Waldron	J. C. Danforth	Geo. W. Swan	Saturday on or before full moon*
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	J. E. Dudley	T. L. Reed	Tuesday on or before full moon
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Robert W. Milar	Edwin Everett	Friday on before full moon.
472	Amity	Turner	Rob't Hastie	Charles E. Norris	First and third Saturday of each month
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Geo. O Mitchell	G. W. Williard	Saturday on or before full moon
497	Alma	Steeleville	S. H. Wilson	J. M. Pillers	Saturday on or before full moon
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Samuel Kennedy	Asa Parker	Tuesday previous to the full moon
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Frank Farrell	J. P. Davidson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
520	Anna	Anna	John Spire	J. E. Terpinitz	Wednesday on or before full moon
529	Adams	Stone's Prairie	James J. Swarthout	James J. Carter	Saturday on or before full moon
531	Ashton	Ashton	J. J. Hodges	John S Giles	Saturday on or before full moon
533	Altamont	Altamont	Henry S Hook	S. S. Rice	Saturday on or before full moon
548	Apple River	Apple River	Charles E. Maynard	M. Maynard	First and third Saturdays of each month
566	Albany	Albany	Wm. McBride	D. S. Efner	Friday on or before each full moon
642	Apollo	Chicago	John H. Cowen	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month
651	Atwood	Atwood	H. K. Davis	J. F. Cook	Saturday on or before each full moon
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	D. M. Erskine, Jr.	Harry N. Culver	First and third Mondays of each month

702	Alexandria	Alexis	C. W. Postlewaite	T. Lord	Friday on or before each full moon
717	Arcana	Chicago	Derick Janse	Vaclav Klenha	Wednesday evening of each week
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	C. J. Moyer	T. W. Maurice	Saturday on or before each full moon
748	Alta	Alta	C. J. Haller	D. E. Potter	Thursday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Akin	Enoch Summers	S. W. Dodd	Saturday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	J. W. Smith	H. B. Andrews	Second and fourth Monday of each month
1	Bodley	Quincy	Thomas W. Macfall	Albert Demoree	First and third Monday of each month
34	Barry	Barry	DeWitt Greene	C. H. Hurt	Saturday on or before each full moon
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	Martin H. Newton	H. R. Benson	First and third Thursdays of each month
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Peter Banjan	H. C. Wegehoft	First and third Saturdays of each month
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Jerome H. Thomas	William S. Foote	First and third Mondays of each month
64	Benton	Benton	W. S. Cantrell	W. R. Ward	Saturday on or before each full moon
112	Bureau	Princeton	Jacob Chritzman	L. H. Streeter	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	William S. Waltrip	T. M. Campbell	Saturday on or before each full moon
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	C. S. Richards	F. J. Stehlin	Thursday on or before each full moon
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	S. Thompson	S. C. Barlow	First and third Tuesdays of each month
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Ezra H. Stuart	Wm. H. Githens	Saturday on or before full moon
271	Blaney	Chicago	John Glaze	Harry Duvall	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
274	Byron	Byron	John H. Helm	John A. Atwood	First and third Thursdays of each month
282	Brooklyn	Compton	J. P. Johnson	A. Bradshaw	Wednesday on or before each full moon
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Jas. Knox Polk Little	George W. Cyrus	First and third Tuesdays of each month
359	Blackberry	Elburn	J. N. Hoyt	C. E. Morrill	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
365	Bement	Bement	H. C. McGaffey	Thompson T. Pettit	Saturday on or before each full moon
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	B. F. Watson	Carl Busse	First and third Saturdays of each month
393	Blair	Chicago	George H. Casler	M. H. Buzzell	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month
399	Buda	Buda	N. J. Knipple	B. F. Chambers	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
404	Batavia	Batavia	Thomas Meredith	Edward S. Smith	First and third Saturdays of each month
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Peter Greenwood	John V. Richards	Saturday on or before each full moon
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	John L. Marvell	Arthur Welding	Saturday on or before each full moon
451	Bromwell	Assumption	George Huchinson	I. L. Long	Saturday on or before each full moon
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	J. W. Erwin	A. H. Wilson	Friday after each full moon
486	Bowen	Bowensburg	Augustus S. Davis	J. R. Fordyce	Friday on or before each full moon
494	Bath	Bath	D. C. Harmison	J. M. Martin	First Tuesday of each month
514	Bradford	Bradford	W. A. Washburn	W. P. Plummer	Thursday on or before each full moon
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	N. H. Jackson	D. A. Head	First Tuesday of each month
618	Basco	Basco	G C. Gordon	William G. Mott	Tuesday after each full moon
619	Berwick	Cameron	John M. Norris	P. H. Shelton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
634	Buckley	Buckley	W. L. R. Johnson	John Heaney	Wednesday on or before full moon
647	Blueville	Edinburg	J. N. Kelley	David Logan	Thursday on or before full moon
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	James R. Ennis	George R. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	J. W. K. McClase	F. M. Abrams	Saturday on or before full moon
683	Burnside	Burnside	Henry C. Yetter	Don C. Salisbury	Saturday on or after full moon
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	E. N. Krans	C. A. Baker	Saturday on or before full moon
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	John Ray	A. J. Harsh	First and third Thursdays of each month
771	Bay City	Bay City	Tyre S. Vickers	Wilson F. Rose	Saturday on or before each full moon
19	Clinton	Petersburg	F. W. McNeeley	Robert Braden	Third Monday in each month
23	Cass	Beardstown	John F. Deems	F. L. Angier	First and third Mondays in each month
35	Charleston	Charleston	George M. Sefton	John Favorite	Tuesday before each full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	John Flinn	James I. Spence	Thursday on or before each full moon
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	J. P. Hand	G. A. Vawter	First and third Thursdays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Frank P. Greene	J. B. Nutton	First Monday of each month
71	Central	Springfield	A. H. Saunders	B. F. Talbott	Second Monday of each month
72	Chester	Chester	James Douglas	John D Hamilton	First and third Saturdays of each month
124	Cedar	Morris	Henry Stocker	DeWitt C. Huston	First, third and fifth Tuesdays of each month
147	Clayton	Clayton	Eli B Ball	E. Hartman	First and third Mondays of each month
153	Clay	Ashley	William M. Walker	C. E. Hammond	First Monday of each month*
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Henry Andrus	William Craig	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	C. C. Farmer	James W. Cormany	Tuesday on or before the full moon*
201	Centralia	Centralia	Sheldon S. DeLancy	J. S. Hobbs	First and third Fridays of each month
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Thomas H. Stetler	Wm. S. McMahan	Thursday on before each full moon*
211	Cleveland	Chicago	George K. Hazlitt	John F. Binsse	First and third Thursdays of each month
227	Columbus	Columbus	J. W. Bouney	J. A. Lohse	Thursday on or before each full moon
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	John W. Rose	O. T. Loughmiller	First and third Thursdays of each month
237	Cairo	Cairo	John Wood	John A. Waugh	Second Monday of each month
262	Channahon	Channahon	Albert T. Randall	Caleb Fowler	Tuesday preceding each full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	John M. Minick	William P. Tuley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
285	Catlin	Catlin	J. W. Newlon	Albert Church	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	William G. Abbott	A. H. Copeland	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
320	Creston	Creston	Charles E. Adams	Z. A. Landers	First Monday of each month
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Oscar Dennis	S. J. Hobbs	Saturday on or after full moon
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	L. A. Kinney	J. P. H. Trescott	Wednesday on or before each full moon*
437	Chicago	Chicago	Henry A. Greenebaum	Nathan Hefter	First and third Mondays of each month
440	Camargo	Camargo	A. Salisbury	D. A. Ward	Wednesday on or before each full moon
442	Casey	Casey	William W. Bruce	Samuel Dosbaugh	Monday on or before each full moon*
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Henry C. Frayser	J. M. Carr	Saturday on or before each full moon
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	J. J. Leach	J. C. Peebles	Monday on or before each full moon
466	Cobden	Cobden	J. P. Reese	L. G. Clay	Friday on or before each full moon*
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	James Thompson	James M. Rugless	Saturday on or before each full moon
474	Columbia	Columbia	C. M. Fike	James McKee	Saturday on or before each full moon
488	Clay City	Clay City	David G. Tilley	Harry C. Evans	Tuesday on or before each full moon
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	H. A. Eidson	A. C. Terhune	Saturday on or before the full moon
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	J. Tefft	P. N. Gilmore	First and third Wednesdays of each month
523	Chatham	Chatham	W. J. Smith	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before each full moon
526	Covenant	Chicago	Samuel S. Friedly	George A. Wait	First and third Fridays of each month
534	Cuba	Cuba	P. W. Gallagher	Henry Shiery	Monday on or before each full moon
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	W. G. Messler	O. P. Siston	First and third Fridays of each month
543	Cordova	Cordova	Isaac Cool	H. E. Van Duzer	Tuesday on or before each full moon
575	Capron	Capron	H. E. Kellogg	N. H. Wooster, Sr.	Second and fourth Wednesday of each month
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Henry P. Martin	George H. Moore	Friday on or before each full moon.
603	Clark	Martinsville	Charles M. Howard	H. K. Ross	Saturday on or before each full moon
641	Comet	Minier	B. N. Ewing	David Strouse	Monday on or before each full moon

648	Camden	Camden	I. P. Melvin	Everett L. Fuller	Saturday on or before each full moon
666	Crawford	Eaton	Bennott Wood	Jas. H. McLain	Saturday on or before new and full moon
680	Clement	Cleveland	Jonas H. Stafford	B. L. Shuey	Saturday on or before each full moon
688	Clifton	Clifton	Peter Wright	John C. Gleason	Tuesday on or before each full moon
707	Circle	Mattoon	Adolph Sumerlin	James McPherson	First and third Thursdays of each month
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	John Fetherington	D. W. Jones	Tuesday on or before each full moon
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Thos. J. McGrath	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesday of each month
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	John Jack	W. A. Guinn	Saturday on or after each full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Herman Rethorn	L. M. Dick	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
732	Carman	Carman	Robert A. Lamax	Joel Mason	Saturday on or before each full moon
747	Centennial	Philo	Z. L. Tabler	E. R. Farmer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
753	Cornell	Cornell	H. M. Cornell	J. W. A. Lilley	First and third Fridays of each month
763	Crete	Crete	Henry Cole	F. A. Starr	Third Saturday of each month
84	DeWitt	Clinton	James W. Coultas	D. MacArthur	Friday on or before each full moon
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	Daniel D. Hunt	John Dunn	First and third Wednesdays of each month
156	Delavan	Delavan	Wm. M. Maunt	Chas. G. Guild	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
190	Dundee	Dundee	E. C. Hawley	I. W. Rigby	First and third Fridays of each month
234	DuQuoin	Du Quion	E. Musselman	Seth R. Paynter	Second Tuesday of each month
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	B. Mendenhall	Wm. H. Scott	Saturday on or before each full moon
255	Donnelson	Donnelson	R. C. Clark	Mc. C Brown	Tuesday preceding each full moon
287	DeSoto	De Soto	Wm. Isaac Deason	Thomas Dickie	Saturday on or before each full moon
295	Dills	Hickory Ridge	O. J. Reese	Richard Stringer	Saturday preceding each full moon
302	Durand	Durand	Peter Patterson	B. M. Morey	First and third Thursdays of each month
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Geo. M. Gross	W. M. Thexton	First and third Thursday of each month
319	Doric	Moline	A. R. Morgan	H. H. Parks	First Thursday in each month
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Albert E. Kennedy	John Grierson	Monday on or before each full moon*
361	Douglas	Massoutah	John Wolz	John Fackt	First Saturday of each month
464	Denver	Denver	Lewis Hartman	E. McClure	Saturday on or before each full moon
525	Delia	Elliottstown	John T. Merry	John R. Hand	Saturday on or before each full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Arthur M. Fidler	Wm. W. Judd	Saturday on or before each full moon
581	Dongola	Dongola	Jasper A. Dillow	Jones Sivia	First and third Thursday of each month
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	James Keats	John Ginochio	Wednesday of each week
736	Dennison	McKeen	R. R. Tumblin	J. E. Lewis	Saturday after each full moon
742	Danvers	Danvers	Chas. C. Rowell	John S. Popple	Saturday on or before each full moon
2	Equality	Equality	J. G. Banker	G. A. Bourland	Saturday on or before each full moon
65	Euclid	Naperville	Wm. V. Lambe	Eli H. Ditzler	Tuesday before and after each full moon
69	Eureka	Milan	Wm. Francis	Wm. L. Heath	Friday on or before each full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	J. L. Hughes	Chas. F. Norris	First and third Thursday of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Robt. B. Evans	Wm. R. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
117	Elgin	Elgin	Gilbert M. Turnbull	Thos E. Lawrence	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
126	Empire	Pekin	O. E. Hofer	Chas. R. Schurman	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Effingham	Effingham	John C. White	Wm. H. Diets	First Friday of each month
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Frank C. Meserve	H. I. Judy	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	W. N. Cronkrite	A. S. Wurts	First and third Mondays of each month
246	El Paso	El Paso	H. G. McCord	Chas. A. Strathman	Thursday on or before each full moon
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	John A. Oxford	F. E. Matheny	First Saturday after full moon in each month
315	Erwin	Alton	Julius H. Raible	Wm. Sountag	First Thursday of each month
388	El Dara	El Dara	A. Lyons	W. R. Landrum	Saturday on or before full moon of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
414	Evening Star	Davis	Thomas Eilert	Dr. A. E. Smith	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter	Rufus Funk	S. H. Funk	Thursday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Joseph Danks	John McDonald	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	Albert Keechler	R. A. Paschall	First and third Thursdays of each month
524	Evans	Evanston	M. B. Iott	George W. Hotchkiss	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Stephen Maddock	W. H. Stubbs	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
589	Elwood	Humboldt	J. Danner	George W. Woods	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
633	E F. W. Ellis	Rockford	John C. Garver	James H. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
667	Erie	Erie	William Smith	R. T. James	Thursday on or before full moon of each month*
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Henry N. Boulden	Jno. G. Whiteside	Saturday after each full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
677	Enfield	Enfield	J. A. Wilson	James E. Booth	Saturday on or before each full moon*
690	Englewood	Englewood	William M. Clark	Frank Sheffield	First and third Thursdays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing	John M. Darr	John W. Hill	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	James A. Anderson	Clark G. Rohrbough	Tuesday on or before each full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	S. T. Webber	C. M. Mitchell	Saturday after full moon in each month
7	Friendship	Dixon	O. B. Anderson	Horace Street	Thursday on or before the full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	A. T. Scoville	S. B. Gillham	Saturday on or before the full moon
58	Fraternal	Monticello	David E. Braffett	Otis W. Moore	Saturday on or before the full moon of each month
89	Fellowship	Marion	Andrew J. Benson	Leroy A. Goddard	Friday on or before the full moon of each month
152	Fidelity	Medora	Wm. F. Searls	Chas. W. Tietsort	Wednesday on or before the full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Havilah Pease	T. H. Smith	Monday on or before the full moon
192	Farmington	Farmington	A G. Morse	John J. Barlow	Friday on or before the full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	M. A. Warren	R. W. Batcheller	Saturday on or before the full moon
204	Flora	Flora	George W. Smith	I. H. Smith	Wednesday on or before the full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	N. E. Roberts	J. C. Alexander	First and third Monday of each month
232	Farmers	Pellonia	J. P. Lamar	George Rush	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Jacob Gall	George D. Black	Saturday on or before the full moon
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Charles Brainard	Wm. S. Brinton	Saturday on or before the full moon
350	Fairview	Fairview	M. B. Swegle	D. A. Parks	Thursday on or before the full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	Wm. H. Wilderman	W. C. Peterson	Saturday on or before the full moon
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	David B. Garland	M. C. Adelsberger	Saturday on or before the full moon
585	Fisher	Grove City	O. Z. Housley	I. S. Lindsey	Tuesday on or before the full moon
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	A. L. White	Charles V. Tilton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Wesley Park	E. R. Brigham	Saturday on or before the full moon
614	Forrest	Forrest	Fred. Duckett	L. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	James P. Ivey	J. L. Bost	Monday on or before the full moon
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	W. F. Gillmore	Jacob Bach	Monday on or before the full moon
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Parvin Shinn	Stephen Oliver	Tuesday on or before the full moon
125	Greenup	Greenup	Joseph M. Cook	Wm. F. Shade	Thursday on or before the full moon*
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	John T. Calloway	Edwin Woolley	Friday on or before the full moon
131	Golconda	Golconda	J. H. Benham	George Stansberry	Saturday on or before the full moon
139	Geneva	Geneva	W. A. Fowler	R. Long, Jr.	First and third Wednesdays of each month

141	Garden City	Chicago	Henry McCall	Gil. W. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
171	Girard	Girard	George Ball	O. B. Metcalf	Monday on or before full moon
182	Germania	Chicago	Herman Pomy	John Dewald	First and third Thursdays of each month
198	Grand View	Dudley	Ebe Thompson	George L. Gorham	Saturday on or before the full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Robert Brown	Abram Frey	Friday on or before the full moon
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	G. O. Friederich	Levi Booth	First and third Mondays of each month
243	Galva	Galva	O. P. Stoddard	Nelson Pierce	First and third Tuesdays of each month
245	Greenville	Greenville	C. F. Thraner	Emile Brocker	Wednesday on or before the full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	G. W. Hamilton	Jos. L. Robertson	First and third Tuesday of each month
288	Genoa	Genoa	P. C. Anderson	Charles A. Brown	Wednesday on or before the full moon
352	Groveland	Groveland	Joel T. O'Brien	J. I. Hollingsworth	Saturday on or before the full moon
382	Gill	Lynnville	Richard Boston	Charles Packard	Tuesday on or before the full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	A. J. Gullick	Samuel H. Challis	Friday before the full moon
573	Gardner	Gardner	Wm. B. Sadler	H. A. Crawford	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
591	Gilman	Gilman	O. R. Morey	T. M. Hubbard	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
653	Greenview	Greenview	John A. Petrie	E. H. Brunsman	Friday before each full moon
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	James M. Jones	J. E. Burkstaller	Monday on or before each full moon
665	Greenland	Beecher City	George W. Tipswood	James H. Alsop	Friday on or before each full moon
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	James C. D. Carr	L. R. Stricklin	Saturday on or before the full moon
686	Garfield	Chicago	Wm. Johnston	David L. Evans	Tuesday of each week
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Thomas G. Newman	Lee H. Wilson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson	L. E. Rockwood	P. C. McCay	First and third Wednesdays of each month
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	James Dickey	E. W. Sines	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
744	Goode	Brayfield	G. W. Harris	J. D. Bellamy	Saturday on or before each full moon
776	Grand Crossing	Grand Crossing	L. A. Pierce	R. Bogardus	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Wm. H. Eskew	S. F. Lauderdale	Saturday before each full moon, 2 p. m.
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Mat Minter	Abram Wood	First and third Mondays of each month
20	Hancock	Carthage	J. C. Ferris	Wm. R. Hamilton	Monday on or before the full moon
26	Hiram	Henderson	James Condra	O. H. Watters	Saturday on or before the full moon
39	Herman	Quincy	Geo. O. S. Bert	Wm. Schaefer	First and third Tuesdays in each month
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	George H. Lee	George W. Curry	Saturday on or before the full moon
88	Havana	Havana	George E. McHose	Henry, Borgett, Jr.	First Monday of each month
119	Henry	Henry	Charles C. Slygh	Edwin T. Disosway	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	James L. Blyth	C. A. Riggs	Monday on or before the new and full moon
162	Hope	Sparta	J. C. Simpson	Wm. P. Askins	Friday on or before the full moon
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	John Lamb	Alex. Abernethy	Saturday on or before the full moon
199	Homer	Homer	Jacob Stengle	C. B. Butler	Tuesday on or before the full moon
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Frank Barker	John C. Craft	First and third Tuesday of each month
249	Hibbard	Brighton	M. Spencer Brown	George L. Bean	Saturday on or before the full moon
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	Joseph P. Shelton	Isaac Vanordstrand	Saturday on or before the full moon
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	John A. LaBrant	A. F. Prince	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
309	Harvard	Harvard	Wallace C. Wellington	Philo Wilkinson	First and third Mondays of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	John S. Ferguson	W. G. Sloan, Jr.	First Wednesday of each month
356	Hermitage	Albion	James White	Wm. Runcie	First and third Mondays of each month
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Wm. T. Welles	J. H. Spring	First and third Tuesday of each month
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Charles H. Brenan	H. B. Chandler	Wednesday of each week
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Edgar G. Ball	Samuel C. Rowell	First and third Tuesday of each month
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Charles H. Phelps	James H. Denny	Saturday on or before the full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
508	Home	Chicago	E. W. Adkinson	John I. D. Westervelt	Friday of each week
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Alfred E. Bartelme	T. Andrew Vogt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	Albert F. Schoch	Henry L. Arnold	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Charles G. Cochran	Wallace Young	First and third Saturdays of each month
583	Highland	Highland	John Guggenbuehler	Joseph C. Ammann	Thursday on or before each full moon
604	Hebron	Hebron	D. A. Clary	Frank Rowe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	W. H. Schatte	Robert D. Roelofson	First and third Thursdays of each month
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	A. R. Robinson	Walter J. Ennisson	First Thursday of each month
669	Herder	Chicago	Frank Winter	Philip Kastler	First and third Mondays of each month
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	W. Perrin	George W. Roberts	Saturday on or before each full moon
698	Hutton	Diona	A. N. Rosecrans	C. C. Scofield	Saturday on or before each full moon
731	Harbor	South Chicago	William C. Mitchell	George K. Edwards	Wednesday of each week
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	G. B. Hicks	Francis M. Price	Saturday on or before full moon
759	Hickory Hill	Wayne City	Charles S. Todd	Al. R. Robinson	First and third Saturdays of each month
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Rush D. Badger	J. M. Arnold	First and third Mondays of each month
213	Ipavia	Ipavia	I. F. Elrod	H. A. Babcock	Saturday on or before the full moon
263	Illinois	Peoria	William H. Eastman	Wm. D. McCoy	Fourth Tuesday of each month
312	Ionic	Decatur	W. H. Starr	I. C. Hostetter	Second Monday of each month
327	Industry	Industry	I. N. Beaver	O. V. Beaver	Saturday on or before each full moon
455	Irving	Irving	C. B. McKinney	M. Winn	Saturday on or before each full moon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	A. M. Kendall	J. D. Constant	Tuesday on or before each full moon
650	Irvington	Irvington	T. D. Hinckley	John M. Scott	First and third Saturdays of each month
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Joseph Ryan	William Drury	Monday before each full moon
691	Iola	Iola	F. M. Herman	Thomas O. Hatton	Wednesday on or before each full moon
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Wm. N. Price	George M. Moore	Wednesday on or before each full moon
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	D. H. Owen	J. M. Dewey	First and third Tuesdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	William S. Day	Lewis C. Oliver	Saturday on or before each full moon
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	W. F. Corvyne	John Thornton	First and third Saturdays of each month
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	George H. Slingerland	John D. Hess	Thursday on or before each full moon
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	John W. Adams	P. C. Glasman	Tuesday preceding each full moon
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Joseph G Marston	J. Scott Holmes	First Monday on or before each full moon
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Frank M. Long	George E. Branch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Jos. A. Hindman	U. M. Humble	Friday on or before each full moon
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	C. L. Baldwin	F. L. Birney	Saturday on or before each full moon
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Thomas J. Bronson	Nicholas Milburn	First and third Thursdays of each month
706	Joppa	Cowden	S. Cosart	Zach Hodson	Wednesday on or before each full moon
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Arkalon Tenney	F. M. Galbraith	First and third Saturdays of each month
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	John Old	W. J. Davey	First and third Saturdays of each month
66	Knoxville	Knoxville	Robert Higgins	John M. Nisley	Saturday on or before each full moon*
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	William M. Schuwerk	William F. J. Stine	First Saturday after the first quarter of each moon
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Charles E. McCullough	B. Frank Baker	First and third Fridays of each month
197	King Solomon	Kane	Samuel E. Brown	Frank McClure	Saturday on or before each full moon

223	Keeney	Edgington	A. W. Elliott	William C. Humphrey	Saturday preceding each full moon.
266	Kingston	Fairweather	S. R. Harris	F. M. Behymer	Saturday on or before each full moon
280	Kansas	Kansas	John W. Winn	James E. Vale	Wednesday on or before each full moon*
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Henry Werno	A. S. Allen	First and third Thursdays of each month
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	John W. Augur	W. C. Sharp	Wednesday on or before each full moon
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	M. D. Liggett	Wm. G. Smith	Wednesday on or before each full moon
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Frank D. Hatch	J. Shaw Whitham	First and third Tuesdays of each month
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	C. Rohrbough	A. M. Young	First and third Saturdays of each month
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	A. N. Wyllys	M. W. Cole	Thursday on or before each full moon
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Jay Brown	George M. Black	Wednesday on or before each full moon
471	Kendall	Yorkville	W. T. Boston	Hiram Hopkins	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
639	Keystone	Chicago	Simon Fisch	John L. Weyhe	First and third Wednesdays in each month.
61	Lacon	Lacon	W. H. Ford	Eugene Watrous	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	P. J. Standard	C. W. Belts	Friday on or before each full moon
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Thomas Jefford	Jos. Chellew	Saturday on or after each full moon
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	C. J. Renter	Fred Pesold	Thursday on or before each full moon
135	Lima	Lima	James I. Frazer	George W. Earhart	Wednesday on or before each full moon
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Benjamin F. Lane	Geo. L. Richardson	Friday on or before each full moon
174	Lena	Lena	O. J. Wilsey	John H. Hornig	Wednesday on or before each full moon
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	W. O. Butler	J. R. Booth	Saturday on or before each full moon
196	Louisville	Louisville	W. R. Whitman	Chas. L. Faeris	Thursday on or before each full moon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	James B Kipingler	G. G Council	Saturday on or after each full moon
210	Lincoln	Lincoln	John W. Spellman	T. H. Stokes	First and third Tuesdays of each month
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	Charles A. Barley	George L. Sheldon	Tuesday before each full moon
228	Lovington	Lovington	C. H. Bynner	L. B. March	Saturday on or before each full moon
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	L. E. Thomas	E. P. Thomas	Saturday on or before each full moon
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	R. B. Van Law	Samuel P. Prescott	Wednesday on or before each full moon
371	Livingston	Dwight	Peter Hansen	F. W. Ford	First and third Mondays of each month
380	Liberty	Liberty	B. F. Grover	O. I. Wheeler	Thursday on or before each full moon
383	La Moille	La Moille	L. J. Kendall	George W. Graves	Friday on or before each full moon*
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	F. R. Green	Grant Burdeck	Wednesday on or before each full moon
422	Landmark	Chicago	John Hosbury	Peter Daggy	Friday of each week
423	Lanark	Lanark	M. M. Olin	John S. Spoor	First and third Thursdays of each month
439	Lucc	Quincy	A. C. Joseph	William M. Avise	First and third Thursdays of each month
450	Loami	Loami	Joseph Jones	L. O. Colburn	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
480	Logan	Lincoln	John Johnston	William H. Traner	Second Tuesday of each month
482	Lexington	Lexington	A. B. Davidson	R. Stevenson	Thursday on or before each full moon*
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	I. L. Gleason	William E. Davis	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Henry K. Warner	A. T. Keithley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
538	Lockport	Lockport	Robert Whitley	William C. Fisher	First and third Thursdays of each month
552	Long Point	Long Point	B. F. Colehower	J. C. Huetson	First and third Saturdays of each month
557	Lessing	Chicago	P. Maas	Aug. Mensing	First and third Tuesdays of each month
558	Leland	Leland	G. J. Herrick	W. G. Cove	First and third Wednesdays of each month
601	Laclede	Farina	Reuben N Carroll	Herman Schmidt	Thursday on before each full moon
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Robert Turney	Edwin D. Clark	First and third Fridays of each month
623	Locust	Owaneco	A. DeBarr	J. J. Danford	Saturday on or before each full moon
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Tiffin Jenkins	J. C. Etherton	Thursday on or before each full moon
659	Lambert	Quincy	Wm. H. Konantz	C. S. Hickman	First and third Tuesdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

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729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	A. J. Duncan	H. Stein	Saturday on or next the full moon
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Nicholas Martin	W. M. Burbank	Monday of each week
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	John Roberts	William Allen	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	C. C. Dodge	L. A. Powers	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
766	Littleton	Littleton	Madison O. Snyder	David H. Wheat	Saturday on or before each full moon
770	La Grange	La Grange	W. W. Bowker	Charles W. Dietrich	First and third Tuesdays of each month
774	Lake View	Lake View	William Finkler	G. H. Frizzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
8	Macon	Decatur	Charles L. Hovey	T. W. Pinkerton	First Tuesday of each month
17	Macomb	Macomb	J. W. Wyne	Chas. I. Imes	First Friday of each month
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Walter Watson	Allen C. Tanner	First and third Mondays of each month
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Joseph Wright	W. S. Holliday	First and third Tuesday of each month
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Joseph Davidson	S. S. Fyler	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Amos H. Clotfelter	M. C. McWilliams	First and third Thursdays of each month
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	George J. Castle	Clement J. Lumpkin	First and third Saturdays of each month
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Joseph L. Murphy	M. L. Kugler	Tuesday on or before each full moon
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	W. S. Whitaker	F. V. Nicholson	Saturday on or before each full moon
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	J C. Willis	Robert N. Smith	First Monday in each month
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	S. B. Mitchell	R. B. Roberts	First and third Saturdays of each month
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Elisha Shepherd	George E Fletcher	Saturday on or before each full moon
122	Mound	Taylorville	H. P. Shumway	J. C. Hunter	First Tuesday of each month
130	Marion	Salem	Jos. M. Morrow	Will S. Slack	First and third Wednesdays of each month
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Daniel Beckley	Joseph H. Smith	Monday on or before each full moon
133	Marshall	Marshall	Henry Gasaway	T. W. Clark	Wednesday on or before each full moon
138	Marengo	Marengo	Lester Barber	F. S. Rogers	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
158	McHenry	McHenry	Jay Van Slyke	Oliver N Owen	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
168	Milford	Milford	Horace Russell	C. H. Dawson	First and third Thursdays of each month
175	Matteson	Joliet	Frederic C. Wilcox	E. E. Howard	First and third Tuesdays of each month
176	Mendota	Mendota	Jacob Scheidenhelm	William Jenkins	Fourth Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	A. J. Combs	James H. Kirkman	Tuesday on or before each full moon
183	Meridian	Earlville	S E. Snow	J. W. Turner	First and third Wednesdays of each month
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Samuel W. Clark	Frank J. Crawford	Thursday of each week
217	Mason	Mason	J. S. Reed	J. L. Goddard	Wednesday on or before each full moon
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	David J Ford	Julius D. Brown	Monday on or before each full moon
229	Manchester	Manchester	M. H. Smith	W. R. Richardson	Tuesday on or before each full moon
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Frank W. Havill	Samuel Shannon	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	John F. Scott	S. B. Patheal	First and third Mondays of each month
273	Miners	Galena	G. Herman Rottler	Thomas G. Wonderly	First and third Fridays of each month
275	Milton	Milton	Walter Hanback	John C. Mitchell	Saturday preceding each full moon
283	Meteor	Sandwich	George B. Devoll	I. T. Scoggin	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	H. R. Riddle	D. P. Isaacs	Thursday on or before each full moon
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	S. Kronmiller	J. W. Vandaveer	First and third Saturdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Norman Compton	Joseph Lawton	First and third Tuesdays of each month

355	Marine	Marine	Isaac Cox	H. H. Elbring	Saturday on or before each full moon
351	Moses R. Thompson	Freeport	James McNulty	J. Lawson Wright	First and third Fridays of each month
385	Mississippi	Savanna	J. M. B. McCracken	A. C. Holland	First and third Thursdays of each month
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	S. O. Beals	C. E. Marlette	Tuesday on or before each full moon
403	Mason City	Mason City	S. M. Badger	J. T. Culp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
410	Mithra	Chicago	John Avon	H. F. Schmidt	First and third Wednesdays of each month
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	David Samuels	J. H. Goodell	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	James F. Self	J. H. DeVore	Thursday on or before each full moon
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jacob P. Schwartz	J. T. Smith	Thursday before each full moon
449	Mendon	Mendon	Samuel H. Bradley	J. R. Urech	Saturday on or before each full moon
454	Maroa	Maroa	F. M. Smith	E. J. Carter	Tuesday on or before each full moon
457	Moscow	Moscow	Lensfield Shaddrick	Wilson Brown	Wednesday on or before each full moon
460	McLean	McLean	Fernando A. Egestone	George Church	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
476	Manito	Manito	Richard Santer	Wm. B. Robinson	First and third Wednesdays of each month
481	Momence	Momence	J. A. Conant	W. D. Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month
491	Martin	East Dubuque	H. P. Caverly	E. R. Paul	First Saturday of each month
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	R. J. Young	M. C. White	First Monday on or before each full moon*
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Daniel R. Hatch	O. S. Dentler	Saturday on or before each full moon
522	Monitor	Elgin	Wm. S. Hewins	W. H. Seeley	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
528	Minooka	Minooka	E. N. Weese	W. H. Randall	First and third Thursdays of each month
530	Maquon	Maquon	L. J. Dawdy	G. G. Shearer	First and third Saturdays of each month
560	Madison	New Douglas	Wm. D. Matncy	Robert Alsop	Friday on or before each full moon
595	Miles Hart	Paradise	John H. Curry	H. B. Worley	Wednesday on or before each full moon
617	Milan	Good Hope	E. N. Campbell	J. M. James	Saturday on or before each full moon
656	Mozart	Bloomington	H. Hoffman	M. Hansen	Second Tuesday of each month
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	James A. McCorkle	R. H. Shamhart	Saturday on or after each full moon
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	S. W. Culp	J. D. Offlinghter	Saturday on or before each full moon
718	May	Norris City	W. E. Jennings	D. L. Riley	Thursday on or before each full moon*
734	Morning Star	Canton	Isaac W. Ross	J. R. Rothman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Oscar B. Moore	Chas. F. E. Andrews	First and third Mondays of each month
768	Mispah	Union Stock Yards	Fred C. Holder	Marshall B. Hughson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	W. W. Beaty	P. M. Taylor	First and third Thursdays of each month
59	New Boston	New Boston	Edward L. Willits	W. C. Austin	Saturday before each full moon
68	Naples	Naples	Frank Linkins	John Quinlan	Tuesday on or before each full moon
169	Nunda	Nunda	C. H. Stone	Robert Andrews	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
216	Newton	Newton	Wm. H. Lathrop	H. D. Yelvington	Saturday on or before each full moon*
218	New Salem	New Salem	B. O. Manker	John Preble	Saturday on or before each full moon
230	New Haven	New Haven	S. T. Smith	W. S. Summers	Saturday on or before each full moon
279	Neoga	Neoga	Henry A. Aldrich	Cyrus D. Green	Thursday on or before each full moon
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	James L Marberry	E. A. Culver	Saturday on or before each full moon
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Adam Wenger	S. Newton	Monday on or before each full moon
362	Noble	Noble	E. L. Palmer	Charles E. Palmer	Thursday on or before each full moon
369	Newman	Newman	James M. Smith	J. M. Wagner	Saturday on or before each full moon*
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	W. F. Reynolds	Martin Camp	Saturday on or before each full moon
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	James W. Scott	William P. Blue	Wednesday on or before each full moon
596	National	Chicago	George C. Tate	A. T. Graham	Thursday of each week
620	New Hope	Cohn	Addison Robinson	Daniel M. Ball	Saturday on or before each full moon
631	Norton	Caberry	B. Hutchinson	R. C. Breneisa	First and third Saturdays of each month.

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
673	Normal	Normal	Henry McCormick	C. T. Philbrook	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
714	Newtown	Pilot	Jacob V. Ludwig	William Craigmyle	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
741	New Holland	New Holland	A. M. Caldwell	D. M. Burner	Saturday on or before each full moon.
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	J. M. Keltner	G. W. Smoot	Tuesday before each full moon.
33	Oriental	Chicago	Wm. K. Steele	Charles Catlin	First and third Fridays of each month.
38	Olive Branch	Danville	John P. Norvell	Wm. H. Paul	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
40	Occidental	Ottawa	Charles E Pettit	Wm. L. Milligan	First and third Mondays in each month.
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Alex. M. Smith	James W. Tolman	Tuesday on or before each full moon
140	Olney	Olney	Thomas J. Stone	John H Gunn	Third Saturday of each month.
219	Oakland	Oakland	Wm. G. Gregory	E. H. Warden	Friday on or before each full moon.
305	Onarga	Onarga	Doctor F. Ward	Isaac Amerman	Saturday on or before each full moon
323	Orient	Lisbon	N. J. Cobleigh	E Welsh	First and third Saturdays of each month.
337	Oneida	Oneida	Geo. L. Stephenson	E. Marsh	First and third Fridays of each month.
358	Orion	Union	John D. Bliss	U. S. Bright	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
367	Oxford	New Windsor	R. S. Petrie	D. G. Coe	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
392	Oconee	Oconee	Philip Diefenthaler	W. H. Aughinbaugh	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
401	Odell	Odell	Charles E. Axt	James A. Hunter	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
420	Oregon	Oregon	George M. Dwight	T. A. Jewett	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
503	Odin	Odin	Wm. H. Phillips	J. J. Fyke	First and third Tuesday of each month.
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	W. H. McClain	B. F. Hartman	First and third Saturdays of each month.
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Samuel C. Smiley	J. H. Atkinson	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
644	Oblong City	Oblong	M. L. James	Z. Wirt	Saturday on or before each new and full moon.
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	D. A. Schoch	Stephen A. Moore	First and third Thursdays of each month.
723	Omaha	Omaha	A. C. Caldwell	W. E. Gregg	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
754	Ogden	Ogden	T. E. Silkey	Charles M. Silkey	Saturday on or before each full moon
775	Omega	Charleston	Wm. E. Ginther	Joseph Griffith	Monday on or before each full moon.
15	Peoria	Peoria	John Lingo	Thomas D. Gantt	Last Monday of each month.
27	Piasa	Alton	Henry R. Phinney	William Jackson	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
29	Pekin	Pekin	Moses D. Dowdall	George Eikema	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
77	Prairie	Paris	John J. Stevenson	Wm. H. H. McArty	Saturday on or before each full moon.
95	Perry	Perry	A. B. Allen	W. A. Reed	Saturday on or before each full moon.
137	Polk	McLeansboro	S. J. Pake	A. M. Wilson	Saturday on or before each full moon.
226	Pana	Pana	S. V. Coulter	Thomas J. Vidler	Thursday on or before each full moon*
268	Paris	Paris	Bernard W. Hodge	Frark F. Hager	First Thursday of each month.
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Wm. S Romoch	Lewis G. Radkey	Saturday before each full moon.
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	H. A. Sturtevant	Fred Hutchinson	First and third Saturdays of each month.
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	J. T. Crosswell	W. S. Lacey	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
314	Palatine	Palatine	J. A. Burlingame	F J. Filbert	First and third Saturdays of each month.
360	Princeville	Princeville	O. B. Slane	J. Frank Carman	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
379	Payson	Payson	George H. Nichols	C. W. Collins	Tuesday on or before each full moon*
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Henry H. Holloway	Lyman A. Jackson	First and third Thursdays of each month
416	Paxton	Paxton	A. S. Bushnell	E. N. Stevens	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

436	Philo	Port Byron	Wm. H. Malarkey	E. B. Stone	Wednesday on or before each full moon
461	Plainview	Plainview	Harris Thomas	A. B. Donahue	Saturday on or before each full moon
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Edwin C. Crouch	R. J. Allmond, M. D.	Saturday on or before each full moon
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Fred'k McCutchen	Charles A. Wall	Thursday evening of each week
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	I. N. Martin	D. H. Green	Saturday on or after each full moon
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	A. H. Tyler	D. W. Jump	First and third Tuesdays of each month
554	Plum River	Plum River	S E. Waldo	George M. Tyrrell	Thursday on or before each full moon
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	F. L. Zerenberg	O. Swainson	Saturday before each full moon
574	Pera	Ludlow	August Anderson	Joseph M. Harnet	First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month
578	Prairie City	Toledo	Wm. L. Bruster	Leon Sumerlin	Saturday on or before each full moon
587	Princeton	Princeton	John C. Bannister	Marshall U. Trimble	First and third Tuesdays of each month
608	Piper	Piper City	H. S. Carpenter	W. F. O'Brien	First and third Thursdays of each month
613	Patoka	Patoka	Chas. E. Blankinship	Wm. C. Kesner	First and third Mondays of each month
636	Peotone	Peotone	Chas. A. Westgate	James Barnhart	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Henry Hudson	T. K. Means	Friday on or before each full moon
663	Phoenix	Mapleton	M. McMorrow	J. M. Tyson	Saturday on or before each full moon
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	G. C. Drennan	Wm. J. Wheeler	Tuesday on or before each full moon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	William Lynd	Charles Becker	Wednesday on or before each full moon
711	Providence	Jefferson	A. S. Cameron	L. D. Lowell	First and third Saturdays of each month
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	James H. Seyler	B. W. Thompson	Friday on or before each full moon
765	Palace	Pullman	J. A. Kerr	Walter D. Moore	Thursday of each week
296	Quincy	Quincy	George Wells	James Beckwith	First and third Fridays of each month
9	Rushville	Rushville	Charles B. Griffith	John B. Metz	Tuesday on or before each full moon
74	Rockton	Rockton	A. A. Snyder	S. P. Jenison	Friday on or before each full moon*
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Jabez Love	E. H. Randall	Tuesday on or before each full moon
102	Rockford	Rockford	E. S. Bartholomew	John B. Nash	First and third Thursdays of each month
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Godfrey C. Henry	T. W. Bassett	Friday on or before each full moon
115	Rising Sun	Hainesville	Emory J. Tower	Stephen W. Marvin	Saturday on or before each full moon
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	S. M. Horn	John C. Matthews	Saturday on or before each full moon
143	Richmond	Richmond	James V. Aldrich	A. R. Alexander	Monday on or before each full moon*
154	Russell	Georgetown	John P. Cloyd	John P. Campbell	Eirst and third Tuesdays of each month
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	J. McChesney	J. A. Simpson	First and third Wednesdays of each month
250	Robinson	Robinson	Thomas S. Price	H. C. Brigham	Saturday on or before each full moon
303	Raven	Oswego	George R. Schamp	L. N. Hall	First and third Saturdays of each month
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Albert H, Little	Dr. H. F. Jones	Wednesday on or before each full moon
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	J. P. Jeppeson	L. C. Thiele	First Tuesday on or before each full moon
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	John S. Whittenberg	W. J. Fern	Wednesday on or before each full moon
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Francis Kemp	Fred D. Guker	Saturday on or before each full moon
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	F. M. Avery	W. A. Pfeiffer	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
477	Rutland	Rutland	James Bane	Wm. O. Ensign	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
519	Roseville	Roseville	T. B. Bohon	G. W. Bockus	First and third Fridays of each month
527	Rossville	Rossville	J. R. Livengood	Charles Shumate	First and third Saturdays of each month
612	Rock River	Sterling	V. S. Ferguson	D. B. Holtstander	First and third Fridays of each month
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	A. J. Stevenson	John Guffin	First and third Saturdays of each month
635	Rochester	Rochester	Richard P. Hunter	A. W. Persinger	Wednesday on or before each full moon
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	H. B. Burgh	C. T. Gaetjer	First Friday of each month
685	Rio	Rio	H. W. Holmes	J. P. Graham	Wednesday on or before each full moon
692	Raymond	Raymond	Prior J. Herman	James A. Bradley	First and third Tuesdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Thomas Ockerly	David Johnson	Thursday evening of each month
721	Rome	Dix	B. F. Casey	George W. Lee	First and third Tuesdays of each month
725	Rankin	Rankin	B. R. Cole	M. V. Brickey	Third Monday in each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	R. L. Taylor	John K. Livermore	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
777	Ravenswood	Ravenswood	Albert Galloway	Walter Chadband	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
4	Springfield	Springfield	Henry H. Biggs	R T. Cleavinger	First Monday in each month
13	St. Johns	Peru	A. H. Hattan	Herman Grossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
24	St. Clair	Belleville	Alonzo S. Wilderman	Robert M. Candee	First Monday in each month
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	Asa W. Smith	E. E. Thomas	First and third Tuesdays of each month
70	Social	Hennepin	James W. Turner	Thomas M. Thompson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
79	Scott	Carlyle	A H. White	Joseph W. Maddux	First Monday of each month
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Z. C. Bailey	Wm. E. Croft	Friday on or before each full moon
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Arthur W. Brayton	Samuel Knodle	First and third Mondays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	F. A. Jones	Charles C. Pond	Friday on or before each full moon
166	Star in the East	Rockford	A G. Everett	H. T. Cherry	First and third Fridays of each month
177	Staunton	Staunton	Thaddeus Kneedler	Tom Blair	Tuesday on or before each full moon
200	Sheba	Grayville	F. M. J. Bond	W. H. Gilbert	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
212	Shipman	Shipman	Joseph Dodson	George H. Gilson, M.D.	Monday on or before each full moon
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	T. C. McKenney	John J. Arnold	Second and fourth Thursdays in each month
334	Sumner	Sumner	Marion May	Aaron B. Jones	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335	Schiller	Peoria	John Detweiler	E. C. Pfeiffer	Last Friday of each month
339	Saline	Goreville	L. F. Rader	Wm. R. Graves	Saturday on or before each full moon at 2 p. m
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	James H. Hewitt	P. H. Eisenmeyer	Wednesday on or before each full moon
347	Sidney	Sidney	W. A. Robinson	John J. Kuder	Thursday on or before each full moon
349	Sublette	Sublette	Joseph H. Ayers	Thomas S. Angier	Tuesdays on or before each full moon
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	F. A. Frost	J. W. Middleton	Tuesdays on or before each full moon*
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	J. C. Schempp	D. A. Hapeman	Fridays on or before each full moon
408	Stratton	Vermilion	W A. Tweedy	C. F. Shirley	Saturday on or before each full moon
426	Scottville	Scottville	John A. Turner	James A. Fletcher	Saturday on or before each full moon
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Byron E. Shouts	I. E. Bennett	First and third Saturdays of each month
431	Summit	Harristown	J. M. Willard	Albert Conover	Saturday on or before each full moon
441	Sparland	Sparland	J. W. McClanahan	A. J. Athay	First and third Wednesdays of each month
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	J. C. Reynolds	S. A. D. Conover	Thursday on or before each full moon
467	South Macon	Macon	Lewis Shaffer	R. H. Woodcock	Tuesday on or before each full moon
490	Shannon	Shannon	Jethro Mastin	W. H. Barnes	First and third Mondays of each month
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Wm. M. Joyner	John R. Youngblood	Saturday on or before each full moon
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Isaac K. Bradley	Wm. E. Riggins	Second Tuesday eve of each month
501	Stark	La Fayette	Andrew Jackson	Thomas W. Ross	Saturdays on or before each full moon
532	Seneca	Seneca	C. H. R. Thomas	C. B. Saunders	First and third Fridays of each month
535	Sherman	Orion	Fred Thompson	Milan T. Ward	Wednesday on or before each full moon
541	Sigel	Stewardson	T. P. Mautz	D. K. Beals	Wednesdays on or before each full moon
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	John N. Welsh	O. Wilkinson	First and third Fridays of each month

582	Shirley	Shirley	C. M. Reed	Charles Dunk	First and third Saturdays in each month
627	Streator	Streator	Robert W. Law	John C. Pirkey	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	R. B. Myers	E. T. Soper	First and third Tuesdays of each month
645	San Jose	San Jose	William Corothers	Ralph P. Atkinson	First and third Thursdays of each month
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	H. F. Hess	J. F. Poplin	First and third Mondays in each month
662	South Park	Hyde Park	R. H. Garrigue	Charles L. Norton	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	M. A. Dennis	T. J. Cross	Saturday on or before each full moon
709	Star	Hoopeston	H. M. Steeley	H. C. Finley	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	A. Gransden	Delos Robinson	Monday on or before each full moon
738	Sullivan Centre	Sannemin	Samuel B. Lewis	I. M. Lish	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Seldon Simpson	Warren Newcomb	Saturday on or before each full moon
761	Sibley	Sibley	Thomas Clifford	Henry Diers	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	J. H. Dunscomb	A. T. Jenkins	Wednesday on or before each full moon
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	A. M Johnston	J. A. Hamrick	Monday on or before each full moon
780	Siloam	Chicago	Bertis F. Boyer	Samuel M. Farrar	First and third Friday of each month
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Thomas N. Pitkin	J. A. Gordon	Monday on or before each full moon
46	Temple	Peoria	John Schofield	D. John Forbes	Last Wednesday in each month
57	Trio	Rock Island	George F. Kramer	Wm. B. Pettit	First Thursday in each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	B. T. Thompson	Knox Keffer	Saturday on or before each full moon
98	Taylor	Washington	W. H. Weirich	William Jones	Friday on or before each full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	Alex. McDonald	Theophilus Gaffner	Friday on or before each full moon*
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Albert H. Evans	J. G. Taffee	Friday on or before each full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	J. J. Varner	J. C. Cadwalader	Saturday on or before each full moon
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	William H. Lamb	Charles E. Cox	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Charles W. Prouty	Samuel H. Claspill	Third Monday of each month
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	John R. Rayburn	J. Zimmerman	Thursday on or before each full moon
364	Tonica	Tonica	L. A. Kaiser	E. H. Miller	First and third Saturdays of each month
391	Tolono	Tolono	Robert Leslee	Byron Burns	First and third Tuesdays of each month
409	Thomas J. Turner	Chicago	Prentice M. Nichols	Wm. M. Stanton	Tuesday of each week
462	Tremont	Tremont	David B. McLean	A. V. Norman	Tuesday on or before each full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	A. M. Craddick	A. L. Leighty	Tuesday on or before each full moon
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	J. W. Aiken	H. L. Rapelje	Saturday on or before each full moon
542	Towanda	Towanda	Samuel Marsh	Millard Scott	Friday on or before each full moon
559	Thomson	Thomson	Wm. Livingston	Winfield D. M. Cone	Tuesday on or before each full moon*
569	Time	Time	Wm. H. Pringle	Walter S. Klein	Saturday before each full moon
588	Troy	Troy	Samuel Rawson	George Rawson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Joseph S. Williams	James Hall	Thursday before the full of each moon
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	David H. Ellis	Frank D. Thomas	Saturday on or before each full moon
767	Triluminar	South Chicago	W. G. Shaw	Peter Carr	First and third Fridays of each month
48	Unity	St. Charles	E. C. Cook	H. M. Clark	First and third Mondays of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	Francis M. Wright	W. G. Brown	First Thursday of each month
610	Union Park	Chicago	C. O. Pratt	John C. Cluett	Mondry evening of each week
627	Union	Lick Creek	Thomas J. Rich	Wm. T. Hunsaker	Saturday on or before each full moon
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Judson A. Mason	L. J. Fischer	Saturday on or before each full moon
108	Versailles	Versailles	S. J. Wilson	James F. Murray	Saturday on or before each full moon
116	Vermont	Vermont	E. P. Durell	Wm. Alexander	Saturday before each full moon
150	Vienna	Vienna	Wm. G. Smith	A. G. Jackson	Tuesday on or before each full moon
161	Virden	Virden	L. F. Becker	Thomas A. Rae	Wednesday on or before each full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

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265	Vermilion	Indianola	George Heileman	James J. Healy	First and third Saturdays of each month
544	Virginia	Virginia	R. W. Mills	Thomas Danaway	First and third Saturdays of each month
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Robert L. Bollman	David Lyons	Friday on or before each full moon
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	S. H. Graves	Halleck Johnson	Saturday on or before each full moon*
577	Viola	Viola	Peter F. Mauck	E. T. Crosby	Thursday on or before each full moon
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Fred. J. Allen	S. P. Swartout	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
757	Verona	Verona	Frederick Harford	D. S. Renne	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	J. B. Van Meter	I. M. Taylor	Saturday on or before each full moon
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Merritt S. Jones	L. H. Adams	Tuesday on or before each full moon
55	Washington	Nashville	R. Pence	W. W. Watts	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Henry L. Hatley	J. K. Bower	First and third Mondays of each month
80	White Hall	White Hall	T. W. Prichett	Thomas A. Smith	Saturday preceding each full moon
105	Winchester	Winchester	Samuel W. Puffer	John H. Dyer	Satnrday on or before each full moon
118	Waverly	Waverly	J. C. Deatherage	William A. Hutchison	First and third Fridays of each month
160	Waubansia	Chicago	S. N. Howard	C. B. Forrest	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
163	Westfield	Westfield	S J. Richards	W. G. Wood	Saturday on or before each full moon at 7 p. m. and on Saturday at 2 p. m. two weeks after
172	Wayne	Waynesville	John M Burkholder	W. H. Cantrall	Saturday on or before each full moon
179	Wabash	Etna	B. H Lawson	A L. Green	Friday on or before each full moon
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Archibald Robson	B. G. Warner	Second and fourth Wednesday of each month
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Charles S Rankin	Daniel S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	W. E. Sapp	James M. Spratt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
240	Western Star	Champaign	H. J. Dunlap	W. H. Ward	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Philip Dallan	George B. Klingebiel	Friday on or before each full moon
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	George W. Brown	F P. Knowles	First and third Wednesdays of each month
291	Watagа	Watagа	J. H. Merrill	A. S. Slater	First and third Wednesdays of each month
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Denison Huntington	Reaben C. Hill	First and third Thursdays of each month
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Andrew Tombs	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before each full moon
322	Windsor	Windsor	E. D. Tull	I. H. Gilpin	Tuesday on or before each full moon*
344	Wenona	Wenona	F M. Moulton	D. C. Stateler	First and third Tuesdays of each month
384	Waltham	Utica	Wm. Wilson	J. H. Sweetser	Monday on or before each full moon
421	Washburn	Washburn	M. L. Harper	G. P. Gill	Monday on or before each full moon
446	Watseka	Watseka	Wm. M. Coney	Chipman Skeels	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	Walshville	A. T. Strange	W. R. Hix	Thursday on or before each full moon
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Joseph B. Robinson	Frank Thomas	Thursday on or before each full moon
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	J. W. Willis	W. A. Fraser	Friday on or before each full moon
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	E. D. Bone	Gustav W. Wahle	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
564	Winslow	Winslow	Nathan C. Tyler	James A. Eells	Saturday on or before each full moon
602	Watson	Watson	S. T. Hillis	F. B. Schooley	Saturday on or before each full moon
616	Wadley	Franklin	Francis Mayfield	O. F. Buffe	Wednesday on or before each full moon*
674	Waldeck	Chicago	L. W. Franshein	Charles Rose	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
722	Walnut	Walnut	M. D. Meltzer	L. K. Thompson	First and third Wednesdays of each month

745	Winnebago	Winnebago	John R. Wells	Jacob A. Hollenbeck	First and third Thursdays of each month
746	Weldon	Weldon	T. C. Byland	E. S. Noixon	Saturday on or before each full moon
779	Wright's Grove	Wright's Grove	Fred H. Leifermau	Fred D. Porter	First and third Thursdays of each month
485	Xenia	Xenia	T. W. Kepley	J. E. Tully	Thursday on or before each full moon
313	York	York	C. D. Ryerson	H. G. Hodge	Tuesday on or before each full moon
387	Youngstown	Youngstown	B. H. Kidder	H. V. Simmons	Saturday on or before each full moon
448	Yates City	Yates City	J. W. Hensley	Smith Rhea	Thursday on or before each full moon
655	Yorktown	Tampico	J. E. Greenman	Jesse Van Bibber	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month

RECEIVED TOO LATE TO INSERT IN REGULAR ORDER AND NO. 431 HAS CHANGED TIME OF MEETING.

781	Colchester	Colchester	E. D. Stevens	Thos. Richards	Third Tuesday of each month
782	Potomac	Potomac	T. P. French	T. W. Buckinham	Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month
783	Constantia	Chicago	Wm. Raecke	John Chattell	Second and Fourth Wednesdays of every month
784	Beacon Light	Chicago (Norwood Park)	C. J. De Berard	O. W. Flanders	First Fridays of June, July, August and September and First and Third Fridays of remaining months
431	Summit	Harristown	J. M. Willard	Albert Conover	Fourth Saturday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES,

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon	Abingdon	185	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	682
Akin	Akin	749	Bowen	Bowen	486
Albany	Albany	566	Bradford	Bradford	514
Albion	Hermitage	356	Braidwood	Braidwood	704
Aledo	Aledo	252	Brayfield,	Goode	744
Alexis	Alexandria	702	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	386
Allendale	Allendale	752	Brighton	Hibbard	249
Allen's Spring	Gurney	778	Buckley	Buckley	634
Alta	Alta	748	Buda	Buda	399
Altamont	Altamont	533	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	151
Alton	Piasa	27	Burnside	Burnside	683
Alton	Erwin	315	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	668
Altona	Altona	330	Bushnell	T. J. Pickett	307
Amboy	Illinois Central	178	Byron	Byron	274
Andalusia	Andalusia	516	Caberry	Norton	631
Anna	Anna	520	Cairo	Cairo	237
Apple River	Apple River	548	Camargo	Camargo	440
Arcola	Arcola	366	Cambridge	Cambridge	49
Arlington	Levi Lusk	270	Camden	Camden	648
Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	737	Cameron	Berwick	619
Ashley	Clay	153	Camp Point	Benjamin	297
Ashmore	Ashmore	390	Canton	Morning Star	734
Ashton	Ashton	531	Capron	Capron	575
Assumption	Bromwell	451	Cantrall	Van Meter	762
Astoria	Astoria	100	Carbondale	Shekinah	241
Atkinson	Annawan	433	Carlinville	Mt. Nebo	76
Atlanta	Atlanta	165	Carlyle	Scott	79
Atwood	Atwood	651	Carman	Carman	732
Auburn,	Ark & Anchor	354	Carmi	Carmi	272
Augusta	J. L. Anderson	318	Carrollton	Carrollton	50
Aurora	Jerusalem Temple	90	Carthage	Hancock	20
Aurora	Aurora	254	Casey	Casey	442
Avon	Avon Harmony	253	Catlin	Catlin	285
Bardolph	Bardolph	572	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	444
Barrington	Lounsbury	751	Centralia	Centralia	201
Barry	Barry	34	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	600
Basco	Basco	618	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	373
Batavia	Batavia	404	Champaign	Western Star	240
Bath	Bath	494	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	724
Bay City	Bay City	771	Channahon	Channahon	262
Beardstown	Cass	23	Charleston	Charleston	35
Beecher City	Greenland	665	Charleston	Omega	775
Belle Rive	Belle Rive	696	Chatham	Chatham	523
Belleville	Archimedes	377	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	539
Belleville	St. Clair	24	Chebanse	Chebanse	429
Belvidere	Belvidere	60	Chenoa	Chenoa	292
Bement	Bement	365	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	173
Benton	Benton	64	Chester	Chester	72
Bethalto	Bethalto	406	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	445
Birds	S. D. Monroe	447	Chicago	Accordia	277
Blandinsville	Blandinsville	233	Chicago	Apollo	642
Bloomington	Bloomington	43	Chicago	Arcana	717
Bloomington	Wade-Barney	512	Chicago	Ashlar	308
Bloomington	Mozart	656	Chicago	Blaney	271
Blue Island	Calumet	716	Chicago	Blair	393

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Davis	Evening Star	414
Chicago	Chicago	437	Dawson	Dawson	556
Chicago	Constantia	783	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago	Covenant	526	Decatur	Ionic	312
Chicago	Dearborn	310	De Kalb	De Kalb	144
Chicago	D. C. Creiger	643	Delavan	Delavan	156
Chicago	Garden City	141	Denver	Denver	464
Chicago	Germania	182	De Soto	De Soto	287
Chicago	Garfield	686	De Witt	Amon	261
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Diona	Hutton	698
Chicago (Grand Crossing)	Grand Crossing	776	Dix	Rome	721
Chicago (South Chicago)	Harbor	731	Dixon	Friendship	7
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Dongola	Dongola	581
Chicago	Home	508	Donnellson	Donnellson	255
Chicago	Herder	669	Dudley	Grandview	198
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	Dundee	Dundee	190
Chicago	Keystone	639	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234
Chicago	Landmark	422	Durand	Durand	302
Chicago	Lessing	557	Dwight	Livingston	371
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	Earlville	Meridian	183
Chicago	Lakeside	739	East Dubuque	Martin	491
Chicago	Mithra	410	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504
Chicago	Mystic Star	758	Eaton	Crawford	666
Chicago	National	596	Eddyville	Eddyville	672
Chicago	Oriental	33	Edgewood	Edgewood	484
Chicago	Pleiades	478	Edgington	Keeney	223
Chicago	Richard Cole	697	Edinburg	Blueville	647
Chicago	Siloam	780	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99
Chicago (Hyde Park)	South Park	662	Effingham	Effingham	149
Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409	Elburn	Blackberry	359
Chicago (South Chicago)	Triluminar	767	El Dara	El Dara	388
Chicago	Union Park	610	Eldorado	Eldorado	730
Chicago (Union Stock Yds)	Mizpah	768	Elgin	Elgin	117
Chicago	Wanbansaia	160	Elgin	Monitor	522
Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209	Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36
Chicago	Waldeck	674	Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276
Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	222	Elliottstown	Delia	525
Chrisman	Bloomfield	148	Ellis Grove	Kaskaskia	86
Clay City	Clay City	488	Elmwood	Horeb	363
Clayton	Clayton	147	El Paso	El Paso	246
Cleveland	Clement	680	Elvaston	Elvaston	715
Clifton	Clifton	688	Enfield	Enfield	677
Clinton	De Witt	84	Englewood	Englewood	690
Coal Valley	Valley	547	Equality	Equality	2
Cobden	Cobden	466	Erie	Erie	667
Cohn	New Hope	620	Etna	Wabash	179
Colchester	Colchester	781	Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306
Collinsville	Collinsville	712	Evanston	Evans	524
Columbia	Columbia	474	Ewing	Ewing	705
Columbus	Columbus	227	Exeter	Exter	424
Compton	Brooklyn	282	Fairbury	Tarbolton	351
Concord	N. D. Morse	346	Fairfield	Fairfield	206
Cordova	Cordova	543	Fairmount	Fairmount	590
Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487	Fairview	Fairview	350
Cowden	Joppa	706	Fair Weather	Kingston	266
Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458	Farina	La Clede	601
Creston	Creston	320	Farmer City	Farmer City	710
Crete	Crete	763	Farmington	Farmington	192
Cuba	Cuba	534	Ferrell	Elbridge	579
Dallas City	Dallas City	235	Fieldon	Fieldon	592
Danvers	Danvers	742	Fillmore	Fillmore	670
Danville	Olive Branch	38	Flat Rock	Russellville	348
			Flora	Flora	204
			Forest	Forrest	614
			Frankfort	Franktort	567
			Franklin	Wadley	616
			Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Freeburg	Freeburg	418	Iola	Iola	691
Freedom	Freedom	194	Ipava	Ipava	213
Freeport	Excelsior	97	Iroquois	O. H. Miner	506
Freeport	Evergreen	179	Irving	Irving	455
Freeport	M. R. Thompson	381	Irvington	Irvington	650
Fulton	Fulton City	189	Iuke	J. D. Moody	520
Galena	Miners	273	Jacksonville	Harmony	3
Galesburg	Alpha	155	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	570
Galesburg	Vesper	584	Jefferson	Providence	711
Gallatia	Gallatia	684	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	460
Galva	Galva	243	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	394
Gardner	Gardner	573	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	713
Geneseo	Stewart	92	Joliet	Mt. Joliet	42
Geneva	Geneva	139	Joliet	Matteson	175
Genoa	Genoa	288	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111
Georgetown	Russell	154	Kane	King Solomon	197
Gibson City	Gibson	733	Kankakee	Kankakee	389
Gillespie	Gillespie	214	Kansas	Kansas	280
Gilman	Gilman	591	Kewanee	Kewanee	159
Girard	Girard	171	Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113
Glasford	Lancaster	106	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	353
Golconda	Golconda	131	Kingston	Kishwaukee	402
Good Hope	Milan	617	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	398
Goreville	Saline	339	Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln	518
Grafton	Full Moon	341	Knoxville	Knoxville	66
Grand Tower	Lafayette	657	Knoxville	Pacific	400
Grant Park	Grant Park	740	Lacon	Lacon	61
Grayville	Sheba	200	La Fayette	Stark	501
Greenfield	Greenfield	129	La Grange	La Grange	770
Greenup	Greenup	125	La Harpe	La Harpe	195
Greenview	Greenview	653	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	729
Greenville	Greenville	245	Lake View	Lake View	774
Griggsville	Griggsville	45	La Moille	La Moille	383
Grove City	Fisher	585	Lanark	Lanark	423
Groveland	Groveland	352	La Prairie	La Prairie	267
Hainesville	Rising Sun	115	La Salle	Acacia	67
Hamilton	Black Hawk	238	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	415
Hampshire	Hampshire	443	Lawrenceville	Edward Dobbins	164
Hardinsville	Hardinsville	756	Lebanon	Lebanon	110
Harrisburg	Harrisburg	325	Lee Center	Lee Centre	146
Harristown	Summit	431	Leland	Leland	558
Harvard	Harvard	309	Lena	Lena	174
Havana	Havana	88	LeRoy	Le Roy	221
Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	580	Lewiston	Lewiston	104
Hebron	Hebron	604	Lexington	Lexington	482
Henderson	Hiram	26	Liberty	Liberty	380
Hennepin	Social	70	Libertyville	Libertyville	492
Henry	Henry	119	Lick Creek	Union	627
Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	693	Lima	Lima	135
Heyworth	Heyworth	251	Lincoln	Lincoln	210
Hickory Ridge	Dills	295	Lincoln	Logan	480
Highland	Highland	583	Lisbon	Orient	323
Highland Park	A. O. Fay	675	Litchfield	Charter Oak	236
Hillsboro	Mt. Moriah	51	Litchfield	Litchfield	517
Hinckley	Hinckley	301	Littleton	Littleton	766
Hinsdale	Hinsdale	649	Loami	Loami	450
Holcomb	Meridian Sun	505	Lockport	Lockport	538
Homer	Homer	199	Loda	Abraham Jones	316
Hoopeston	Star	709	Long Point	Long Point	552
Hopedale	Hopedale	622	Louisville	Louisville	196
Humboldt	Elwood	589	Lovington	Lovington	228
Huntsville	Huntsville	465	Ludlow	Pera	574
Hutsonville	Hutsonville	136	Lyndon	Lyndon	750
Illinois City	Illinois City	679	Lynnville	Gill	382
Illiopolis	Illiopolis	521	Mc Henry	McHenry	158
Indianola	Vermilion	265	Mc Keen	Dennison	736
Industry	Industry	327	Mc Lean	McLean	469

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Mc Leansboro	Polk	137	New Grand Chain	Grand Chain	660
Mackinaw	Mackinaw	132	New Hartford	New Hartford	453
Macomb	Macomb	17	New Haven	New Haven	230
Macon	South Macon	467	New Holland	New Holland	741
Magnolia	Magnolia	103	Newman	Newman	369
Mahomet	Mahomet	220	New Salem	New Salem	218
Makanda	Makanda	434	Newton	Newton	216
Manchester	Manchester	229	New Windsor	Oxford	367
Manito	Manito	476	Noble	Noble	362
Mansfield	Mansfield	773	Nokomis	Nokomis	456
Mapleton	Phoenix	663	Normal	Normal	673
Maquon	Maquon	530	Norris City	May	718
Marcelline	Marcelline	114	Norwood Park	Beacon Light	784
Marengo	Marengo	138	Nunda	Nunda	169
Marine	Marine	355	Oakland	Oakland	219
Marion	Fellowship	89	Oak Park	Harlem	540
Maroa	Maroa	454	Oblong	Oblong City	644
Marseilles	Marseilles	417	Oconee	Oconee	392
Marshall	Marshall	133	Odell	Odell	401
Martinsville	Clark	603	Odin	Odin	503
Mascoutah	Douglas	361	O'Fallon Depot	O'Fallon	576
Mason	Mason	217	Ogden	Ogden	754
Mason City	Mason City	403	Olmsted	Caledonia	47
Mattoon	Mattoon	260	Olney	Olney	140
Mattoon	Circle	707	Omaha	Omaha	723
Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	299	Onarga	Onarga	305
Medora	Fidelity	152	Oneida	Oneida	337
Mendon	Mendon	449	Opdyke	Jefferson	368
Mendota	Mendota	176	Oquawka	Oquawka	123
Meredosia	Benevolent	52	Orangeville	Orangeville	687
Metropolis City	Metropolis	91	Oregon	Oregon	420
Milan	Eureka	69	Orion	Sherman	535
Milford	Milford	168	Oswego	Raven	303
Millburn	Antioch	127	Ottawa	Occidental	40
Milledgeville	Milledgeville	345	Ottawa	Humboldt	555
Milton	Milton	275	Owaneco	Locust	623
Minier	Comet	641	Palatine	Palatine	314
Minonk	Rob Morris	247	Palmyra	Palmyra	463
Minooka	Minooka	528	Pana	Pana	226
Moline	Doric	319	Paradise	Miles Hart	595
Momence	Momence	481	Paris	Prairie	77
Monmouth	Monmouth	37	Paris	Paris	268
Monticello	Fraternal	58	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509
Morris	Cedar	124	Patoka	Patoka	613
Morrison	Dunlap	321	Pawnee	Pawnee	675
Morrisonville	Morrisonville	681	Paw Paw	Corinthian	205
Moscow	Moscow	457	Paxton	Paxton	416
Mound Station	Kendrick	430	Payson	Payson	379
Mount Auburn	Kedron	340	Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145
Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel	239	Pekin	Pekin	29
Mount Carroll	Cyrus	188	Pekin	Empire	126
Mount Erie	Mount Erie	331	Pellonia	Farmers	232
Mount Morris	Samuel H. Davis	96	Peoria	Peoria	15
Mount Pulaski	Mount Pulaski	87	Peoria	Temple	46
Mount Sterling	Hardin	44	Peoria	Illinois	263
Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon	31	Peoria	Schiller	335
Moweaqua	Moweaqua	180	Peotone	Peotone	636
Murphysboro	Murphysboro	498	Perry	Perry	95
Murrayville	Murrayville	432	Peru	St. Johns	13
Naperville	Euclid	65	Petersburg	Clinton	19
Naples	Naples	68	Philo	Centennial	747
Nashville	Washington	55	Pilot	Newtown	714
Neoga	Neoga	279	Pinckneyville	Mitchell	85
New Boston	New Boston	59	Piper City	Piper	608
New Burnside	New Burnside	772	Plainfield	Plainfield	536
New Columbia	New Columbia	336	Plainview	Plainview	461
New Douglas	Madison	560	Plano	Sunbeam	428

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	556	Sheridan	Sheridan	735
Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	700	Shiloh Hill	Shiloh Hill	695
Plum River	Plum River	554	Shipman	Shipman	212
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Shirley	Shirley	582
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Sibley	Sibley	761
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	Sidney	Sidney	347
Pontiac	Pontiac	294	Somonauk	Somonauk	646
Pontoosuc	Herrick	193	South Elgin	Clintonville	511
Port Byron	Philo	436	Sparland	Sparland	441
Potomac	Potomac	782	Sparta	Hope	162
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Springfield	4
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	Central	71
Princeton	Bureau	112	Springfield	Tyrian	333
Princeton	Princeton	587	Springfield	St. Paul	500
Princeville	Princeville	360	Spring Hill	Bollen	412
Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293	Stanford	Stanford	U. D.
Pullman	Palace	765	Staunton	Staunton	177
Quincy	Bodley	1	Steeleville	Alma	497
Quincy	Hermon	39	Sterling	Rock River	612
Quincy	Quincy	296	Stewardson	Sigel	541
Quincy	Luce	439	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495
Quincy	Lambert	659	Stone's Prairie	Adams	529
Raleigh	Raleigh	128	Streator	Streator	607
Ramsey	Ramsey	405	Sublette	Sublette	349
Rankin	Rankin	725	Sullivan	Sullivan	764
Rantoul	Rantoul	470	Summerfield	Summerfield	342
Raritan	Raritan	727	Sumner	Sumner	334
Ravenswood	Ravenswood	777	Sycamore	Sycamore	134
Raymond	Raymond	692	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207
Red Bud	Red Bud	427	Tampico	Yorktown	655
Richmond	Richmond	143	Taylorville	Mound	122
Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632	Tennessee	Tennessee	496
Rio	Rio	685	Thomson	Thomson	559
Riverton	Riverton Union	U. D.	Time	Time	569
Robinson	Robinson	250	Tiskilwa	Sharon	550
Rochelle	Horicon	244	Toledo	Prairie City	578
Rochester	Rochester	635	Tolono	Tolono	391
Rockford	Rockford	102	Tonica	Tonica	364
Rockford	Star in the East	166	Toulon	Toulon	93
Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis	633	Towanda	Towanda	542
Rock Island	Trio	57	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493
Rock Island	Rock Island	658	Tremont	Tremont	462
Rockton	Rockton	74	Trenton	Trenton	109
Roscoe	Roscoe	75	Trilla	Muddy Point	396
Rose Bud	Temple Hill	701	Troy	Troy	588
Roseville	Roseville	519	Troy Grove	Shiloh	397
Rossville	Rossville	527	Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419
Rushville	Rushville	9	Turner	Amity	472
Rutland	Rutland	477	Tuscola	Tuscola	332
Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537	Union	Orion	358
Saint Charles	Unity	48	Upper Alton	Franklin	25
Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769	Urbana	Urbana	157
Salem	Marion	130	Utica	Waltham	384
Sandwich	Meteor	283	Vandalia	Temperance	16
San Jose	San Jose	645	Vermilion	Stratton	408
Sannemin	Sullivan Centre	738	Vermont	Vermont	116
Savanna	Mississippi	385	Verona	Verona	757
Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468	Versailles	Versailles	108
Scott Land	Scott Land	743	Vienna	Vienna	150
Scottville	Scottville	426	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	562
Senaca	Seneca	532	Viola	Viola	577
Shabbona	Shabbona	374	Virden	Virden	161
Shannon	Shannon	490	Virginia	Virginia	544
Shawneetown	Warren	14	Waldron	Aroma	378
Sheffield	Ames	142	Walnut	Walnut	722
Shelbyville	Jackson	53	Walpole	Tuscan	630
Sheldon	Sheldon	609	Walshville	Walshville	475

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Warren	Jo Daviess	278	Williamsville	Lavely	203
Warsaw	Warsaw	257	Willow Hill	Cooper	489
Washburn	Washburn	421	Wilmington	Wilmington	208
Washington	Taylor	98	Winchester	Winchester	105
Wataga	Wataga	291	Windsor	Windsor	322
Waterman	Waterman	728	Winnebago	Winnebago	745
Watseka	Watseka	446	Winslow	Winslow	564
Watson	Watson	602	Winterrowd	Mayo	664
Wauconda	Wauconda	298	Wolf Creek	Chapel Hill	719
Waukegan	Waukegan	78	Woodhull	Woodhull	502
Waverly	Waverly	118	Woodstock	Saint Marks	63
Wayne City	Hickory Hill	759	Wright's Grove	Wright's Grove	779
Waynesville	Wayne	172	Wyanet	Wyanet	231
Weldon	Weldon	746	Wyoming	Wyoming	479
Wenona	Wenona	344	Xenia	Xenia	485
Westfield	Westfield	163	Yates City	Yates City	448
Wheaton	Wheaton	269	York	York	313
Wheeling	Vitruvius	81	Yorkville	Kendall	471
White Hall	White Hall	80	Youngstown	Youngstown	387

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Etc.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1887.	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease	Present membership 1888	Dues 1888	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams	85	5	1		1	7			1	2		3	89	$66 75	1	5	6	73
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	18		2		1	3							21	15 75		1	1	19
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	82	7		3		10			2	1		3	89	66 75	2	7	7	84
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	134	6	2	5		13			3	3		6	141	105 75	5	6	7	118
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	95	1	2	3		6	2		2	4		8	93	69 75		2		87
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon	169	15		11		26	3			2		5	190	142 50		13	13	181
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	81	3		5		8			2	4		6	83	55 50	1	3	6	81
13	St. Johns	Peru	La Salle	58	4		1		5	4		2	3		9	54	40 50		9	6	51
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	50	2		1		3			5			5	48	36 00	1	4	2	38
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	193	15	1	3		19	20	1	11	6		38	174	130 50	3	21	15	170
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	60	2				2			3	1		4	58	43 50		2	2	53
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough	123	No	retu	rns									123					115
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard	84	6	5			11			2	4		6	89	66 75	5	10	6	84
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	61	11	2	6		19			1			1	79	59 25		12	13	73
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	66	3	1	2		6	3		1	5		9	63	47 25		6	4	56
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	63	9		2		11	2		1			3	71	53 25	1	8	8	71
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison	40	2	4	2	1	9	9			1	1	11	38	29 25		6	6	35
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	25	2				2							27	19 25		2	2	23
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison	86	2	2	1	1	6	1		2	2		5	87	66 00		2	2	73
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell	35	1	2			3	3		3			6	32	24 00		1	1	30
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	78						1		1	1		3	75	56 25		1	1	69
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	244	9		1		10				1		1	253	189 75	1	5	6	241
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	94	2		3		5				1		1	98	73 50		2	2	83
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	73			1	2	3			3	2	2	7	69	51 75				63
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	JoDaviess	40	1	1			2			2			2	40	30 00		1	1	26
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren	75						4		2	1		7	68					64
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion	204	12	8	14		34	11		6	1		18	220	165 00	7	10	11	196
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams	71	7				7				1		1	77	57 75		7	6	67
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	122	5		4		9	1		5	1		7	124	93 00	1	8	8	119
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will	141	7	2	2		11	14		1	2		17	135	101 25		7	7	119
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean	134	3		3		6			3	4		7	133	99 75	1	5	5	111
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown	79	4		2		6	4		2			6	79	59 25		8	5	71
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike	50	4				4	3		2			5	49	36 75	1	4	4	43
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	161	10	1	3	1	15				1		1	175	131 25		14	6	163

47	Caledonia	North Caledonia	Pulaski	24	2				2	1		1	1		3	23	17	25		1	2	22
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	35	1				1				2		2	34	25	50		1	1	31
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry	53	1		2		3			4			4	52	39	00	1	3	3	47
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	95	8				8	6		2	3		11	92	69	00	1	5	5	88
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery	76	6		3		9			2	1		3	82	61	50		6	6	80
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	40	2				2			2			2	40	30	00		1	2	39
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	108			3		3	6		1			7	104	78	00	4	3	1	97
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington	73	3	2	2		7	16		1			17	63	47	25		3	3	58
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	67												67						58
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	152	6		4		10			4	3		7	155	116	25		4	8	128
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt	90			1		1	3		3	1		7	84	63	00	4	2	1	78
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	59	2				2	1		3			4	57	42	75		5	3	54
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	70	13	1	7		21							91	68	25	1	15	13	78
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	62	1		2		3	4		3			7	58	42	75		1	1	54
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	69		1			1			2			2	68	51	00		1		64
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	69	5	1	5		11	5		1			6	74	55	50		6	5	74
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	50	1				1							51	38	25		1	1	43
66	Knoxville	Knoxville	Knox	59	2				2			3	2		5	56	42	75		2	2	50
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	80	1				1	2		2	1		5	76	57	00		1	1	71
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	21												21	15	75				21
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	46	1				1	6		1	1		8	39	29	25		2	1	30
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam	26	3	1	1		5			1			1	30	22	50		3	3	28
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	38	1				1							39	29	25		3	2	34
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	51	3	2	2		7	12		1	1		14	44	33	00		1	1	38
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	42	5				5			2			2	45	33	75		4	4	38
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	47	1				1							48	36	00				43
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	72	4			1	5			2	2		4	73	54	75	1	6	6	65
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	142	6	1	5		12	6		2	2		10	144	108	00	4	11	8	122
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	132	4		2	1	7	1		1	3		5	134	100	50		4	5	132
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	40			2		2	1		1			2	40	30	00	1			31
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	102	6				6			2	2		4	104	78	00	2	4	6	95
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Cook	50	4				4	1		3			4	50	37	50		3	3	49
84	DeWitt	Clinton	De Witt	132	3	1	2		6	5	1	4			10	128	96	00	1	2	3	112
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	42	4	2			6			4	2		6	42	31	50	4	2	3	38
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Randolph	45	2				2	1		2	2		5	42	31	50		3	3	40
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	61	4	3			7	2		3			5	63	46	50	1	7	7	60
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	93	1				1		1	4			5	89	66	75	2	2	1	78
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	65	1		3		4	10			1		11	58	43	50		1	1	55
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane	159	5	1	1		7			1	4		5	161	120	75	1	4	5	126
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	77	1				1			6	2		8	70	52	50		1	2	55
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	53	2				2	1		4			5	50	37	50		3	2	44
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	41						4			1		5	36	27	00				35
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	57	1		1		2			1	2		3	56	41	00		1		49
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	25								1			1	24	18	00				23
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	107	5				5	8		2			10	102	76	50	1	3	4	85
98	Taylor	Mashington	Tazewell	39	2	2	2		6	1		2			3	42	31	50	1	1	1	36
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	85		2			2			4	4		8	79	59	25	1			71
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	67								2	1		3	64	48	00	2			60

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1887	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1888	Dues 1888	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	221	5	1	2		8			1	2		3	226	$169 50	2	3	6	208
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	36	1	1	1		3	5		5			10	29	21 75		1	1	24
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	42	2		3		5			2			2	45	33 75		3	2	43
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	57			1		1	1		1	1		3	55	41 25				51
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	33	3	1			4			2	1		3	34	25 50	2	2	3	33
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	50								1	1		2	48	36 00				44
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	42	3				3			4			4	41	30 00		3	3	32
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	40	1		1		2			1			1	41	30 75		2	1	36
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	43	1		1		2		1	1			2	43	32 25		1	1	38
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	104	3	2	2	1	8			3	1		4	108	81 00		3	3	97
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	65	11				11	3		2			5	71	53 25	3	11	10	61
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	35			1		1	1		1	1		3	33	24 75	1			31
115	Rising Sun	Hainesville	Lake	27								3			3	24	18 00				21
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	60						2		2	3		7	53	39 75	1			46
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	115	5		1		6			1			1	120	90 00	1	8	7	113
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	54	3	1	2		6	1			1		2	58	43 50		2	3	46
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	44	4	1	2		7	6		2	1		9	42	31 50		2	4	38
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	76	3		2	1	6			2	4		6	76	57 00	1	3	4	70
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	42			1		1							43	32 25				37
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	99	1	1	1		3			8	1		9	93	69 75		5	2	85
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland	33		1	1		2			2	1	1	4	31	23 25	1			28
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	78	1		2		3	2		2	1		5	76	57 00		2	2	66
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake	43	8		1		9			3	1		4	48	36 00	2	3	7	46
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	20	4				4	1		2			3	21	15 75		6	4	21
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	63	3	1	1	1	6	10		1			11	58	43 50	2	2	2	56
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	56	7	1	2		10				3		3	63	47 25		8	7	53
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	49	2		2		4				3		3	50	37 50		3	2	46
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	46	1				1			1			1	46	34 50		1		45
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	64	1	1	4		6			2	2		4	66	49 50		2	2	60
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb	117	5		5	1	11	5		4	4		13	115	86 25	1	7	6	103
135	Lima	Lima	Adams	34						3		1			4	30	22 50		1	1	27
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	22	1	1			2			2			2	22	16 50		1	1	20
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	55			1		1			1	1		2	54	40 50		1		51
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry	73	2		1		3	6		5	2		13	63	47 25		2	2	60

139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane	49	3		2		5				2		2	52	39	00		3	3	46			
140	Olney	Olney	Richland	93	3	3	3		9			2	1		3	99	74	25	5	3	3	92			
141	Garden City	Chicago	Cook	279	21		2		23			2	4		6	296	222	00	3	29	21	276			
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau	44	1				1							45	33	75		3	2	38			
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry	61	3				3			1	1		2	62	46	50		3	4	53			
144	DeKalb	De Kalb	DeKalb	103	8				8				2		2	109	81	75		8	8	99			
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago	48	8	1			9			2	1		3	54	40	50		10	9	42			
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee	34	2				2				1		1	35	25	50		2	2	29			
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams	73	1		2		3			2	1		3	73	54	75		2	3	59			
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar	54	4		1		5	3		5			8	51	38	25	2	4	3	48			
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham	54	5		1		6			1			1	59	44	25		6	6	53			
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson	67	2		2		4	3		1	2	2	8	63	47	25	1	1	2	60			
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	66	2		2		4				3		3	67	50	25		2	2	63			
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin	30		2	4		6	1		1	1		3	33	24	75		1		32			
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington	46								2			2	44	33	00				27			
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion	28		1			1			2			2	27	20	25				24			
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox	119	1	10		1	12			1	1		2	129	97	50		1	1	114			
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell	66	5	1	3		9			5			5	70	52	50		5	5	65			
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign	109	7	2	1		10			1	1		2	117	87	75	1	9	7	98			
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry	39	1				1	1		4			5	35	26	25		1	1	33			
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry	95	3		9		12	1		2	1		4	103	78	25	3	4	3	90			
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Cook	135	8	3	1		12	4		1	2		7	140	105	00		10	9	126			
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin	49	2		1		3			3	1		4	48	36	00		2	2	47			
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph	54	1	1	2		4	1		1	1		3	55	41	25	1	2	2	54			
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark	30	2				2			5			5	27	20	25		2	2	27			
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Logan	44			1		1	2		1	2		5	40	30	00		1		36			
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Winnebago	34												34	25	50	1			32			
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Iroquois	134	5	2	3		10	8		3			11	133	99	75	1	4	4	123			
168	Milford	Milford	McHenry	50	8		2		10			1			1	59	44	25	2	7	8	58			
169	Nunda	Nunda	Stephenson	35	3	2			5			1			1	39	29	25	1	2	2	39			
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Macoupin	116	3			2	5			2	3		5	116	88	50		3	3	110			
171	Girard	Girard	De Witt	62	6				6			2	1		3	65	48	75	3	6	6	62			
172	Wayne	Waynesville	Winnebago	32	2	1			3							35	26	25		4	3	35			
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Stephenson	53		2			2			2			2	53	39	75	1	2		46			
174	Lena	Lena	Will	60			1		1	2		1			3	58	43	50				53			
175	Matteson	Joliet	La Salle	148	2	2	2		6	7		5	1		13	141	105	75		3	2	128			
176	Mendota	Mendota	Macoupin	83	1		2		3			2	2		4	82	61	50		3	3	75			
177	Staunton	Staunton	Lee	41	4		3		7			5	1		6	42	31	50		4	5	36			
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Coles	100	1	2			3	4		5	1		10	93	69	75	3	3	4	85			
179	Wabash	Etna	Shelby	45	1				1	4		1			5	41	30	75	2	2	1	41			
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Cook	29								1	1		2	27	20	25				27			
182	Germania	Chicago	La Salle	191	8	3			11	6		1	4		11	191	143	25	3	9	6	179			
183	Meridian	Earlville	Knox	49	2	1	2		5	3		3	1		7	47	35	25	3	2	2	44			
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Ogle	60						9		2			11	49	36	75		1		39			
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Carroll	46		1			1				9		9	38	28	50		1		36			
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Whiteside	54	12		1		13	1		3			4	63	47	25	1	10	10	57			
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Kane	63	2	1			3			1	1		2	64	48	00	1	2	2	55			
190	Dundee	Dundee		53	2		2		4			1	1		2	55	41	25	2	6	3	53			

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1887	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease	Present Membership 1888	Dues 1888	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
					Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.		Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error							
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	55	3		1		4			2	1		3	56	$42 00		2	2	48
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock	21												21	15 75				17
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	53	1				1				2		2	52	39 00		1	1	50
195	LaHarpe	La Harpe	Hancock	136	12		1		13			6	1		7	142	106 50		12	14	104
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	37	11	1	4	1	17			3	1		4	50	37 50	2	9	14	47
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene	62			1		1			1	1		2	61	45 75		1		50
198	Grandview	Dudley	Edgar	30		1			1			6	1		7	24	18 00				23
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign	64	3				3			1			1	66	49 50		3	3	62
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	39		2			2			6			6	35	26 25		4	2	35
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion	113	1		5		6	1	1	2	1		5	114	85 50	5	3	2	94
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon	37			1		1	2			1		3	35	26 25				34
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	52	1				1	7		3	1		11	42	31 50	2	3	1	30
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee	53	2				2	4		1			5	50	37 50	1	2	2	47
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	77	6		2		8	9		1			10	75	56 25	1	6	6	67
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry	36		1	1		2	1					1	37	27 75				35
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will	89	3				3	1					1	91	68 25	2	4	3	83
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	201	17				17							218	163 50	4	14	16	197
210	Lincoln	Lincoln	Logan	77	2				2			6	1		7	72	54 00		2	1	64
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	368	12	9	7		28	1		14	7		22	374	280 50		15	11	345
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	29	3			1	4	2		3	1		6	27	21 00		3	3	26
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton	56	1		1		2			1	3		4	54	40 50		1	1	47
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	33		1			1	1		1			2	32	24 00				31
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper	67	2		2		4	11		1	2		14	57	42 75		3	3	53
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham	52			1		1	4			1		5	48	36 00				47
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike	43	1		1		2			1			1	44	33 00		1	1	41
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	59	3				3	4					4	58	43 50	1	3	3	53
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	39	No	retu	rns									39					37
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	64	6		1		7			2			2	69	51 75	2	6	6	65
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	31				1	1	8		1			9	23	17 25				23
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	21	2				2			1	1		2	21	15 75	1	3	2	20
226	Pana	Pana	Christian	70	1		2		3			1			1	72	54 00	1	2	1	67
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	26	5			1	6	3		1			4	28	21 00		9	7	28
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie	52	2				2			4			4	50	37 50	1		2	43
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	24			1		1			1			1	24	18 00		1		23

230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	34	1		2		3	1		1			2	35	26	25	1	1	1	33				
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau	40	3				3			1	2		3	40	30	00	1	3	3	37				
232	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac	28				1	1							29	21	75				25				
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	McDonough	79	3	5	1		9			8	1		9	79	59	25		5	5	73				
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Perry	51			2		2			1		3	4	49	36	75				38				
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock	58						4		1	1		6	52	39	00	2			46				
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery	103	7	2	3		12	3		7	3		13	102	76	50	3	3	4	89				
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander	103	4	3	6		13	3	1	7	1		12	104	78	00		3	3	92				
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock	55								3	2		5	50	37	50				45				
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	72	5	1	4		10			2	2		4	78	58	50	2	7	5	73				
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign	107	4	2	1		7			3	1	1	5	109	81	75		5	6	92				
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson	87	3	1	4		8			5		1	6	89	66	75		5	3	81				
243	Galva	Galva	Henry	82	2		1		3			3	1		4	81	60	75	1	2	2	77				
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle	72	7		1		8	2		4			6	74	55	50	1	4	4	65				
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond	54	1		4		5	1		2			3	56	42	00	1	1	1	53				
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford	73	5		1	2	8			3	3		6	75	56	25		5	3	73				
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford	32	3				3			3	1		4	31	23	25	1	4	4	30				
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough	55	2	1			3	2	1	1	1		5	53	39	75	1	1		50				
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin	46	3				3	1			1		2	47	35	00		3	3	43				
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford	26	1		2	1	4							30	22	50		3	2	28				
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean	65	3	1			4	3		2	1		6	63	47	25	1		1	61				
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer	56	8		1		9	1		1	1		3	62	46	50		5	6	58				
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton	31	1				1							32	24	00	1	1	2	31				
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane	136	12	2	4	1	19			2	1		3	152	114	00	1	14	11	129				
255	Donnelson	Donnelson	Montgomery	32						2					2	30	22	50				30				
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	31	4	1			5	1		1			2	34	24	00	1	5	5	31				
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles	134	3			1	4	15		4	3		22	116	87	75		8	5	103				
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt	48	8		1	1	10			4	1		5	53	39	75	4	7	8	50				
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will	45	1				1			1	1		2	44	33	00	1		1	41				
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria	75	3	2			5			2	3		5	75	56	25		2	3	71				
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee	44	2	1	1		4	1		3	1		5	43	32	25			2	39				
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion	46	3	1	1		5	6		3			9	42	31	50	1	1	2	39				
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams	45	1		1		2	4		2	1		7	40	30	00	3	1	1	38				
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	Adams	37	2	1	1		4			1	2		3	38	28	50	1	1	1	33				
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar	135	2	3	1		6	3		2			5	136	102	00	2	4	2	118				
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	DuPage	38	6				6	2		6			8	36	27	00		8	6	36				
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau	28	3				3			1	1		2	29	21	75	1	5	3	27				
271	Blaney	Chicago	Cook	137	5				5			1	2		3	139	104	25		5	5	105				
272	Carmi	Carmi	White	67	2	3	2		7	3		4	1		8	66	49	50	4	2	3	62				
273	Miners	Galena	JoDaviess	71	4		1		5			1	3		4	72	54	00		4	4	64				
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle	50	4				4	4					4	50	37	50		4	4	48				
275	Milton	Milton	Pike	69	2		1		3			1	1		2	70	52	50		3	2	66				
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin	39		1			1			8			8	32	24	00		2		32				
277	Accordia	Chicago	Cook	69	1		1		2	1		2			3	68	51	00				65				
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	JoDaviess	104	2		2		4			5			5	103	77	25	3	3	2	88				
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland	58	3				3				1		1	60	45	00		3	3	44				
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	41	1		1		2				2		2	41	30	75		1	1	38				
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee	41	2				2			1	1		2	41	30	75		2	2	39				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	Membership 1886	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease	Present Membership 1887	Dues 1888		Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
					Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error		Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error								
283	Meteor	Sandwich	DeKalb	91	2		1		3			2			2	92	69	00		3	3	82
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	48	1				1			1	1		2	47	35	25		1	1	45
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	34	2				2			1			1	35	26	55		2	1	30
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	41	2		3		5							46	34	50	1	2	3	39
288	Genoa	Genoa	DeKalb	40							1	3			4	36	27	00	1			34
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox	22	3	1	1		5							27	20	25		4	3	25
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	54	3		4		7	2		2			4	57	42	75	4	5	3	48
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside	66		2		1	3			2	1	1	4	65	48	75				51
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston	65	5				5			2			2	68	51	00	1	2	4	61
295	Dills	Hickory Ridge	Hancock	22						1					1	21	15	75	1			20
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	94	10	1	2		13			2	1		3	104	78	00	1	9	10	89
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams	52	1		3		4	2		2			4	52	39	00		1	1	47
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake	26	1				1			2			2	25	18	75		3	3	22
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	16	1	1			2			2			2	16	12	00		2	2	14
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	DeKalb	22	1				1	1		2			3	20	15	00		1	1	17
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago	42	1				1							43	32	25	1			40
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall	46	1		1		2			2	1		3	45	33	75	1	2	2	42
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois	40		1	4		5			2			2	43	32	25		2		37
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford	52	4		1		5			1	1		2	55	41	25		6	7	52
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	88	3		4		7			5	6		11	84	63	00	1	2	2	73
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	221	9	3	3		15	12		12	7	1	32	204	153	00		9	9	189
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	93	6		7		13			4			4	102	76	50	2	7	6	83
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	211	20	1	9		30	3		3	2		8	233	174	75	2	13	20	213
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	261	19		3		22	13		5	2		20	263	197	25	3	24	21	252
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	129	10		3		13	5		7			12	130	97	50		9	10	115
313	York	York	Clark	28	2				2	3		1	2		6	24	18	25				22
314	Palatine	Palatine	Cook	56		2	1		3			2			2	57	42	75		1		50
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison	35												35	26	25		1	1	29
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois	15	3	1	1		5			1		1	2	18	13	50		1	3	18
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock	66	4		2		6			2			2	70	52	50		4	4	55
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	108	4	1	1	1	7	3		5	2		10	105	80	25	1	4	4	95
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle	43	6	1	1	1	9			1			1	51	38	25		4	5	48
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside	74	6		1		7	7		1	1		9	72	54	00	1	6	6	62
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby	69		1			1	3		4	1		8	62	46	50		2	1	61

323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall	30							2			2	28	21	00			1	25		
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline	69	2	1	2		5	17				17	57	42	75	3	4	2	57		
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough	43	6		1		7		1			1	49	36	75	1	7	7	44		
330	Altona	Altona	Knox	45	3			1	4		1	2		3	46	34	50	2	3	3	41		
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne	25	No	retu	rns								25						25		
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas	85	2				2		3			3	84	63	00		3	2	82		
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon	102	2		6	1	9		2			2	109	81	75	1	5	4	96		
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence	80	2	1			3		1	1		2	81	60	75	2		2	76		
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria	93	4		1		5	1	1	3		5	93	69	75	1	5	4	90		
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac	51	3		2		5	1	1	1		3	53	39	75		2	3	51		
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox	54	2	1	1		4		1			1	57	42	75		1	1	50		
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson	31			1		1		1			1	31	23	25		2	1	31		
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Christian	34	2		1	1	4		3			3	35	26	25	1	2	2	34		
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey	49	2		1		3		1			1	51	38	25	1	4	3	48		
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair	22						1	1			2	20	15	00				20		
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	50	1	1			2		5		1	6	46	34	50			1	43		
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll	29	6		7		13		2			2	40	30	00	3	9	7	40		
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	25							1			1	24	18	00				20		
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign	25	1				1		1			1	25	18	75		1	1	21		
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford	23	2				2	2				2	23	17	25		1	2	22		
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee	24						2	1	1		4	20	15	00	1			17		
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton	57	4		1		5	3	2			5	57	42	75	3	4	4	55		
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston	77			1		1		2	2		4	74	55	50		1	1	68		
352	Groveland	Groveland	Tazewell	31	1				1			1		1	31	23	25				31		
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike	41							2			2	39	29	25		2	2	30		
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon	62	5	1	3		9		2	1		3	68	51	00		4	4	63		
355	Marine	Marine	Madison	38			2	1	2		1			1	39	29	25		1	1	29		
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	65	2		3		5		1	2		3	67	50	25		2	2	63		
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	28		1	1		2		2	2		4	26	19	50				20		
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane	40	5	1			6		2			2	44	33	00		5	5	40		
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	26	2				2						28	21	00	3	1	2	27		
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	44			1		1	5				5	40	30	00		1		34		
362	Noble	Noble	Richland	46		1			1		1			1	46	34	50		2	2	44		
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria	58						4	3	2		9	49	36	75		1		48		
364	Tonica	Tonica	LaSalle	39	2	1			3		1	1		2	40	30	00		2	2	36		
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt	78		1	1		2		3	3		6	74	55	50				64		
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas	82	17	2	1		20	2		1		3	99	74	25	4	13	17	94		
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer	41	2				2		2			2	41	30	75		4	3	37		
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson	30											30	22	50				30		
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas	72	5				5		1	1		2	75	56	25	2	1	3	67		
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston	46	1				1		3	1		4	43	32	25	2		2	36		
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike	38	1				1						39	28	50			1	37		
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	DeKalb	26							5	1		6	20	15	00				18		
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St. Clair	49	2				2			1		1	50	37	50		1	1	44		
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee	29		1			1			1		1	29	21	75				23		
379	Payson	Payson	Adams	55	1	1		1	3		8			8	50	37	50		1	1	48		
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams	33	1				1	1	1			2	32	24	00	1	1	1	28		
381	M. R. Thompson	Freeport	Stephenson	77	1				1	3	3			6	72	54	00		1	2	58		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1887	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease	Present membership 1888	Dues 1888	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
					Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.		Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.							
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan	26	1	1			2	3			1		4	24	18 00		1	1	24
383	LaMoille	La Moille	Bureau	31								3			3	28	21 00				22
384	Waltham	Utica	La Salle	44	4				4				1		1	47	35 25		4	4	44
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll	45	5		7		12				1		1	56	42 00	2	6	5	46
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	38	8		1		9							47	35 25	3	11	11	40
387	Youngstown	Youngstown	Warren	34	No	retu	rns									34					32
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike	31			1		1				1		1	31	23 25		1	1	28
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	125	3		4		7			4	1		5	127	95 25	4	2	2	114
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	34								2	1		3	31	23 25		1		25
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	34				1	1			4			4	31	23 25		1		28
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	18								3	1		4	14	10 50				13
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	194	6	1	1		8			5	4	1	10	192	144 00		5	6	173
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	63	1		3		4		1	1			2	65	48 75		3	2	61
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	49		1	2	1	4			1			1	52	39 00	1	1		51
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	18	4		1		5	1					1	22	16 50		4	4	21
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion	43	1		1		2			3	1		4	41	30 75		4	3	40
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	47	2		5	1	8			2			2	53	39 75		2	2	42
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	50	1				1			2			2	49	36 75		1	1	44
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston	28	2				2							30	22 50		1	2	27
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	46	8				8			3	2		5	49	36 75	1	4	5	46
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	68	1		2		3							71	53 25	1	2	2	67
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	69		2			2	8		7	2		17	54	40 50		1		52
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	31	2		1	1	4				1		1	34	25 50		2	2	34
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	30	3		2		5							35	26 25		3	1	29
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	60			2		2	2		1			3	59	45 00	1			48
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	128	17	2	3		22	7		4	2		13	137	102 75	4	18	19	132
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	118	5				5				6		6	117	87 75		6	5	114
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	326	16	6			22	6		5	3	1	15	333	249 75	2	16	16	303
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	30	1				1	1		2			3	28	21 00		2	1	27
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	31	5				5			4	1		5	31	23 25		5	5	29
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	40	1				1							41	30 75		1	1	41
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	55	9	1	1		11	3		3	2		8	58	43 50		7	6	55
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	59								4	1		5	54	40 50	1			50
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	45						1					1	44	33 00				39

419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson	38												38	28	50					38	
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	50			1		1							51				1			45	
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	18	1	1			2	1					1	19	14	25			1		18	
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	225	6	1	6		13	11		6	2		19	219	165	75			8	8	209	
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	58	1				1			1			1	58	43	50			1	1	46	
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	31												31	23	25					28	
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	40	2		1		3			1			1	42	31	50	3		1	1	42	
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	34	1				1	4					4	31	23	25	1		1	1	29	
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall	46	1	1	2		4	1		3			4	46	34	50			3	2	40	
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	48	2		1	1	4	5		1	1		7	45	33	75			2	2	44	
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown	30	3				3			2			2	31	23	25			4	5	27	
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	22	2	1			3			2	1		3	22	16	50			3	2	20	
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	35			1		1			2			2	34	25	50					30	
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry	34	3				3			2			2	35	26	25			3	3	30	
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson	61	2				2	4		3	2		9	54	40	50	1		3	3	52	
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island	66	3				3				1		1	68	51	00			4	3	60	
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook	230	9		2		11			2	4		6	235	176	25	4		17	11	220	
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	71								8	1		9	62			1				50	
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	42	3		1	5	9			1			1	50	37	50			3	3	45	
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall	30	1		1		2			3			3	29	21	75					29	
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	34	1		3		4			2			2	36	27	00			3	2	34	
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	45	1		1		2	1		1			2	45	33	75			1	1	43	
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	31						1		2			3	28	21	00			3		27	
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	40	1				1			2			2	39	29	25			1	1	37	
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	85	1				1			2			2	84	63	00	2		3	3	76	
447	S. D. Monroe	Bird's	Lawrence	25		1			1	2		1			3	23	17	25			1		23	
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	43		1			1	4	1	4			9	35	26	25					34	
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	42	8		2		10			1			1	51	38	25			7	8	49	
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon	23												23	17	25					22	
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	48		1	2		3	2		2			4	47	35	25			3		45	
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike	39	2				2							41	30	75	1		1	1	36	
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	97	1		1		2	3		4			7	92	69	00	1				83	
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery	40	1	1	1		3			1			1	42	30	75	1		2	1	39	
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery	39	1				1							40	30	00			2		37	
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	30	1	2			3	1		8			9	24	18	00			1	1	22	
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	34	3	1	2		6	3		1			4	36	27	00	1		3	3	36	
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne	40	1		2		3				1		1	42	31	50	1			1	41	
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	26	4	2			6			4			4	28	20	25			4	4	26	
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	24	2				2			1			1	25	18	75				1	22	
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	43	2	1	3		6			2	1		3	46	34	50	1		3	2	44	
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	25	1				1							26	19	50			1	1	26	
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	53			1	1	2			9			9	46	35	25	1		1	1	43	
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	47	1				1	1		2			3	45	33	75	2		1	1	42	
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	45	1	1	1		3	4		3	1		8	40	30	00	5		2	1	39	
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	50	1	2	2	1	6	1		2	1		4	52	36	00					52	
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	48	4		3		7			1			1	54	40	50	2		5	4	51	
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign	39	2		2		4	2		1			3	40	30	00			4	3	39	
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	42	1		1		2				1		1	43	32	25	1				41	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1887.	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease	Present membership 1888	Dues 1888	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
472	Amity	Turner	Du Page	63	1				1	2		3			5	59	44 25				54
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	14									1		1	13	9 75				13
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	57	6	1			7	9					9	55	41 25		7	6	47
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery	24												24	18 00	1			22
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	24	2				2			2	1		3	23	17 25	2	6	5	19
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	16	1				1			1			1	16	12 00		1	1	15
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Cook	231	16	4	6		26	10		3	3		16	241	180 75	7	16	15	200
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	60	2				2			3			3	59	44 25	2	4	1	56
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	68	2		1		3	5		2	1		8	63	47 25		4	2	57
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	40	1	1	1		3			3			3	40	30 00	1	1	1	39
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	43	3	1			4			2	1		3	44	33 00	1	3	3	39
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham	31	1				1			2			2	30	22 50		1	1	27
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	36	1				1	7		4		1	12	25	18 75				25
486	Bowen	Bowensburg	Hancock	26	11				11			3			3	34	25 50	1	7	11	30
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	39	1		1		2			5	1		6	35	26 25		1	1	35
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	42	1		2		3	1		2	1		4	41	30 75		2	2	40
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	26		3			3	2		3			5	24	18 00				24
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	24	6		1		7				1		1	30	22 50	1	5	6	28
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	38			1		1	2		1			3	36	27 00		1		24
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	56	4				4	2				2	4	56	42 00		4	4	52
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	14								1			1	13	9 75				12
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	18		1			1							19	14 25				18
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	57	3	1	2		6		1	1	4	4	10	53	39 75	1	3	3	53
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough	28	2				2			3	1		4	26	19 50		1	2	24
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	48	2				2	3		4	1		8	42	31 50		2	2	38
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	69	6	1	4		11			3	3		6	74	55 50		6	6	69
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	56	1	1			2			1			1	57	42 75		1	1	51
501	Stark	LaFayette	Stark	31	1				1			2			2	30	22 50		1	1	24
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	38						3		2			5	33	24 75		1	1	31
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	29	1				1							30	22 50		1	1	24
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	80	5		3		8			1	2		3	85	65 75	6	8	4	68
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	40	3		1		4			4	2		6	38	28 50		3	3	36
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	59		6	1		7	1		2	1		4	62	46 50		1		56
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	269	16		3		19			4	4		8	280	210 00	5	14	16	257

509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	26	2				2						28	21	00		3	2	27			
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	23	1				1	9					9	15	11	25			1	15		
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Kane	26												26	17	25				26		
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	McLean	106	4	2	1	1	8			4	2		6	108	81	00	1	4	4	90		
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	36	1				1	1		2			3	34	25	50	1			32		
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	12								1	1		2	10	7	50				6		
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery	54		1	2		3			4	1		5	52	39	00	1	2	1	40		
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	38		1	1		2			4	1		5	35	26	25				29		
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	32			1		1	3		1			4	29	21	75				29		
520	Anna	Anna	Union	36	4		3		7				1		1	42	31	50		7	5	40		
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon	43	2				2			4			4	41	30	75		2	2	38		
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	136	18	2	5	1	26			5	1		6	156	117	00	3	17	14	144		
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	33	1		3		4	2			1		3	34	25	50		2	2	32		
524	Evans	Evanston	Cook	183	14	1	8	1	24	4		6	1		11	196	147	00	1	15	13	188		
525	Delia	Elliotstown	Effingham	19												19	14	25				19		
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	464	27	1	5		33			9	4	1	14	483	362	25	4	25	26	467		
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	68	4		1		5			2			2	71	53	25	4	6	4	62		
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy	32								2			2	30	22	50	1			28		
529	Adams	Stone's Prairie	Adams	38	4		1		5							43	32	25		6	6	39		
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox	41								2	2		4	37	27	75				33		
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee	30		1			1	3		6			9	22	16	25				21		
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle	33	3		4		7			2	1		3	37	27	75	1	2	2	33		
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham	18			1		1							19	14	25				15		
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton	40	2	2	1		5			1			1	44	33	00		5	4	42		
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry	43								1			1	42	31	50				32		
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will	56								1	1		2	54	40	50				52		
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	63	2			1	3	4		3			7	59	42	75				59		
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will	84	2	1			3			2			2	85	63	75	1	2	1	81		
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston	38	3	1			4			4			4	38	28	50		6	3	35		
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Cook	141	11	3	6		20			4	1		5	156	117	00		12	14	150		
541	Sigel	Stewardson	Shelby	28	1				1							29						27		
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean	34								1			1	33	24	75	3	3	1	28		
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island	32						2					2	30	22	50				25		
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass	28	3	1		1	5				1		1	32	24	00		3	3	29		
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island	48	1				1			1		1	2	47	35	25		2	1	44		
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	50	1				1							51	38	25		2	1	38		
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau	37			1		1				2		2	36	27	00		2	2	31		
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston	17	1				1							18	13	50		1	1	17		
554	Plum River	Plum River	Jo Daviess	70	2	1			3			2			2	71	53	25		3	2	63		
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	LaSalle	53	3		1		4							57	42	75	2	5	6	52		
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon	60	5				5			1			1	64	48	00	1	6	6	54		
557	Lessing	Chicago	Cook	80	5		1		6	1	1	1	1		4	82	61	50		4	4	76		
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle	16						1					1	15	11	25				14		
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll	47								2			2	45	33	75	1	3	1	36		
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison	23	3				3	2		2			4	22	16	50		2	2	22		
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	Pulaski	26								1			1	25	18	75				24		
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson	34	1				1			1			1	34	25	50		1	2	32		
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike	38			1		1			2	2		4	36	26	25		1		35		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	Membership 1886	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.				Total Decrease	Present Membership 1887	Dues 1888	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	
					Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error		Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error							
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside	51								2			2	49	39 75	1			43
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	53				1	1				1		1	53	39 75				50
569	Time	Time	Pike	31	4				4			3			3	32	24 00	1	3	4	27
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	95	5	3	2	2	12			3	4		7	100	75 00		4	5	88
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough	32		1			1			2			2	31	23 25				30
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy	45	3		2		5			1	2		3	47	35 25	5	3	3	44
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign	27	3				3				1		1	29	21 75	1	2	2	25
575	Capron	Capron	Boone	62	4				4			2			2	64	48 00	1	5	4	54
576	O'Fallon	St. Clair	Mercer	37						5		2	1		8	29	21 75				21
577	Viola	Viola	Cumberland	29	2	1			3			1			1	31	23 25		2	2	26
578	Prairie City	Toledo	Edgar	29	No	retu	rns									29					27
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Union	37								7	2		9	28	21 00	2			25
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland	32		1			1			1	1		2	31	23 25		1		29
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	27	4	1	1		6			4	1		5	28	21 00		4	2	28
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	37	5				5	1		1	1		3	39	29 25	2	5	5	39
583	Highland	Madison	Madison	39			1		1			2		1	3	37	27 75	1			34
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox	135	1	1	7		9			4			4	140	105 00		1	1	125
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	28	4			1	5			1			1	32	24 75		4	4	31
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau	81	8		1		9			4	1		5	85	63 75	3	6	7	74
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	28	3			2	5			1			1	32	24 00		3	1	29
589	Elwood	Humboldt	Coles	32	1				1							33	24 75	1	2	1	26
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	52	3	5			8			2	1		3	57	42 75		2	3	55
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	22	1		1		2				2		2	22	16 50		2		21
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey	27	3		1		4			2	1		3	28	21 00	1	4	2	27
595	Miles Hart	Paradise	Shelby	30	1				1			1	1		2	29	21 75		1	1	28
596	National	Chicago	Cook	110	10	5			15	8		11	1		20	105	78 75	3	15	11	101
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	56							1				1	55	41 25		1	1	52
601	Laclede	Farina	Fayette	39	1		1		2			2			2	39	25 00		1	1	38
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham	34						6					6	28	21 00				27
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	43	3	1			4			2			2	45	32 25		3	3	43
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	30	3	1			4	1		1	2		4	30	22 50		3	3	21
607	Streator	Streator	LaSalle	114	9		4		13			4	3		7	120	90 00	6	13	9	112
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	38	3	1		1	5			7			7	36	27 75	1	5	4	31
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	35			1		1			3			3	33	24 75	1	3		26

610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	141	15		3		18	10				1	11	148	111	00	3	15	15	141
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	200	16	1	6		23		1	6	1		8	215	161	25	1	16	16	212
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	127	14		2		16	12		4	2		18	125	93	75	4	17	15	114
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	50			1		1	1		1	1		3	48	36	00				45
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	45	4		3		7							52	39	00		5	4	48
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	27						3		1			4	23	17	25		1		22
617	Milan	Good Hope	McDonough	48	4				4	2		2			4	48	36	00	2	8	5	45
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	32	1			1	2			1	1		2	32	24	00		1	1	31
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren	22	1				1	6					6	17	12	75				16
620	New Hope	Cohn	Clark	30	1	1			2	8			1		9	23	17	25		1	1	20
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	40	2			2	4				1		1	43	32	25	1	2	2	39
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian	23						4		2			6	17	12	75				17
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	31	7				7				1		1	37	27	75		5	6	37
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	34	2		2		4			1			1	37	27	75		4	4	34
631	Norton	Caberey	Ford	52	6		2		8	2		1			3	57	42	75		3	4	48
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	40	3		2		5	1		1	1	1	4	41	30	00	1	1	3	36
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	96	1	2	1	1	5			6			6	95	71	25		1	1	86
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	30								1			1	29	21	75		3		28
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	28	2	1	1		4			2	1		3	29	21	75	1	1	2	27
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	40												40	30	00		1		34
639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	108	11	2	1		14	2		2	1		5	117	87	75		12	11	108
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	51	3	1			4			4			4	51	38	25		3	3	43
642	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	157	14	4	4		22	3		4	3		10	169	126	75	2	11	12	157
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Cook	170	15	1	2		18			3			3	185	138	75	4	17	16	176
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford	20		1			1			1			1	20	15	00				19
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason	22		2			2	1		3	1		5	19	14	25			1	16
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	DeKalb	38	2		1		3	2		1			3	28	28	50		2	2	37
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	44		2			2			3			3	43	31	50				43
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler	50			1		1							51	38	25		1	1	45
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	Du Page	36	3		5	1	9							45	33	75	2	5	3	42
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	13	1				1				2		2	12	9	00				12
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt	42	1		1		2			2			2	42	31	50	1	1	1	41
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	47	1		1		2		1	3			4	45	33	75		1	1	45
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	25												25	18	75		1	1	25
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	53	3				3				1	1	2	54	39	75	2	2	2	47
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	20	3		1		4	4					4	20	15	00	1	3	3	14
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	65	1	2		1	4	4		5	1		10	59	44	25	1	1	1	47
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	70	9	1		3	13	3		6			9	74	55	50		11	10	63
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski	40	4		1		5			1	1		2	43	31	50	1	4	3	40
662	South Park	Hyde Park	Cook	42	5		6	1	12			3	2		5	49	37	50	2	7	6	49
663	Phœnix	Mapleton	Peoria	28	5				5							33	24	75	3	6	5	33
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham	18	3				3							21	15	75	1	4	3	21
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham	28	2		1		3			2			2	29	21	75		2	2	27
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford	14	1				1			2			2	13	9	75			1	13
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside	41	1	2	2		5	3		1	1		5	41	30	75	1	1	1	36
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	20						1		1			2	18	13	50			1	16
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	101	5				5				2		2	104	78	00	1	4	4	98
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery	67	6	1	1		8				2		2	73	52	50	3	3	3	70

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1887.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership 1888	Dues 1888	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.							
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	42				1	1	2		4			6	37	27 75				37
673	Normal	Normal	McLean	37	4				4			2			2	39	29 25		4	6	36
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	804	12				12	2	1	3	1		7	89	66 75	1	7	12	88
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	36	1	1	1		3			2	1		3	36	27 75		1		33
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake	42	3		1		4			1	2		3	43	32 25		4	4	37
677	Enfield	Enfield	White	47	2		1		3				2		2	48	36 00		2	2	45
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island	13									1		1	12	9 00		1		11
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry	32	4	1			5			2			2	35	26 25		4	3	27
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian	36			1		1							37	27 75	1			29
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon	58			1		1			3			3	56	42 00	1			50
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	28	1				1	2		1	1		4	25	18 75				24
684	Galatia	Galatia	Saline	30	2		1		3			1	1		2	31	23 25		1	1	29
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	53	9		5		14			1	1		2	65	48 75		10	9	61
686	Garfield	Chicago	Cook	282	13		9		22			7	4		11	293	219 75		14	12	260
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	33	3		4		7			1			1	39	29 25		4	3	36
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois	25	4	1			5			2			2	28	21 00		4	4	28
690	Englewood	Englewood	Cook	181	27	1	12		41			4			4	218	163 50	8	20	24	212
691	Iola	Iola	Clay	20	1	2			3			1	2		3	20	15 00		1	1	17
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery	55	1		1		2							57	42 75		2	1	53
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	Williamson	54	2		1	1	4	1		4			5	53	40 50	2	1	1	53
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell	Jackson	39	1		1	1	3							42	31 50				38
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	38						5		2			7	31	23 20				30
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	205	19	1	2		22	13		5	2		20	207	155 25	3	19	18	196
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles	52	3				3			3			3	52	39 00	2	4	4	46
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	31	1				1			2	1		3	29	21 75		1	1	27
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Pope	38			1		1		1	1	1		3	36	27 00	2	1		35
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	44	4		1		5	7		2			9	40	30 00		1	2	35
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	114	8		2		10	1		4	2		7	117	87 75	2	8	8	108
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	25	2				2							27	20 25		2	2	27
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	16	1	1		2	4			1			1	19	14 25	1			19
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	82	6				6			1	2		3	85	63 75	1	7	7	73
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion	70	7	3	1		11	1		8			9	72	54 00		6	7	63
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	59	3			1	4			3	2		5	58	43 50		2	2	52
711	Providence	Jefferson	Cook	59	3		1		4			4			4	59	44 25	1	2	3	57
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	51								1			1	50	37 50	1	2	1	45

713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	49	4				4							53	39	75	3	7	6	50		
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion	47	4		1		5			1	1		2	50	37	50	2	4	4	47		
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	22	2		1		3			2	1		3	22	16	50		3	3	20		
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	64	1		1		2			1			1	65	48	75	1	5	4	63		
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	141	11			3	14	7		3	1		11	144	111	00	10	11	11	133		
718	May	Norris City	White	26	3				3			1	1		2	27	20	25		4	2	27		
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	56	4	2	1		7			4			4	59	44	25	4	4	4	58		
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	31	2				2	2		1			3	30				1	1	26		
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	50	2		1		3	3		2			5	48	34	50	4	2	2	42		
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	31	No	retu	rns									31						30		
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	31	2	3			5			4			4	32	24	00		2	2	32		
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	16	8		3		11							27	20	25	1	9	9	23		
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	149	18		5		23	19		1	1		21	151	113	25	4	18	18	143		
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	30			2	1	3	1		1			2	31	23	25				24		
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb	35	2	1			3	8		3			11	27	20	25		4	2	27		
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	27	1				1	3		2	2		7	21	15	75		1	1	21		
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	39	3		1		4	2		1	1		4	39	29	25	1	4	3	38		
731	Harbor	South Chicago	Cook	110	13	3	1		17			2	1		3	124	93	00	4	9	14	110		
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	38	1				1							39	29	25		1	1	33		
733	Gibson	Gibson	Ford	65	2		1		3	5		3			8	60	45	00		5	2	56		
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	156	15		3		18	12		3	2		17	157	117	75	1	12	16	149		
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	35						1		2	1		4	31	23	25	2			27		
736	Dennison	McKeen	Clark	17		1			1			1			1	17						15		
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	20												20	15	00				19		
738	Sullivan Centre	Saunemin	Livingston	30	3		2		5							35	26	25	1	5	3	34		
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	117	7		2		9	7		2	2		11	115	86	25		12	8	111		
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	23	2				2			1	1		2	23	17	25		2	2	23		
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan	21												21	15	75				19		
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean	27								2			2	25	18	75			1	25		
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar	24			1		1	2		3			5	20	15	00				18		
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin	37	3		1		4			2			2	39	29	20	2	3	3	39		
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	32						3		4			7	25	18	75				22		
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt	53	5		2		7	1			3	1	5	55	42	00	3	6	5	52		
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign	31				1	1			1			1	31	24	00				21		
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria	27	4				4				1		1	30	21	75		3	3	25		
749	Akin	Akin	Franklin	36	3		2		5			5	1		6	35	26	25		2	3	34		
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside	25	4				4	1	1				2	27	20	25		4	4	25		
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Cook	36	5		1	1	7	1		2	1		4	39	29	25		7	5	34		
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash	29	4	1			5			4	1		5	29	21	75		4	4	26		
753	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	12	Cha	rter	Arr	este	d							12						12		
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	51	8		1		9	2		4	1		7	33	39	75	2	8	8	51		
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer	32	5		2		7			1			1	38	28	50	1	8	6	30		
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford	13	1				1			1			1	13	9	75		2		12		
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy	45								2			2	43	32	25	1	1	1	43		
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Cook	99	10		2		12	3					3	108	81	00	2	10	10	99		
759	Hickory Hill	Wayne City	Wayne	43	6		1		7	14		6			20	29	21	75		3	4	29		
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford	35	2				2	1		2			3	34	25	50	1	2	2	32		
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon	26	1			1	2	1		3			4	24	20	40			1	24		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership, 1887	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1888	Dues 1888	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
763	Crete	Crete	Will	36	1				1	1					1	36	27 00		1	1	32
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie	53	1		2		3			4	1		5	51	38 25		1	1	44
765	Palace	Pullman	Cook	114	17		2		19	4		8	1		13	120	90 00	9	11	12	109
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler	32	5				5	2					2	35	26 25	1	5	5	34
767	Triluminar	So. Chicago	Cook	39	4			1	5			1			1	43	32 25		6	4	38
768	Mizpah	Un. Stk Yards	Cook	132	12		2		14				1		1	145	108 75	2	13	13	139
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette	36	1		2	2	5	4					4	37	27 75		1	1	35
770	La Grange	La Grange	Cook	34	10		3		13			1			1	46	34 50	2	9	7	42
771	Bay City	Bay City	Pope	19		2	1		3			1	1		2	20	13 50	2	1	1	20
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson	44	1		2		3			1			1	46	34 50				46
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt	28	6				6			1			1	33	24 75		6	7	32
774	Lake View	Lake View	Cook	76	15		5		20	2		1	1	...	4	92	69 00	3	14	13	87
775	Omega	Charleston	Coles	39	1		2		3							42	31 50		1		41
776	Grand Crossing	Grand Cross'g	Cook	27	5		3		8							35	26 25		6	5	31
777	Ravenswood	Ravenswood	Cook	33	12		3		15							48	36 00		14	12	48
778	Gurney	Allen Springs.	Pope	25	4		1		5							30	22 50	3	4	4	30
779	Wright's Grove	Wright's G've	Cook	49	7		1		8			3			3	54	40 50	3	9	7	53
780	Siloam	Chicago	Cook	36	10		3		13							49	36 75	3	18	16	48
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	43	8		2		10							53	39 75	6	10	9	49
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	31	3		3		6							37	27 75	1	4	4	36
783	Constantia	Chicago	Cook	24	13				13							37	27 75	1	13	13	37
784	Beacon Light	Norwood Park	Cook	18			8		8							26	19 50				24
	Stanford, U. D	Standford	McLean	13	7				7				1		1	19			7	7	19
	Riverton Union, U D	Riverton	Sangamon	16	2				2							18		3	2	2	18
				40.209	2125	324	757	85	3291	913	18	362	513	31	2778	40.722	$30.111 80	517	2333	2169	37.161

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 27th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

M. W. Sir and Dear Brother: According to ancient custom, I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District.

Shortly after the receipt of my commission, I issued the customary circular to the different lodges in my district, notifying them of my readiness to pay them an official visit. I felt much gratification at receiving quite a large number of invitations to perform that part of my duty, and as a consequence, I have visited nearly all the lodges in the district.

As a result of these visits, I am very glad to be able to report to you that Masonry in the First District is in a very flourishing condition.

During the eighteen years that I have been a member of the Fraternity, I don't think there was ever a time when the Craft were as prosperous and harmonious as they are at this time. Absolute peace prevails and almost every lodge in the district is doing more than the usual amount of work.

My duties as District Deputy Grand Master have this year been of a very pleasant character. My official acts have been confined to the installation of officers, assisting in the dedication of new halls and answering such simple questions as were already clearly defined by the Grand Lodge By-Laws and were not of such a nature as to require any special mention in this report. I had the pleasure of attending the

School of Instruction held in this city in March last. The "School" was a decided success and attracted a large number of brethren, both from the city and abroad; the interest manifested by the officers of the city lodges was so earnest that shortly after the close of the "School" the Grand Examiner and Deputy Grand Lecturers residing in Cook County, organized what has since been known as the "Standard Team," and have been exemplifying the "Standard Work" of the different degrees in the city lodges.

The amount of good accomplished by this team is almost incalculable; it has created an emulation among the brethren as to who can best work, that I sincerely hope will be continued for many years to come.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me by appointing me as your representative in the First District,

I am, yours fraternally,

WM. K. FORSYTH,

D. D. G. M. First District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro: The receipt of your annual circular reminds me that as one of your District Deputies my report is due, as your Deputy for the Third Masonic District. I herewith submit mine for the Masonic year now drawing to a close.

Immediately on receiving my commission I notified each of the lodges in my District of my appointment, and my desire to serve them whenever required.

Many of the lodges have called upon me to decide matters of Masonic law, and questions of territorial jurisdiction, all of which was satisfactorily explained, and a great deal of trouble and feeling avoided, being the fruits of your circular of July 10th, requesting the lodges to confer with their District Deputies, which leaves peace and harmony.

When visiting the lodges I have, in accordance with your instructions, carefully examined the books and records, and found them in splendid condition, and all the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws complied with. Nothing of a serious character has happened in any of the lodges; some mistakes or misunderstandings of a trifling nature, nothing more.

The lodges are showing good results from the School of Instruction which was held in the city in March last, but much more from the work of the Standard Team. R. W. Bro. Johns is entitled to a great deal of credit for the work he is doing with his team. Their labors are bringing the work to a uniformity which did not exist before. Each lodge is trying to excel the other is having the work to the letter.

In my many visits to the lodges in my district I have been cordially and fraternally received, as your representative. I find the lodges in a prosperous condition, and careful in the selection of their material. All orders sent by you have been obeyed, and you suggestions concurred in. Much gratification is felt in the personal interest you are taking in their welfare.

The formation of the Masonic Board of Relief, by your advice and assistance, is grand in every way. It not only relieves the distressed, feeds the hungry, and furnishes transportation to those who are stranded, in a strange city, but is a death blow to the Masonic dead beats, or vampires, who travel from lodge to lodge, town to city, begging for assistance, and living on what they receive from the lodges and the brethren. Every investigation shows that they have either been expelled or suspended for good cause.

In giving you the condition of the several lodges in my district, there is but one lodge where contentment does not exist. That is Providence Lodge, No. 711, which was referred to by the M. W. G. M. in his address of 1887. A great wrong has been done this lodge, and they keenly feel the disgrace put upon them by that report. As you will see by the report of the commission appointed by you to investigate the charges, after many weeks of careful investigation, all the members and visitors being examined carefully, who have attended the lodge for years, have never witnessed anything of an immoral or unmasonic character done or practiced in the lodge. I find the lodge in a prosperous condition, and the Master a gentleman who would not submit to anything of an unmasonic nature.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report a healthful growth and prosperity among the different lodges, and harmony, unity and good feeling among the brethren in the Third District.

Thanking you for the high honor conferred upon me, and that in a measure I may have fulfilled your expectations, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. DIXON,

D. D. G. M., Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ELGIN, ILL., August 1st 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and Bro.: The receipt of your circular reminds me that duty calls upon me to give an account of my stewardship.

If I have failed to do what might reasonably have been expected, it has been due to my inexperience in the requirements of the office, and not from any intention to be derelict in my duty.

Early in the year I sent a circular to each of the lodges in this district, and expressing my willingness to respond to any calls that might be made upon me, and although my visits to the different lodges may have been but few, they have been of such a very pleasant character that my only regret is, there were not more of them.

My first invitation was to attend a public installation of the officers of A. O. Fay Lodge, No. 676, and was much impressed by the courteous and kindly disposition manifested by the brethren. I also performed a similar duty for Dundee Lodge, No. 190, and was accompanied by Past Master C. E. Anle, of Monitor Lodge, who acted as Marshal. I have had the honor of participating in the dedication of two halls, (viz.) Hampshire Lodge, No. 443, and Dundee Lodge, No. 190, which were presided over by you. The memories of which affords me great pleasure.

I also received an official call to exemplify the M. M. degree on two candidates at Blackberry Lodge, No. 359, and later to perform a like duty for Dundee Lodge, No. 190, each of these occasion were made enjoyable and every courtesy was shown to myself and the brethren of Monitor Lodge who accompanied me as active workers, and who so cheerfully co-operated with me in the furtherance of the work.

I have attended several communications of Elgin Lodge, No. 117, and this evening have arranged to meet the brethren of Clintonville Lodge, No. 511, on matters of importance, and shall communicate with you in the near future.

Allow me to congratulate you, not only upon the vast amount of work you have performed during the year, but upon the concise and characteristic management you have displayed in regulating the affairs of this Grand Jurisdiction.

For myself I have but little to say other than if you think proper to bear with my deficiencies, I shall hope to become more conversant with the duties of the office, and shall try to shed a light in Masonry, that shall make itself manifest to all who are brought within its circle.

Thanking you for the favor of your kindly consideration, I have the honor to remain,

Courteously and fraternally yours,

WM. S. HEWINS,
D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, ILL., August 8th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother: At the close of another Masonic year, and as required by Grand Lodge By-Laws, I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth District.

In the performance of my official duties, I have visited many of the lodges in my district, and it affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to report universal harmony, prosperity and growth. Throughout my jurisdiction the brethren seem to be infused with new zeal for the maintenance of the noble tenets of our Order, and for the preservation of its ancient landmarks. There have been no disputes, no contentions of a serious nature or other than the most friendly ones. And this prompts me to say that the circular under date of July 10, 1888, issued from the Grand East to the constituent lodges in Illinois is eminently wise and timely. The suggestions of the Grand Master contained therein, that, in cases of doubt as to the meaning of our laws, particularly where disputes and contentions arise, the Worshipful Master desiring counsel and advise ought immediately to invite the District Deputy to visit his lodge, meets with my hearty concurrence, and for the following reasons:

1. It will save the Grand Master much unnecessary annoyance.

2. It will be more expeditious than an appeal to the Grand Master, thus saving time often of the most vital value in the settlement of questions in controversy.

3. The relation between the District Deputy Grand Master and his lodges will be establish upon more immediate and personal grounds, and consequently subserve more completely and effectually the interests of the Craft.

4. My own experience justifies the assertion that the District Deputy can, through his personal acquaintance with the brethren and by his presence upon the ground, secure peace and good feeling, and restore harmony among the brethren by quelling dissensions and disputes which otherwise might result in the disruption of the lodge and lasting injury to the Order.

The practice of many lodges to dispense with meetings during the excessive heat of the months of July and August is perhaps an excusable one, but I concur in the opinion of the Grand Master that the failure to apply for a dispensation from the Grand Master for such omission is inexcusable.

Following the line of my official duties, I have found the record and account books uniformly well kept and membership rolls carefully preserved.

Of the earnest, noble men whom I have met and that abound in the ranks of my district, time and space forbid me here to speak. Their cordial greetings, their sincere

and abounding friendship, are to me an oasis in life's desert from whose unfailing springs cooling waters flow.

Kindly thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me as your representative in this district, and congratulating you upon the prosperity that has attended your administration of our great and multiplied interests, I am,

Fraternally and cordially yours,

JACOB KROHN,
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MOUNT CARROLL, ILL., August 4th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother: I take pleasure in reporting the year now closing as a prosperous one for the lodges in this district, peace and harmony prevail in all its borders. No contention exists "but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree."

The most notable event of the year was the installation of Miners Lodge, No. 273, as well as the officers of Jo Daviess Chapter, No. 51, and Galena Commandery No. 40, by the Grand Master in person, on Dec. 27th, 1887. The inclemency of the weather did not lessen the warm, generous hospitality of the Galena brethren, but made it seem the greater by the contrast. The occasion was most enjoyable.

The statistics of the Grand Secretary will show a steady, healthy growth of the Order in this district.

With my best wishes for yourself, and a prayer for the continued peace and prosperity of the Order, I am,

Fraternally yours,

E. T. E. BECKER,
D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIXON, ILL., Aug. 27th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro: The current year has been an uneventful one in this the Seventh District, so far as Masonry is concerned. Not a single call has

been made upon me for official action, and I am therefore led to believe that all has been peace and harmony among the Craft. Have been so pressed with other engagements as to make it impossible for me to visit many of the lodges in my jurisdiction. Those I have had the pleasure of meeting with are in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Further than this I have nothing to report.

With thanks for courtesies extended to me personally, and my congratulations or your successful administration of the high office of Grand Master, I am,

Truly and fraternally yours,

JOHN D. CRABTREE,
D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

667 SEDGWICK ST., CHICAGO, July 27, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro: I hereby tender my resignation as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District of Illinois, to take effect at your pleasure.

Fraternally yours,

CHENEY PUFFER,
D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

Accepted to date from Aug. 30th.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, ILL., Aug. 29, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as your Deputy for the Ninth Masonic District of Illinois:

On Dec. 1st, 1887, on invitation, I had the pleasure of visiting St. Johns Lodge, No. 13, located at Peru, Ill., and witnessing the exemplification of the ritual on the Third Degree by the officers and brethren, and must say that I never saw the ritual more correctly rendered, nor the work exemplified in a more impressive and effective manner. This lodge, I am pleased to say, has a well selected Masonic library, in

which they have the Grand Lodge proceedings of Illinois complete from its organization, all neatly bound. They also have the records of their lodge complete from its organization in 1841. Well might they be proud of their record. They are models, and are kept by Bro. F. C. Hoberg, Secretary.

On December 19th, 1887, I had the honor of installing the officers of Occidental Lodge, No. 40, at Ottawa, Ill. The installation was public and largely attended. A social followed the installation ceremonies and a good time had.

On December 20, 1887, on invitation, I installed the officers of Sullivan Center Lodge, No. 738, located at Saunemin, Ill. The installation was public and notwithstanding a Manitoba wave, was largely attended. After the installation the brethren were invited by the ladies of the M. E. Church to participate in an elegant repast prepared for the occasion, which was accepted and greatly relished. Bro. I. C. Lewis was installed W. M. and Bro. I. M. Lish Secretary.

On January 13, 1888, I installed the officers of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555. The installation was private, but a public reception was held in an adjoining hall where a good time was had until the "*We sma hours.*" Bro. A. F. Schoch is W. M. and Bro. Henry Arnold Secretary. W. Bro. Schoch and every member of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, are zealous, active members of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

On January 25, 1888, I installed the officers of Acacia Lodge, No. 67, at LaSalle, Ill. The ceremonies were public and followed by speeches, music, recitations and refreshments. Acacia is a well-regulated lodge, ruled and governed by an upright man and Mason, W. Bro. Chas. A. Coulter. Their lodge-room is elegantly furnished, finances good, and records well kept.

On January 27, 1888, I installed the officers of Marseilles Lodge, No. 417, at Marseilles, Ill. The installation was public, followed by addresses, recitations, music, and supper prepared by the ladies. The finances of No. 417 are in good shape, lodge-room nicely furnished, and the brethren working in peace and harmony.

On January 31, 1888, on invitation, I installed the officers of Rutland Lodge, No. 477. The ceremonies were public, and were followed by addresses, music, and an elegant repast served by the ladies. The attendance was large, many being present from sister lodges. Bro. Wm. O. Ensign is Secretary of No. 477, consequently the records are neatly and correctly kept.

On March 6, 1888, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded to Lostant, Ill., and took charge of the charter and effects of Lostant Lodge, No. 597, a report of which was duly submitted to you.

On August 29, 1888, I proceeded to Cornell, Ill., and in obedience to your order took charge of the charter and effects of Cornell Lodge, No. 753, a report of which I submitted to you this day.

Believing that peace and harmony reign throughout the Ninth Masonic District, I tender you the assurance of my cordial appreciation of the honor of my appointment at your hands, and congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the Craft in Illinois.

Now dismiss me, while I linger
For one fond, one dear word more;
"Have I done my labor fairly?
Is there aught against my score?
Have I wronged in all this circle
One by deed, or word, or blow?"
Silence speaks my full acquittance—
Nunc dimittis, let me go!

Fraternally yours,

W. L. MILLIGAN,
D. D. G. M., Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, August 3, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: I herewith submit my report as your Deputy for the Tenth District.

Upon receipt of my commission I immediately notified all Masonic lodges in the district of my readiness to perform the duties of the office. I am happy to be able to report to you, however, that I have been called upon to perform no official duty whatever, which, to my mind, is an indication that our lodges are at peace, to say the least. I have no reason to doubt that the annual reports will show the Craft in this dictrict to be in a reasonably flourishing condition.

Truly and fraternally yours,

MARSHALL U. TRIMBLE,
D. D. G. M., Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, ILL., August 6, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

M. W. and Dear Bro.: Aside from the usual correspondence, my duties as District Deputy have not been very onerous. The matters specially referred to me

have all been specially reported upon, save one which is yet undetermined, but will be investigated and reported as soon as possible.

I heartily concur with Bro. C. F. Tenney in the views expressed in his report for 1887, and hope he will formulate the legislation necessary to put them into force.

Respectfully and fraternally,

FRANK G. WELTON,

D. D. G. M., Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

PRAIRIE CITY, ILL., August 7, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Most Worshipful Sir and Brother: It affords me pleasure to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District.

November 15, 1887, as your proxy, I constituted Colchester Lodge, No. 781, at Colchester, Ill., and installed its officers. In the evening I conferred the Third Degree on a very intelligent candidate.

December 28, by invitation, I again visited No. 781, and conferred the First Degree. The brethren at Colchester have a fine hall, and are a jolly, good set of fellows as well as intelligent and zealous Masons.

January 19, 24 and 26, by invitation, I visited Avon Harmony Lodge, No. 253, and conferred the First, Second and Third Degrees, and also assisted the brethren in posting up on the work.

February 26, 1888, by invitation, I visited Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, and assisted our late lamented brother, I. W. Ross, in conferring the Third Degree, after which the brethren of 734 served a grand banquet, and we had a jolly good time.

March 15, on invitation of the W. M., I visited Macomb Lodge, No. 17, and conferred the Third Degree.

March 20, 1887, by your direction, I visited Fairview Lodge, No. 350, in the interest of harmony. I was kindly received by W. Bro. M. B. Swegle and the brethren, and after a careful and thorough investigation, I had the satisfaction of reporting to you that the dissensions were healed and brotherly love prevailed among the brethren of 350.

I have frequently visited our neighboring Lodge, T. J. Pickett, No. 307, at Bushnell, and enjoyed the hospitality of the brethren. The brethren of T. J. Pickett

Lodge have been sorely afflicted by the death of seven of their number during the last Masonic year.

I have visited many other lodges in my district during the year, and by all have been kindly and fraternally entertained. I find the brethren of my district generally animated with that noble emulation of who best can work and best agree.

I am, with thanks for favors and high personal regard,

Fraternally yours,

G. W. HAMILTON,

D. D. G. M., Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, ILL., Aug. 8th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

M. W. Sir and Dear Brother: I have the pleasure of submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Thirteenth Masonic District.

I installed the officers of the following lodges: Vesper Lodge, No. 584; Alpha Lodge, No. 155; Knoxville Lodge, No. 66; Pacific Lodge, No. 400; Roseville Lodge, No. 519.

I have not been called officially to visit, but have visited many of the lodges. Some of the weaker ones I have visited often. I hope to visit all the lodges in this district before the close of the year.

This has been a year of peace and harmony in this district, and the officers and members of the lodges have taken a deep interest in learning the standard work.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. R. HOYLE, JR.,

D. D. G. M., Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, ILL., July 30th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro: I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Fourteenth Masonic District:

November 28th, 1887, I installed the officers of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, at Peoria. November 30th, 1887, also the officers of Temple Lodge, No. 46, at Peoria.

Dec. 26th, 1887, I visited Mackinaw Lodge, No. 132, and installed their officers. I examined their records and found them tastefully and correctly kept. This lodge has a fine hall, nicely furnished, the brethren courteous and attentive, and desirous of learning the Standard Work.

January 31st, 1888, I installed the officers of Alta Lodge, No. 748, at Alta. The membership of Alta Lodge is not large, but is composed of good first-class material. They have neat, comfortable quarters, nicely furnished. I found the records kept in a creditable manner. The installation services were public, the wives and friends of the members being present. After the ceremonies we adjourned to a neighboring hall and partook of a fine oyster supper, after which all who were so inclined enjoyed a social dance.

Nov. 29th, 1887, I visited Geo. Washington Lodge, No. 222, of Chillicothe, and assisted in conferring the third degree. There were visitors present from Sparland and Lawn Ridge Lodges. A large attendance and a general good time was had. I found the records neatly written up and in good shape. After lodge was closed, all were invited to partake of a splendid banquet. The future of No. 222 seems very bright.

March 1st, 1888, I was called to Alta Lodge, No. 748, and officiated at the burial of Bro. Wm. Berington, who was killed by the bursting of a balance-wheel of a saw.

July 2d, 1888, Major J. F. Thomas, Past Master of Geo. Washington Lodge, No. 222, died at his home at Chillicothe, after a short illness, surrounded by his family and friends, and was buried July 5th with Masonic honors. Brother Thomas was a physician at Chillicothe, widely known and highly respected. He served his country in the late war with credit and honor. In his death George Washington Lodge has lost a worthy and faithful brother.

February 28th the Masonic School of Instruction convened at the Masonic Temple in Peoria, and continued in session through the 29th and March 1st. There was a large attendance from the surrounding lodges, and a great interest manifested. I am of the opinion it would be a wise scheme to select Peoria as one of the points to hold a school the coming year. Great good would result. The attendance would

be larger, I believe, and the good work done at the last school would be largely increased.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Aug. 1, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro: There is little to report from the Fifteenth Masonic District of which you are not fully conversant. Our lodges are all in a flourishing condition. Stanford Lodge, U. D., has been doing good work, and will ask the Grand Lodge to issue a charter at the annual communication in October. There has been almost nothing beyond the routine of lodge work, and I have, therefore, little to report. The Craft in this district are full of Masonic zeal, and nowhere is there a truer fraternal spirit and a more implicit reliance on the Supreme Architect of the Universe, as revealed in the first great light. With gratitude for the honor conferred on me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

OWEN SCOTT,

D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, ILL., August 6th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: On the evening of Dec. 15, 1887, by your direction, I constituted Potomac Lodge, No. 782, and installed its officers, due return of which action was made at the time. With the exception of installing the officers of Kankakee Lodge, No. 389, and Chebanse Lodge, No. 429, I have been called upon for no other official action during the year.

Harmony and prosperity prevail, apparently, throughout the lodges of this district.

With earnest thanks for your kind consideration, I am,

Yours truly,

F. S. HATCH,

D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, ILL., July 31, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: I am reminded by your communication of July 10th that another Masonic year is drawing to a close, and that the time for rendering an account of my stewardship in the vineyard of the Seventeenth Masonic District has arrived.

In this report I regret to say I have but little of interest to communicate. The usual notices were sent to all the lodges in the district, but no call has been made by any of them for official visitations.

In the latter part of December and the early part of January I installed the officers of Ogden Lodge, No. 754; Rantoul Lodge, No. 470; Mahomet Lodge, No. 220, and my home lodge, No. 157.

In compliance with your order of January 30th, I on February 28th visited Muddy Point Lodge, No. 396. Of the state of affairs found there I made full report to you in my communication of March 3d.

Your letter to constituent lodges of July 10th, suggesting means to bring the Masters of lodges into more intimate and personal relation with the District Deputy Grand Masters is timely, and if complied with, the District Deputy would be of much more practical value to the Craft generally than he now is.

No news is said to be good news, and taking that view I conclude that the Seventeenth District is harmonious, and in perfect accord with the M. W. Grand Lodge and the edicts of the M. W. Grand Master.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. E. EUBELING,

D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, ILL., Aug. 28th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro: I have had but one invitation to visit a lodge during the past year. This was joyfully accepted, but owing to a misconnection of trains I was unable to reach the place at the time designated. This I very much regretted.

No question of Masonic law or custom has been submitted to me, so that the inevitable conclusion is that the Masters of lodges in the Eighteenth District have been fully competent to decide all questions that have been presented, or that they have no confidence in the ability of your Deputy to answer them.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 9th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro: I take pleasure in reporting as District Deputy Grand Master Nineteenth District. I notified the lodges in said District of my appointment, etc., and not having received any call I am pleased to be able to report that the usual degree of prosperity and harmony prevail in this District, and all the lodges, with one exception, namely, Pawnee Lodge, No. 675, that I am aware of, are prosperous, and I think Pawnee Lodge will be more prosperous in the future.

I have assisted in the installation of officers in Central Lodge, No. 71, and in Pleasant Plain Lodge, No. 700. I have received and answered several letters, both in and out of my District, and am sorry to say that I have not been able, from a press of business, to visit in an unofficial way more of the lodges in my District. Thanking you for past courtesy, I am,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,

D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., August 13th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother: In making my report to you of my acts as Deputy of the Twentieth District: I have installed the officers of one lodge and visited several during the year, and given my opinion on Masonic law on several questions.

On January 26 I visited Exeter Lodge, No. 424, officially, and to my surprise I found the brethren in better circumstances than I expected. They have a nice and well-furnished room and better facilities for doing the work than those in larger places. Although the members were not what we might consider *bright*, the material and ability is not lacking, and more diligence on the part of the officers will make them a bright and shining light in the Fraternity.

Among the lodges that I have not visited, I have called on the Masters and other officers and find that they are in good and substantial condition, numerically and financially; and I think that the time is not far distant when we can say that our members have resolved to be second to none.

Again thanking you for the high honor, I am,

Fraternally yours,

T. J. BRONSON,

D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

LA HARPE, ILL., July 12th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro: My duties as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first Masonic District does not find me with much of interest to present.

Sickness of myself and family during the entire winter prevented my making many lodges a visit, but from correspondence I can report nearly all the lodges in good flourishing condition.

Fraternally yours,

W. O. BUTLER,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

WHITEHALL, ILL., Aug. 7th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and Bro.: My report as District Deputy for the Twenty-Second District is hereby submitted.

Lodges in this district are fairly prosperous. Aside from financial matters, as represented by lodge indebtedness with a few, the lodges are well conditioned, and are making a good record for the year. So far as my acquaintance enables me to judge, the leading lodges are in efficient hands, having good Masters and Secretaries.

The halls of two or three are not suitable for Masonic purposes, being unsafe as places of meeting, yet they are the best that can be had at present. With care they may be tolerated, yet their occupancy is to be discouraged.

With the majority good feeling prevails. In one, however, discord is rife. It is believed that this lodge has outlived its day of usefulness. I shall give it further attention, and hope later to be able to report a better state of affairs.

Complaints have been made of the exposure of the ballot, inquiry as to who cast the black ball, the names of brethren composing investigating committees, and the nature of their reports have been given rejected applicants.

Again, instances where brethren have signed the petition recommending persons for the degrees, whom they must have known to be unworthy of Masonic honors, and favorable reports on the same made by investigating committee, are to be met.

These abuses can have but one effect. In such matters the Deputy can simply point out the remedy, leaving its application in the hands of those whose duty it is to apply it. Existing regulations are sufficient. No new enactment is needed; but it will be found brethren can be taught to respect the interests of Masonry by the enforcement of the statutes.

These abuses serve to illustrate the want of that discipline, heretofore mentioned in these reports. They are of too general application, and are to be met in the strong as well as the weak lodges.

Beyond the installing of officers, answering questions, and making recommendations in matters whereon I have been consulted, my official acts have been uneventful.

Certainly my intercourse with lodges and brethren has been pleasant, and it has, therefore, been a source of gratification to have served as your Deputy.

I have no recommendations to make, believing that, although evils are too evident, existing measures are sufficient to work needed corrections. Thanking you for honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

I. M. McCOLLISTER,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, ILL., Sept. 12th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: On receipt of my commission as your Deputy I issued the usual notices to lodges composing the Twenty-third District.

On the 14th, 15th and 16th days of February last the Grand Examiners held a pleasant, profitable and well attended School of Instruction at Taylorville. The lodges represented, as well as the persons in attendance, were greatly improved in ritualistic skill and knowledge.

The difficulty which had arisen in the jurisdiction of Joppa Lodge, No. 706, located at Cowden, in relation to the payment of rent, and the ownership of certain articles of furniture which were the property of defunct Cold Spring Lodge, No. 513, was investigated by me, and a full report thereof, accompanied by a volumious correspondence, has been placed in your hands. In accordance with your instructions I claimed the furniture as the property of the Grand Lodge, and presented it to Joppa Lodge. I also ordered said lodge to pay $11.25 in full of all rent claims. This, after some delay, was done, and makes, as I believe, a just settlement of all matters in dispute, and one which will probably be acquiesced in by all the parties concerned.

With this one exception the utmost harmony has prevailed among the Craft.

I am, fraternally yours,

WM. T. VANDEVEER,
D. D. G. M., Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OLNEY, ILL., August 29th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: In accordance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws I herewith transmit my official report:

During the past Masonic year nothing has transpired requiring an official visit from your District Deputy in this district. I am pleased to state to the best of my information peace and harmony prevails in the several lodges in this district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN VON GUNTEN, JR.,
D. D. G. M., Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

EFFINGHAM, ILL., August 10th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: In submitting my annual report for this District, I can briefly state that so far as my information extends peace and good will generally pervades the Fraternity. The lodges, as a rule, have been prosperous. Our numbers have increased, and the tenets of our Institution have been strenghtened in the hearts of the brethren. The instructions and directions from the Grand East have in every instance guided us aright in this district, and been clearly promotive of the welfare of the Order and of the brethren. They have been useful and practical. We have had many occasions for congratuations, such as are incident to the practice of our rites and ceremonies, of which the world has not known, but which are common to Masons.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. WHITE,
D. D. G. M., Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

TROY, ILL., August 8, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother: Complying with our established usage and in obedience to the requirements of my commission, as well as the *supposed* imperative necessities environing the office, I herewith submit my report as D. D. for the Twenty-sixth Masonic District for the year now ending.

Immediately on receiving my commission I forwarded to each of the constituent lodges composing this district one of the accompanying printed notices, which explicitly defined the relative duties of lodge and deputy.

And as no sound of discord or confusion has reached me during the entire Masonic year now closing, I am, as a consequence, constrained to believe that peace and harmony have universally prevailed, and that the tenets of our Institution have hallowed the outer and inner courts of our Sanctums Sanctorum, thus establishing and maintaining those truly Masonic virtues, "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth."

Owing to the imperative necessities of *Home and Family, which are first and above all other duties*, I have not been able to visit, officially, but few of the lodges.

Meeting, however, at sundry times individual members of almost all the lodges, of whom I never failed to make special inquiry as to their condition, I am thereby enabled to report to you a healthy and prosperous state of the Craft. While there has not, perhaps, been the amount of accessions as in years past, there never has been a year more fruitful of commendable Masonic emulation.

Tendering you my hearty appreciation of the honor conferred in appointing me your Deputy; trusting that I have rendered satisfaction in this great trust to all concerned; congratulating you on your successful administration of the affairs of our noble Craft, and with deep personal regards, I am,

Most fraternally yours,

SAMUEL RAWSON,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., Aug. 7th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Most Worshipful Sir and Brother: Immediately after receiving my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master of this Twenty-seventh Masonic District, I sent the usual notices to the several lodges of my appointment, and my readiness to visit them when notified.

It affords me great pleasure to state that nothing has transpired during the past year to require my official services.

I have visited several of the lodges in my District personally, and with others have had considerable correspondence, and find that peace, harmony, unanimity and concord prevail. I am,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NASHVILLE, ILL., Aug. 13th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: The District Deputy for this the Twenty-eighth District takes pleasure in reporting that so far as his knowledge extends, with but few exceptions, the lodges throughout the district are in a prosperous condition. It has been his privilege to visit quite a number of the lodges, a few officially by direction of the Grand Master. It is a satisfaction, however, to state that with the latter matters have been settled satisfactorily to the Craft, from whom your representative has at all times received the kindest and most fraternal treatment. A full report of such official visits have been made to the Grand Master, therefore it is deemed unnecessary to refer to them in detail herein.

Thanking the Grand Master for the uniform kind treatment extended and the honors conferred, I am,

Gratefully and fraternally yours, &c.,

C. M. FORMAN,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., July 17, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

M. W. Dear Sir and Bro: I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-ninth District, for the year now drawing to its close.

Owing to sickness in my family, I have been unable to give the office confided to me that attention I deem it should receive.

I had planned to visit all the lodges in my District, but for the above reason have been able to only visit a few. I have, however, corresponded with all, and find the reports to be good. Many, if not all, have made great advancement in the standard work, and I know of none in my District whom have not made endeavors to advance in light and knowledge.

Peace and harmony reign in this portion of our Grand Jurisdiction, and Masonry is keeping up its reputation for good among us.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, and wishing you continued success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. J. ELWELL,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

GOLCONDA, ILL., Aug 16th, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

M. W. Sir and Dear Brother: In submitting my report for this District, it gives me pleasure to say that so far as I am able to learn, the Craft is rapidly improving in this District in the work. All of the lodges that I know anything about, personally, have made advancement during the last year. In my own county of Pope, there is a greater interest being manifested in Masonry than has been for years.

So far as I can learn by correspondence, "peace and good will" prevails throughout the District. I have not been called upon during the year to settle a single dispute arising between the brethren. Thanking you for the favor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES A. ROSE,

D. D. G. M., Thirtieth District.

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., July 16, 1888.

M. W. JOHN C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

M. W. and Dear Bro.: I herewith submit to you a brief report of the several Masonic Schools of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners, pursuant to your order, during the year 1888:

ROCK ISLAND.

The first of the series was held at Rock Island on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of January, 1888. There were present M. W. J. C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, President, and A. B. Ashley, member, and J. H. C. Dill, Assistant Grand Examiner; also R. W. Brethren F. S. Belden and N. A. Keeler, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and others.

Forty-eight lodges were represented, and one hundred and eighty three names were registered. Work: Henry Wanen Hinslip initiated, Robert R. Lynn passed, and Hamilton Perry raised.

CAIRO.

The second was held at Cairo, on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of January, 1888. There were present M. W. J. C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. M. C. Crawford, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. L. A. Goddard, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes and E. L. Stoker, Grand Examiners, and James Douglas, F. S. Belden, W. E. Ginther and J. R. Ennis, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and others.

Forty-one lodges were represented, and one hundred and twenty names registered. Work: Harry Eugene Wilson initiated and passed, and Joseph Poynt Robarts raised.

CARTHAGE.

The third was held at Carthage, on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of January, 1888. There were present M. W. J. C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, President, and A. B. Ashley, member, Grand Examiners; and F. S. Belden, W. O. Butler and W. E. Ginther, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and others.

Thirty-seven lodges were represented, and one hundred and forty-two names registered. Work: Harry Lincoln Urton initiated, passed and raised.

CARMI.

The fourth was held at Carmi, on January 31st and 1st and 2d days of February, 1888. There were present M. W. J. C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes and E. L. Stoker, Grand Examiners; Edward Cook, ex-member; J. W. Rose, T. H. Humphrey, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and others.

Thirty-seven lodges were represented, and one hundred and fifteen names registered. Work: Hugh Allen Snell (sub. can.) initiated, John Thomas Norseworthy passed, Henry Bartlett Banks raised.

DANVILLE.

The fifth was held at Danville, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of February, 1888. There were present M. W. J. C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, President, and A. B. Ashley, member, Grand Examiners; F. S. Belden and J. E. Evans, Deputy Grand Lecturers; Owen Scott and F. E. Eubeling, District Deputy Grand Masters, and others.

Fifty-seven lodges were represented, and two hundred and three names registered. Work: John T. Plaswick initiated, William L. L. Warn passed, Harry L. Broson raised.

TAYLORVILLE.

The sixth was held at Taylorville on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of February, 1888. There were present: M. W. J. C. Smith, G. M.; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes, Grand Examiner; J. H. C. Dill and J. E. Evans, assistants, and J. W. Rose and J. R. Ennis, Deputy Grand Lecturers, Owen Scott and W. T. Vandeveer, D. D. Grand Masters, and others.

Thirty-six lodges were represented, and one hundred and seventy-five names registered. Work: William Martin Provine, initiated, passed and raised.

BELLEVILLE.

The seventh was held at Belleville on the 28th and 29th days of February and and 1st day of March, 1888. There were present: M. W. J. C. Smith, G. M., and

R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes, Grand Examiner; James Douglas, Assistant; John W. Rose, I. M. McCollister, W. E. Ginther and Samuel Rawson, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and C. M. Forman, District Deputy Grand Master, and others.

Thirty-one lodges were represented, and one hundred and sixty names registered. Work: William Singleton Wilson initiated and passed, Solomon Miller raised.

PEORIA.

The eighth was held at Peoria on February 28th, 29th and March 1st, 1888. There were present: M. W. J. C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. Brethren L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, M. D. Chamberlin, President, A. B. Ashley and James John, members, Grand Examiners; F. S. Belden, J. H. C. Dill, W. J. Frisbee, Deputy Grand Lecturers; Owen Scott and C. F. Hitchcock, District Deputy Grand Masters, and others.

Fifty-one lodges were represented, and two hundred and twenty-two members registered. Work: Seth F. Haskins, initiated; John W. Hendem, passed, and N. F. Mentrass, raised.

CHICAGO.

The ninth and last was held at Chicago on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1888. There were present: M. W. John C. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. Brethren L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, J. O. Hughes, Grand Sword Bearer; M. D. Chamberlin, President, W. B. Grimes, Secretary, A. B. Ashley, E. L. Stoker and James John, members, Grand Examiners; J. H. C. Dill, J. E. Evans, J. W. Rose, F. S. Belden, W. E. Ginther, N. A. Keeler, Charles Reifsnider, D. F. Flannery and H. S. Albin, Deputy Grand Lecturers; W. K. Forsyth, Owen Scott, J. H. Dixon, F. S. Hatch and C. F. Hitchcock, District Deputy Grand Masters, and others.

One hundred and eighty-one lodges were represented (twenty-five of them other Grand Jurisdictions), and seven hundred and thirty-one names were registered. Work: Henry R. Kent, initiated, No. 141; Charles F. Freund, passed, No. 211; and Daniel L. Wheeler, raised, No. 311.

During the schools the following named brethren, having proven themselves "worthy and well qualified," were by a unanimous vote of the Board recommended for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, viz.:

Thomas H. Humphrey, Eldorado.
John J. Varner, Bushnell.
Gustave H. B. Tolle, Olney.
J. M. Willard, Harriston.
D. E. Bueffett, Monticello.
H. S. Albin, Chicago.
J. O. Hughes, Gibson.

At each of the schools the opening and closing ceremonies, and the work of each degree fully exemplified; a general course of instruction given; the lectures rehearsed, and each degree conferred on actual candidates for resident lodges.

And now, M. W. Grand Master, permit me in behalf of the Board of Grand Examiners, to tender you our most profound thanks for your unvarying kindness and courtesies towards the members; and to congratulate you and the Craft in general on the general prosperity of Masonry in our Grand Jurisdiction, and to assure you that the desire for "more light" is more and more manifest, as opportunities are given to acquire it.

We also desire, through the medium of this report, to tender our sincere thanks to R. W. Brother L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, the several Deputy Grand Lecturers and District Deputy Grand Masters, and all others who have so kindly assisted us at our schools, "without the hope of fee or reward." They may, however, rest assured that their services have been fully appreciated, and we fain would hope that "their labors shall not go unrewarded."

We also desire to thank the brethren of lodges where schools have been held, for their untiring and successful efforts to render every assistance in furtherance of the success of the schools and to secure the comfort of all.

And lastly, the representatives *all*, for their attendance and zeal in the cause of "Standard Work."

All of which is fraternally submitted,

W. B. GRIMES, Secretary.

STANDARD TEAM.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 1st, 1888.

HON. J. C. SMITH, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother: The undersigned respectfully submit to you the following report of their work in Chicago and vicinity:

After the Masonic School of Instruction was held in this city last March, a strong desire to acquire the Standard Work was awakened among many of the lodges and individual brethren of this vicinity. Anxious to help in the good work we conceived the idea of associating with us such brethren as were proficient in the ritual and formed what has been known as "The Standard Team." We have held ourselves in readiness at all times to exemplify the ritual in either of the three degrees when requested so to do.

We regret that we met with opposition from a few whose ignorance of the ritual led them to suppose that we were endeavoring to exemplify something new and of our own manufacture. We have frequently and fully explained that the work we did was in exact conformity with the Standard adopted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois many years since, and our only anxiety was to help the brethren to acquire a knowledge of the same to the best of our ability. We have had many calls and been much pleased with the zeal and earnestness manifested by so many in this direction. We point with pride to a few lodges where special instruction has been given to the officers, who spared no efforts until a correct knowledge was acquired; by reason of this the work is now rendered by them in strict accordance with the ritual.

Our work as a "Team" has been as follows:

March 29th, Third Degree in Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, Chicago.
April 10th, Third Degree in Garfield Lodge, No. 686, Chicago.
April 14th, Third Degree in Palace Lodge, No. 765, Pullman.
April 17th, Third Degree in Lake View Lodge, No. 774, Lake View.
April 26th, Third Degree in Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, Chicago.
May 3d, Third Degree in Arcana Lodge, No. 717, Chicago.
May 7th, Third Degree in Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, Chicago.

May 15th, First Degree in Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, Chicago.
May 18th, Third Degree in Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, Chicago.
May 30th, Third Degree in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, Chicago.
June 5th, Second Degree in Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, Chicago.
June 9th, Third Degree in Calumet Lodge, No. 716, Blue Island.
June 12th, Third Degree in Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, Chicago.
June 13th, Third Degree in Blaney Lodge, No. 271, Chicago.
June 18th, Third Degree in Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, Chicago.
June 19th, Third Degree in Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, Chicago.
July 16th, Third Degree in South Park Lodge, No. 662, Hyde Park.
July 31st, Third Degree in Harlem Lodge, No. 540, Oak Park.
August 16th, Third Degree in Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, Chicago.
August 20th, Third Degree in Chicago Lodge, No. 437, Chicago.
August 28th, Third Degree in Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, Chicago.
August 29, Third Degree in Harbor Lodge, No. 731, South Chicago.

In addition to the above many degrees have been conferred by individuals where a portion of the team only have participated. We are specially indebted to well informed brethren from Richard Cole, Dearborn, Home, Lincoln Park, Cleveland and Blaney Lodges for valuable assistance rendered us, without whose aid we could not completely exemplify the work. This has been cheerfully done by all without recompense or hope of reward.

We are encouraged by the belief that through our efforts much interest has been awakened and good seed has been sown which will yet produce an abundance of fruit. Much however remains to be done before the lodges of Cook County work together in exact conformity with the Standard adopted by our Grand Lodge. We are confident that there never was a time when a better feeling existed among them, and we hope the day is not far distant when all work therein shall be uniform and correct.

Fraternally,

JAMES JOHN, Grand Examiner.
F. S. BELDEN,
D. F. FLANNERY,
H. S. ALBIN,
CHAS. REIFSNIDER,
Deputy Grand Lecturers.

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The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications, and papers having a Masonic department:

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark Street, Chicago.
MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.
THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.
MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.
MASONIC REVIEW—Detroit, Mich.
MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Maine.
TEXAS MASONIC JOURNAL—Fort Worth, Texas.
LIGHT—Topeka, Kansas.
ODD FELLOWSHIP'S REGISTER AND MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Maine.
MASONIC WORLD—Boston, Mass.
THE ANCHOR AND SHIELD—Paris, Ill.
MASONIC TRUTH—Boston, Mass.
MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.
THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.
VICTORIA FREEMASON—Melbourne, Australia.
MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.
FREEMASON'S JOURNAL—New York City.
THE MASTER MASON—62 Tribune Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
THE TRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.
THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN, Plainfield, N. J.

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